REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL 1895-96.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1895-96.

SUMMARY.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., completed his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and was succeeded by Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., on the 17th December 1895.

- 2. The usual examination for the selection of probationers in the Examination for the Provincial and the Subordinate Civil Service.

 Examination for the Provincial Subordinate Civil Service was held in March 1896. Out of the total number of 160 candidates, there were only 20 Muhammadans, 6 Bihari Hindus, and 6 Uriyas. In 1895, the corresponding figures were 18, 11, and 9. The policy of promoting deserving Sub-Deputy Collectors to officiate as Deputy Collectors has been continued. During the year 1894-95, 28, and during 1895-96 32 Sub-Deputy Collectors received promotion to the grade of Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- 3. In September 1895, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India sanctioned a rule under the Statute 33 Vie., Judicial Branch of the Province. Chapter 3, authorising the Government of Bengal to appoint any Subordinate Judge, being a member of the Provincial Civil Service and a native of India, of proved merit and ability, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge. In these appointments no question of transfer to a higher service or of an increased rate of pay is involved, but the object is to secure the preliminary training of certain Subordinate Judges in criminal work, with a view to the filling up hereafter, with those officers, of vacancies which may occur in the appointments of District and Sessions Judge to which members of the Provincial Service may be promoted. Three officers have been so appointed.

POLITICAL.

4. The Raja of Sikkim was restored during the year, and returned to his capital, Guntok, in November. He has since been associated with the Council in the administration of the State, which is conducted under the advice and general supervision of the Political Officer.

The State is making steady progress. The revenue and trade are increasing, roads are being constructed, and a school has been opened at the capital, to which, however, for the present, only the sons of the best families are admitted. The material condition of the people during the past year was generally satisfactory. The land settlement has been practically completed.

The exports from the State to British territory amounted in value to Rs. 5,03,681, against Rs. 4,18,879 in the previous year, while the imports from British territory rose to Rs. 4,33,856, against Rs. 3,06,006.

The trade between British territory and Tibet, which passes through the State, also shows an increase in value, which occurred chiefly in wool, woollen cloth and musk, in the case of imports, and in cotton goods and metals, in the case of exports. The Tibetans have, however, continued to obstruct, rather than give facilities for, trade at Yatung across the border, and the mart has so far proved a failure.

The Commission appointed to demarcate the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet towards the close of 1894-95 was unable to proceed with the work, owing to the unwillingness of the Tibetans to send their delegates. An enquiry will be made next year into a claim of the Tibetans to lands lying within the Sikkim boundary as laid down in the Convention with China, and on the settlement of that matter it may be hoped that the demarcation of the boundary will be completed.

- 5. The relation of the British Government with Bhutan continued friendly during the year. Two frontier disputes were satisfactorily settled, and the subsidy was paid in the usual way to the Bhutan representative at Buxa.
- by the Superintendent and the Council. The total collections of land-revenue again exceeded the current demand, and the arrear balance was further reduced. The year was, however, less prosperous than the previous one, owing to injury done to the crops by excessive rainfall at one period and deficiency at another. A project for extending the State Railway to the town of Cooch Behar has been approved, and a further extension in another direction is proposed. The total revenue of the year shows a slight reduction, due to smaller rent collections from the landed estates in British territory. Economy in the Maharaja's personal expenditure continues to be necessary, and attention has been drawn to the matter.
- The administration in the State of Hill Tippera appears to have been generally efficient. The outturn of the principal crops was less favourable than in the preceding year, and, in consequence, the revenue declined, but a further reduction was made in the outstanding debts of the State. The settlement of the landed estates in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali is proceeding. The State was administered during the year by the Maharaja's two sons, known as the Jubraj and the Bara Thakur, according to the arrangement previously made, and their personal relations, as well as the Maharaja's, with the local officers remained cordial. The Maharaja's health necessitated his residing in Calcutta and in the Darjeeling district, and he has succumbed to his illness since this report has been under preparation. The Jubraj has succeeded.

b 2

- In the South Lushai Hills, an expedition was despatched during the cold season against Kairuma and his dependent South Lushai Hills. · Chiefs, Jaduna and Kapleheya, who had never been completely brought under control. The arrangements were made by · the Assam Administration, columns of Military Police from Burma and Bengal being sent as supports. The objects of the expedition were fully attained, and the Chiefs have accepted the obligation to pay tribute and furnish labour. The Chief Jacopa, who attacked a party of the South Lushai Military Police in 1891, was captured by the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills. The measures for controlling the possession of guns in these Hills continue to be enforced. The Lushais are not permitted to retain guns which have not been licensed and marked, and unlicensed guns are confiscated. The Superintendent held conferences with the Political Officers of the North Lushai Hills, the Chin Hills, and the Arakan Hills during the year. The advantage of such annual conferences is great from an administrative point of view, and also as affording evidence to the tribes of the consolidation of British power in these hills. The South Lushai Hills were formally annexed to British India during the year, and a Regulation has been passed to enable the Bengal Government to declare what laws shall be in force in the district. Rules will also be framed for the administration of the Hills, which will assimilate the system to that proposed for the North Lushai Hills by the Assam Administration.
- Raja Raghunath Bebarta Patnaik, whose succession to the Chiefship of Athgarh was recognized by the Government Tributary States of Orissa. of India in March 1891, died in January 1896. The condition of his widow necessitated the postponement of a decision regarding the succession for some months, but as she was confined of a daughter, who died almost immediately, the Raja's younger brother, Babu Biswanath Samanta, who had in the meantime acted as Regent, was recognized as his successor. The Bhuyans and other aborigines of the hilly portion of Keonjhar affected by the disturbances of 1892 and two succeeding years who left the State during those disturbances have returned or are still returning, and the country is peaceful. The settlement operations of the State under a Government officer, who also represents the Government as Agent, are not yet completed. Having regard to the education and capacity of the young Chief of the large State of Moharbhanj, the Lieutenant-Governor entrusted to him higher criminal powers during the year, under the discretion reserved in the Sanad granted to the Chiefs in 1894. The material condition of the people of the States generally was good, owing to a fair outturn of the crops, and the public health satisfactory. Vaccination was largely carried out in the States of Moharbhanj, Dhenkanal, and Nilgiri; and medical relief was afforded to an increased number of patients in the dispensaries of the States. The collections of revenue in the six States under Government management owing to the minority of their Chiefs, were good, except in Nilgiri; and the year closed with a satisfactory surplus to the credit of each State. . Five of the States were under settlement during the year, and the settle-. ment of one was completed. The settlements are made on the principle of maintaining the old rents and looking for an increase of revenue only from the assessment of new and unsettled lands brought under cultivation since the previous settlement.

10. In the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, there was no occurrence of importance during the year. The Maharaja Tributary States of Chota of Sirguja, the largest State, has received the title of Maharaja Bahadur in consideration of his meritorious conduct. The Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company. have, after much discussion of the terms, been granted a prospecting lease over a large area in the Bonai State, with the approval of the Government.

The material condition of the people was affected during the year by unfavourable harvests and a consequent rise in prices, necessitating in Changbhakar the distribution of grain to the poor and the grant of money advances to the cultivators. The general health was, however, better than in the previous year in most of the States. In Seraikela the Raja's eldest son, a young man of intelligence and promise, unfortunately fell a victim to cholera during an outbreak of the disease. Vaccination was carried on everywhere except in Bonai, and the operations were more numerous than in the preceding year. The number of patients who attended at the four dispensaries of the States increased considerably. There was an unsatisfactory decrease in schools and pupils, especially in Seraikela, and the attention of the Commissioner has been drawn to the subject.

PROTECTION.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

- 11. The total expenditure incurred on the Police during 1895-96 was

 Rs. 47,64,304, as compared with Rs. 46,83,430 in the Police Redistribution Committee are being gradually carried out, and for some time to come an annual increase must be made to the expenditure of the Department.
- 12. During the year the Inspector-General submitted to Government a scheme for the establishment of a permanent Police Training School at Bhagalpur, with the object of giving suitable training to the investigating officers of the force. The project has since received the sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and the institution is now in full working order. The system of selecting officers for the higher ranks of the police force by competitive examination is reported to have worked well, and much improvement is anticipated in the morale and general working of the force in consequence of the employment of men of superior education and special training.
- 13. During recent years the conduct of subordinate police officers has been watched with increasing attention.

 Conduct of the police and Every adverse comment made by the Courts upon the conduct of an investigation is at once brought to the notice of the District Superintendent, who is required to take adequate notice of it, and make such further enquiry as may seem necessary to enable him to pass appropriate orders. Fewer charges of corruption are now preferred against investigating officers, but complain

with a view to prevent the abuse of departmental punishment of police officers, instructions were issued by the Inspector-General during the year to District Superintendents to calculate in each case, and give due consideration to, the actual pecuniary loss entailed by an order of suspension or degradation. An improvement is, however, already observed in the matter of punishments. The number of officers convicted under the Penal Code and Police Act decreased last year, while the number punished departmentally was lower than in any of the previous ten years.

- the provisions of Act VI of 1870, the number of chaukidars appointed under the Act having risen from 96,787 in 1892 to 114,134 in 1895. The largest number of chaukidars not under the Act are found in the Burdwan Division, where, however, the introduction of the Act is proceeding, the service lands being resumed, and the excessive number of chaukidars reduced. Rewards were more freely distributed to the rural police during the year; but improvement is still needed in this respect, and District Superintendents have been instructed to devote more attention to this means of encouraging good work.
- 15. Improvement is also being effected in the status of the town chaukidars. The rate of wage paid to these men is
 often too low to attract respectable recruits, and
 steps have been taken, where advisable, to increase their pay, or replace
 them by constables of the lowest grade.
- Anthropometry.

 Anthropometry.

 Anthropometry.

 Anthropometry.

 System of anthropometry under the supervision of the Inspector-General. During the year the central office in Calcutta was able to trace the criminal history of 207 ex-convicts, whom the efforts of the local police had failed to identify. In 1894 the total number of persons identified by this means was 142, or 21 per cent. of the total number registered as unidentified, while in 1895 the number identified was 207, or 27 per cent. The Inspector-General anticipates that the substitution of finger impressions for measurements would yield even better results, and he is engaged in devising a systematic method of classifying impressions, which would enable this to be carried out.
- 17. The orders passed by Government in 1894 to facilitate the renewal of licenses by permitting licensees to forward their applications for renewal through the post or present them to the Subdivisional Officer or at the policestation are reported to have worked satisfactorily, especially in the Dacca Division. During the year instructions were issued directing that all guns for which licenses were granted should be marked by punching consecutive numbers on the stocks to enable identification.
- 18. The extraordinary prevalence of murders in the district of Backers gunge, and especially of murders by gunshot, Murders in the Backergunge which was noticed in the Report of last year, has continued to cause anxiety to Government.

 Notwithstanding the deputation of five additional Inspectors to the district

in 1895, the number of murders showed a large increase during the first

Year.	Number of murders.	half of 1896, as appears from the figures on the margin. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly
1889	27	took advantage of a visit to Barisal during
1890	26	took unvaluage of a vibit to Datisal untilig
1891	61	his autumn tour to discuss the whole subject
1892	42	•
1892 1893	58	with the local officers, and, as a result of this
1894 •	63	
1895	75	conference, His Honour was constrained to adopt
1896 (six mont	bs) 60	the measure, which had been strongly advocated

by the Inspector-General of Police and was supported by the local officers, of withdrawing all licenses for going armed with, or for possession of, firearms throughout the district, and for the sale or repair of arms and the sale of ammunition. It was at the same time decided to allow Government arms and ammunition to the village panchayats for the destruction of wild animals; to authorise the Magistrate to raise the number of chaukidars to the maximum, especially in those villages in which serious crime had occurred; to liberally reward chaukidars who rendered assistance; to address a circular to zamindars and their servants, calling upon them to give the Magistrates and the police every assistance possible to facilitate the detection of crime and the conviction of offenders, and warning them that, if such assistance were not rendered, it might become necessary to adopt further and more stringent measures for the suppression of crime; and to acknowledge appropriately any assistance rendered by zamindars. The duty of supervising the conduct of police investigation, and of seeing that the evidence is fully and satisfactorily placed before the higher courts, has been impressed upon the Magistracy. The Lieutenant Governor has also authorised the District Magistrate to appoint all members of the village panchayats to be head men within the meaning of section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. •

19. In 1887 a Conference was assembled in Calcutta to consider and report on the practice of throwing corpses and Prohibition of the practice of throwing dead bodies into the rivers of Bongal. carcasses into the river Hooghly. The members recorded their opinion that effective control over the practice would be a matter of great difficulty, but suggested that a proclamation should be issued warning the people that they would be prosecuted under sections 188, 290, and 291, Indian Penal Code, if bodies were thrown by them into the river without cremation, and that all riparian municipalities should be instructed to publish a bye-law on the subject. After consultation with the Law Officers of the Crown, notices were published in convenient places in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions that presecutions would be instituted under section 290 of the Penal Code, the throwing of the dead bodies being treated as a public nuisance. During the past year the Sanitary Commissioner pressed up on Government that similar notices should be issued in all the Divisions of Bengal, and that a clause should be added forbidding the staking of dead bodies in the beds of rivers, khals, or other water-courses resorted to for drinking or culinary purposes. Commissioners of Divisions, who were consulted by Government on the subject, were unanimously of opinion that the evil complained of was decreasing in all parts of Bengal, but that the feeling of all educated persons was in favour of steps being taken by Government to prohibit the practice where it prevails. The replies received by Government

from unofficial persons also showed that the practice had not the sanction of religion, and that there was no reason to apprehend any agitation or opposition if it were generally prohibited. Magistrates have accordingly been authorized to publish notices threatening prosecutions under section 290 of the Indian Penal Code in places where they are needed, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division; but instructions have also been issued that prosecutions should be instituted with discretion.

- Payment of rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes has been under the consideration of Government. It has constantly been represented that, as the people themselves generally attempt to kill any deadly snakes they see, and require no encouragement to do so, such rewards can have no appreciable effect in actually reducing the number of snakes, but rather affords encouragement to professional snake-dealers to breed snakes or collect them from distant and jungly tracts. After full consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor issued instructions in the past year directing that in future the payment of rowards should be discontinued, except in municipalities, where the matter has been left to the option of the Municipal Commissioners.
- 21. The total number of offences reported during the year increased from 322,400 to 329,820. The increase occurred Criminal Courts. chiefly under breaches of local and special laws, but there was a considerable rise also in offences affecting the human body, miscellaneous offences under the Indian Penal Code, and offences by or relating to public servants. There was an appreciable decrease, on the other hand, in offences against property and offences affecting the public health, safety and convenience. The total number of cases brought to trial rose from 187,631 to 188,962. The number of persons tried for all offences was 251,036, against 250,928 in 1894, and the percentage of persons convicted increased from 65.9 to 66.1. The total number of Stipendiary Magistrates, including the District Magistrates outside the Presidency Town, at the close of the year was 430, against 420 in 1894. Of this number, 278 exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 104 of the second class, and 48 of the third class. The total number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 104,120.

There were 199 Benches of Honorary Magistrates outside Calcutta, the number of Honorary Magistrates being 2,092. These gentlemen disposed of 52,787 cases during the year. The number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of Magistrates in the mufassal rose from 154,985 to 156,963, and the number decided from 154,672 to 157,016. The disposal of the cases occupied on the average 8½ days, the number of witnesses examined being 476,208, as compared, with 475,490 in 1894. The number of cases committed to Courts of Sessions, or referred to the Sessions Judge for confirmation of sentonce under section 34 or section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, rose from 1,435 in the previous year to 1,646, and 1,423 were disposed of against 1,551 in 1894, the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried being 60.3, against 64.2. The average duration of trials rose from 42.2 days to 45.9 days. The number of persons tried by jury was 625, and the Sessions

Judge agreed with the verdict of the jury in respect of 535 persons, and differed from it in respect of 90. In respect of 39 persons the Judges disagreed so completely as to refer the verdicts to the High Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The verdict of the jury was reversed by the High Court in the case of 17 persons, upheld in the case of 15, and modified in the case of 2.

Appeals to Sessions Judges fell from 8,187 in 1893 and 7,946 in 1894 to 7,252 in 1895. The percentage of decisions confirmed to decisions appealed against was 49.41, as compared with 54.11 in 1894. Appeals to District Magistrates rose from 5,238 to 5,539, and the percentage in which the order of the lower Courts was affirmed fell from 62.79 to 60.82.

PRISONS.

- 22. The revision of the Jail Code, necessitated by the passing of the Revision of the Jail Code.

 Prisons Act (IX of 1894) and the Prisoners Act (VII of 1894), was completed during the year, and the revised Code approved by Government.
- 23. The total number of prisoners admitted into the jails decreased from 91,740 to 85,957, and the daily average population from 17,344 to 16,929, probably in consequence of the more favourable prices of food grains. The average cost per prisoner rose slightly from Rs. 79-14-3 to Rs. 80-1-0, the increase being attributed to a somewhat larger outlay on public works in subsidiary jails.
- 24. The construction of additional wards in the Bhagalpur, Buxar, and

 Jail buildings.

 Hazaribagh Central Jails, and in the Jessore
 District Jail, was undertaken during the year.

 A plan of cubicle for the segregation of prisoners at night prepared for the Bhagalpur Central Jail has been approved by the Government of India as the best hitherto submitted, and steps are being taken to provide the new wards under construction with cubicles of this type.
- The public health of the Province was generally better than in the previous year, which was one of the most Sickness and mortality. unhealthy known; but the improvement was not such as to account entirely for a marked decrease of mortality in the jails, where the death-rate per mille of average population fell from 47.1 in 1894 to 27.3, or the lowest figure recorded for more than 50 years. This result must in part be ascribed to the assiduous attention which has been devoted by the medical and other officers to the general comfort and health of the The daily average number of sick among prisoners of all classes fell from 744 to 716, and the ratio of daily average sick per daily average strength decreased from 42.8 to 42.3. principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the year were dysentery and diarrhoea, which accounted for 155 deaths out of a total of 463. The number of admissions for intermittent and remittent fever rose wlightly, but the number of deaths remained almost the same. instructions were issued to all jails to adopt the prophylactic treatment of administration of quinine or sulphate of cinchonidine, which has been followed with success in the Punjab jails; and, although no general or marked effect has been reported, the results have been sufficiently

encouraging to justify the continuation of the experiment. Cholera was less prevalent than in the previous year, the number of admissions to hospital from this disease having fallen from 110 to 47, and the number of deaths from 65 to 26. The only serious outbreak of the disease occurred in the Dinajpur Jail, where 13 prisoners died out of 15 attacked.

Medical Committees were appointed during the year to enquire into the sanitary condition of the Balasore, Chaibassa, Motihari, Burdwan, and Dumka Jails, in which the mortality had been excessive during the previous year. The recommendations of the Committees have been approved by Government, and some have already been carried into effect. No pains have been spared to improve sanitation where defects could be found, and special attention has been directed to the jails in which severe outbreaks of disease have occurred, or in which the general mortality of the prisoners has been excessive. The question of diet has been prominently before the medical officers during the year, and every opportunity has been taken to vary the diet or substitute more nutritious food where this appeared desirable. That expense was not spared is shown by an increase in the expenditure under this head during the year.

of pure water-supply has continued to receive The question earnest attention, and the conditions of each jail in Water-supply. this respect have been considered. The Pasteur-Chamberland filters ordered in the preceding year for the Motihari and Dumka Jails were delayed in transmission, and it has not yet been possible, therefore, to report on their practical efficiency. The supply of these filters has been sanctioned for soven more jails during the year 1896-97. The attention of all officers has been drawn to the advantages of the method of disinfection by quick-lime, alum, and permanganate of potassium, as recommended by Mr. Hankin, Bacteriologist to the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and with a view to enabling local officers themselves to estimate the relative purity of water from different sources, sanction has been accorded to the supply to each jail of the simple apparatus for testing the prevalence of microbes prepared by the same officer. Important projects for the supply of filtered water have been undertaken in two jails, where the existing arrangements were considered deficient; and minor improvements have been effected in many of the jails of the Province. In the jails which were inspected during the year by Medical Committees, the water-supply formed a subject of careful enquiry, and measures were adopted to remedy any defects that were brought to light.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

27. The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court rose from 558,593 to 565,642. Suits for money or moveables, as well as title and other suits, showed an increase, while suits under the rent law slightly decreased. The total number of cases for disposal in the Courts, including those pending from the previous year, was 667,654, of which 581,118 were decided, against 574,225 in the preceding year; the number remaining for disposal at the close of the year being 86,536. The number of contested cases disposed of has steadily increased during the past three years. The

number of Munsifs employed at the close of 1895 was 290, as against 292 at the close of 1894, and the average number of cases disposed of by each Munsif rose from 1,856 to 1,908. Nineteen thousand two hundred and forty appeals were instituted in the lower appellate courts, against 19,234 in 1894, and the number determined fell from 20,771 to 20,125. These appeals were decided by 95 Judges, against 93 in 1894, giving an average number of 212 per Judge as against 223 in the preceding year. The number of appeals pendingat the close of the year was 11,450. The number of applications dealt with in all classes of Courts for the execution of decrees which resulted in full or partial satisfaction was 222,769, against 205,700 in the preceding year, and the total amount realized rose from Rs. 1,68,98,475 to Rs. 1,94,47,866. The number of persons imprisoned for debt fell from 508 to 476.

REGISTRATION.

28. The registration offices were increased by fourteen during the year, and 397 were in existence at its close. The total number of registrations, compulsory and optional, fell, however, from 793,837 and 238,115 to 762,304 and 215,579, respectively. This decrease is ascribed generally to the better harvests of the year and the consequent diminution in the number of transactions for raising money. The receipts fell from Rs. 13,52,328 to Rs. 13,43,588, owing to the reduction in the number of registrations. Expenditure on the other hand, rose from Rs. 8,02,031 to Rs. 8,03,745, in consequence of more offices being open, and remuneration being given to an increased number of Sub-Registrars.

The system of identification of parties and their witnesses by thumb impressions, which was introduced in 1894, has been generally adopted in the offices, and the registering officers are acquiring sufficient knowledge and skill to work it effectually. A complete and valuable Manual of Rules and Circular Orders, as revised by Mr. Holmwood, was published during the year. Rules under the Act for the maintenance of records-of-rights in tracts which have been brought under survey and settlement of rents were passed, and the fees to be levied for the registration of mutations, as well as the remuneration to be allowed to Sub-Registrars, were sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 55,030 was sanctioned for the erection in the west block of the Collectorate building in Calcutta of a new and enlarged office for the Registrar of Calcutta.

MUNICIPAL.

23. The constitution of the Calcutta Corporation remained unchanged during the year. The Commissioners assembled in general meeting 51 times, the total number of meetings of all kinds being 215. The total income of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 46,70,783, of which Rs. 35,82,710 represented income from taxation proper, while the expenditure was Rs. 48,27,159, including Rs. 7,61,278 paid on account of loans. The Corporation were permitted, with the sanction of the Government of India, to raise a loan of Rs. 18,00,000 in the open market at interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in 15 years. The object of the loan

was to place the Commissioners in funds to enable them to meet an immediate demand of 12 lakhs, which had been awarded by the Civil Court as compensation to the appellants in the No. 54, Clive Street case, and in respect of which interest at the rate of 6 per cent. was running against the Corporation, and also to enable them to provide for certain works of improvement. Their total loan liability at the close of the year was Rs. 2,38,56,568, and against this they had in their reserve funds a total sum of Rs. 15,61,606. Since the close of the year they have, with the sanction of the Government of India, raised a further loan of 20 lakhs.

The principal questions dealt with by the Corporation were the temporary scheme for connecting the suburbs with the town system of sewers, the disposal of the sewage of Fort William, the establishment of a dhobikhana or public wash-house, the improvement of cow-sheds, and the final settlement of the question of the statutory three lakks to be expended annually on suburban improvements.

30. Complaints from certain residents of Alipore and its vicinity, and a strong representation from the Bengal Goragacha trenching ground. Chamber of Commerce, having been received regarding the nuisance caused by the depositing of night-soil at Goragacha, where trenching operations had been carried on by the Calcutta Corporation to an extent which had rendered the land noxious and a source of danger to the public health, the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Chairman of the Corporation, personally visited the locality and found that the place had really become a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood. Considering, however, that the Corporation were about to introduce a comprehensive system of underground sewage throughout the suburban area, it was not deemed necessary to insist on their at once taking up new land elsewhere, the cost of raising and preparing which would be considerable, but they were requested to lose no time in preparing for immediate use a piece of land adjoining the Goragacha trenching ground. This they did; but after a time it was found that the new ground was becoming as bad as the old, owing to the neglect of the necessary precautions. It was discovered, on inspection, that the trenches had been dug too deep and too much sowage had been deposited in them; some had been dug in low-lying ground where water would lodge after rain had fallen; others had been dug in loose and freshly laid earth which heavy rains would saturate and convert into a swamp. No attempt had been made to arrange the trenches symmetrically, so that different parts of the ground should come into use in regular rotation, no crops had been grown, nor had a proper relation been preserved between the population to be served and the area of the trenching ground. To prevent the further misuse of these and other trenching grounds, specific instructions as to the manner in which trenching operations should be carried on were issued for the guidance of the Corporation.

During the year the Commissioners adopted a temporary scheme proposed by Mr. Baldwin Latham for discharging the night-soil of about three fourths of the population of the suburbs of Calcutta into the Circular Road sewer. This, when carried out, will finally get rid of the serious difficulties which have arisen in connexion with the trenching grounds at Goragacha and other places in the suburban area.

31. The question of amending the Bengal Municipal Act came up for consideration towards the close of the year, in Amendment of the Municipal Act, 1884. Bengal connection with a proposal to empower Municipal Commissioners to devote a portion of the funds at their disposal to the provision of a veterinary staff and of veterinary hospitals for the treatment of horses and cattle. The opportunity was taken to remove certain defects in the Act, to extend the franchise to certain classes of persons who did not before enjoy it, and to increase the powers and responsibilities of the Commissioners in several directions. Bill received the assent of the Viceroy in October 1896, and has come into force, with effect from the 28th of that month, as Bengal Act II of 1896. By it Commissioners of Municipalities are now enabled to apply municipal funds to the creation of open spaces, to the training and employment of female medical practitioners and of veterinary practitioners, to the establishment and maintenance of free libraries and veterinary hospitals, and to the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle. Municipal expenditure on hospitals, dispensaries, education, and vaccination, which before rested with the Municipal Commissioners, has now been brought under the control of the Commissioner of the Division, so that municipalities can now be required to incur a reasonable expenditure on these items. By the amended Act also the levy is permitted of a differential water-rate according to the distance of houses and lands from the nearest hydrant or other source of water-supply, and of a higher rate on premises which have communication with the Municipal pipes than on those which have not.

- 32. The triennial general elections held in municipalities during the year 1893-94 caused a considerable amount of excitement Amendment of the rules for the election of Municipal Commisin many places, and several instances were brought sioners. to notice in which the validity of the elections was impugned on various pretexts in order to unseat successful candidates. April 1894, when the subject was still fresh in the memory of all concerned, the Commissioners of Divisions were called upon to report whether the past elections pointed to the necessity for any amendment in the rules for conducting the proceedings, which had then been in force since August 1889. receipt of their reports a revised draft of the rules was made and circulated for general opinion, after which the rules were finally framed. In the meantime. however, the law underwent an important change in regard to the qualifications for voting at municipal elections, and the opportunity was taken to bring the rules into accordance with the law. The main feature of the change in the rules was the transfer to the Municipal Commissioners and Chairman of the powers hitherto exercised by the District Magistrate in regard to the control of election proceedings. The next general elections, which were to have been held during the months of November and December 1896, have been postponed to the first week of March 1897, in order to enable the preliminaries to be arranged in accordance with the terms of the revised election rules.
- 33. A question was raised by the Magistrate of Monghyr regarding the title of proprietors of private ferries to compensation for ferry rights.

 Compensation for ferry rights. pensation for rights to ferries acquired by Government. After consulting the Legal Remembrancer, it was decided that the mere registration of a private ferry under the existing Ferry Rules does

not ipso facto entitle any person to compensation under section 17 of Act I (B.C.) of 1885 in every case when a ferry has been appropriated by Government.

- The water-works for the Howrah Municipality, referred to in 34. paragraph 34 of the report for 1894-95, were Water-supply. completed during the year, and the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act for the imposition and levy of waterrates were extended to the Municipality. With the object of improving their system of water-supply and ensuring the purity of the water, the Darjeeling Municipality, with the sanction of Government, entered into an agreement with Messrs. Heatly and Gresham for the construction of a Pasteur-Chamberland filter at a total cost of Rs. 62,000, on the condition that half of this sum should be paid when the work was completed and the filter found to act efficiently, and the other half after three years. The Commissioners of the Bhagalpur Municipality submitted a scheme for the extension of the water-works in that town, and proposed to borrow three lakhs of rupees from Government for the purpose. The Sanitary Board, who were consulted in the matter, having given a favourable opinion, the scheme and the loan were sanctioned.
- In order to facilitate the repayment of the balance of the 35. loan obtained by them from Government in Dacca water-works loan. December 1889 for the extension of their watersupply, the Dacca Municipal Commissioners proposed to borrow Rs. 1,16,302 from the Mitford Hospital Fund, which consists of Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 1,76,000 held in trust by them as managers of the institution. They subsequently asked for permission to raise another lakh of rupees for laying down pipes for an unfiltered water-supply for watering roads and flushing surface drains in the town. Of this amount, it was proposed that Rs. 50,000 should be met from the unexpended balance of the donation given by the late Nawab Sir Abdul Gunny Miah for the purpose of supplying the town with filtered water, and that the rest should be borrowed from the Hospital Fund. With the advice of the law officers of Government, the Commissioners were asked to combine the two proposals and to submit a formal application for the sanction of the Government of India. It was at the same time pointed out to them that they ought to raise the housetax from 8 to 10 per cent., and record a formal resolution at a meeting, binding themselves to repay Rs. 1,65,000 to the Hospital Fund, and providing sufficient security for the maintenance and proper management of the hospital and the water-works.
- Rules for the preparation, submission, and execution of projects for water-supply or drainage by local authorities.

 Rules for the preparation, submission, and execution of projects should, if possible, be stopped. With this object in view, a set of rules were framed for the preparation, submission, and execution of projects for water-supply or drainage by local authorities under section 69, sub-sections (2) and (4) of the Bengal Municipal Act and section 138, sub-sections (e) and (m) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.
- 37. The town of Nator, in the district of Rajshahi, has long been notorious for its unhealthiness, which was reported to be due mainly to the filthy state of the tanks and the extensive moats which lie around the residence of the Nator Raj family, and

on which nearly the whole population of the town depend for their supply of drinking-water. Attempts were from time to time made to improve the condition of these moats without any effect, and it was not till September 1895 that the Commissioner reported that a scheme, prepared by the District Engineer and estimated to cost Rs. 6,000, for flushing the moats and the Lallight by water from the river Godai, had been completed and that the Raj family had agreed to bear all the expenses. This settlement of a question which had been under discussion for about fourteen years was approved by Government, and the correspondence was published in the Calcutta Gazette.

- 38. The attention of Government was drawn to the insanitary construction of the houses in the town of Monghyr, wherebrains of the town of Monghyr.

 Drainage of the town of Monghyr.

 by the drainage of the roads was seriously obstructed. It was pointed out to the Commissioner that the evil was one to be remedied by a vigorous use of sections 202 and 223 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, and that the first stop necessary was to induce the Municipal Commissioners to make use of those sections. Action has since been taken on these lines.
- 39. The number of mufassal municipalities in existence at the close of the year was the same as in the previous year, Statistics. viz., 146, and the population within the municipal limits amounted to 2,704,900, as against 2,725,434 in the preceding year. The total number of rate-payers in these towns was 456,050, or 3,700 less than in 1894-95, being 16.8 per cent. of the municipal population. The percentage varied from 20.2 in the Presidency Division to 13.58 in the Bhagalpur Division. General elections were held in two municipalities only, viz., Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola in the district of the 24-Parganas. The elections were keenly contested in two out of four wards of the former, and two out of three of the latter Municipality, the percentage of voters who attended ranging from 43 to 61 per cent. of the number entitled to vote. The average incidence of taxation throughout the municipalities of Bengal (except Calcutta) rose from annas 13-7 in the previous year to annas 14-1, inclusive of the tax paid on Government buildings. In 37 towns, as against 31 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of the population, whilst in 53 towns, as against 62 in the previous year, it fell short of 8 annas per head. The total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 29,91,606, of which 78.1 per cent. was collected. Of the current demand of Rs. 25,27,826, Rs. 20,89,234 was realised during the year.

There was a total net increase in the income of the municipalities (excluding Calcutta) of Rs. 71,510, the increase of income from taxation amounting to Rs. 74,115, or 3.2 per cent. over that of 1894-95. The total municipal expenditure was Rs. 41,31,562, against Rs. 40,67,711 in 1894-95, being an increase of Rs. 63,851.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

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40. The system of Union Committees was further extended during the year. In the Burdwan Division altogether 21 Unions have been started—6 in each of the two districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, 5 in Hooghly, and 4 in Howrah. In the Presidency Division there are 22

Unions—3 in the 24-Parganas, 4 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore and 6 in Khulna. In the Tippera district of the Chittagong Division 5 Union Committees were formed during the year. The Committees have for the most part been entrusted with the control of pounds and village roads, and of matters relating to sanitation and water-supply. In regard to primary schools, the authority of the Union Committees has been restricted to mere inspection, and no power of control over those institutions has been conferred on them. The income of the Union Committees consists of (a) net pound receipts, (b) a consolidated grant from the District Board for the maintenance of village roads and for sanitation and water-supply, (c) funds raised under section 118 of the Act. As most of these Unions were formed late in the year, it is too early as yet to express a decided opinion as to their success.

- 41. A Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of was drawn up during the year. 1885 Amendment of the Bengal Local immediate of this Bill is to enable object Self-Government Act. District Boards to devote some portion of their funds to the improvement of the breeds of horses and cattle and the prevention and cure of the diseases of these and other domestic animals. The opportunity has been taken to amend certain sections of the Act which deal with the original elections of members of District and Local Boards, the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and the filling of casual vacancies; and a clause has been inserted in section 138 empowering Government to prescribe by what authority disputes relating to elections shall be decided. Provisions have also been added empowering District Boards to spend money on the training and employment of medical practitioners and the promotion of free vaccination. After the Bill had been introduced into Council and referred to a select Committee its provisions were greatly extended so as to legalise the levy of tolls by District Boards subject to certain conditions, and to empower Union Committees to raise a small local tax mainly for the purposes of village water-supply and sanitation. Opinions were invited on the enlarged Bill, and these are now under consideration.
- The number of District and Local Boards remained the same as in the previous year. The receipts during the year Results of the year. amounted to Rs. 67,70,987, against Rs. 66,74,986 in 1894-95, and the charges to Rs. 70,97,463 against Rs. 66,77,267. year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 14,05,689, of which Rs. 3,36,971 consisted of deposits, against Rs. 3,52,645 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred by the Boards upon civil works, including roads, buildings, watersupply and drainage rose from Rs. 41,72,578, or 50.5 per cent. on their total expenditure, to Rs. 44,71,881, or 63.0 per cent.. The amount spent on education increased from Rs. 11,28,359 to Rs 12,26,642, or from 21.5 per cent., to 23.1 per cent. on ordinary income. The total expenditure on sanitation increased from Rs. 86,585 in 1894-95 to Rs. 99,640 in 1895-96 On the improvement of water-supply the total outlay was Rs. 65,894, against Rs. 63,768, the largest expenditure (Rs. 16,910) being incurred in the Dacca Division. • The minimum limit of Rs. 5,000, prescribed by this Government last year, was attained only in Mymonsingh and Monghyr, where the expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,278 and Rs. 7,857 respectively. Systematic inquiries are being made under the special orders of Government into the

sufficiency of the rural water-supply throughout the Province, and the subject is being considered in connection with the Bill to amend the Local Self-Government Act.

SANITATION.

- 43. The Sanitary Drainage Bill was passed into law during the year.

 No applications were made to Government to put the Act into effect in any local area.
- In order to relieve the Chemical Examiner to Government of the work which devolved on him in connection with Analysis of water. the analysis of samples of drinking water for municipalities and local areas, arrangements were made in January 1894 with Mr. Norman Radolf, Analytical and Consulting Chemist and Assayer at Siwan, in the district of Saran, for conducting analyses, and local bodies were instructed to send samples of water to him for examination, on payment of prescribed fees. The Sanitary Board, Bengal, however, represented that the analysis of water was too important a matter to be left to the chance of a private practitioner, however capable, being willing to carry it on, and that it would be a better and more permanent plan to strengthen the establishment of the Chemical Examiner and entrust the work to him. The Lieutenant-Governor agreed in this view, and as it happened that Mr. Rudolf was giving up his business at the time, the opportunity was taken to adopt the Sanitary Board's suggestion, and orders were issued through the Sanitary Commissioner instructing all local bodies to send in future their samples of water for analysis to the Chemical Examiner.
- Tube-wells.

 Tube-wells.

 Tube-wells.

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 Tube-wells.

 Tube-wells have been introduced, experimentally, in certain districts in the Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions. The Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, during his tours of inspection in the interior examined some of these wells, and submitted a note of the result of his examinations. The conclusion he arrived at was that tube-wells were especially suited for loose sandy soil, but in hard laterite soil or in clay it was impossible to get them to work. In coast tracts subject to tidal influence the water is brackish, and tube-wells cannot be used. As the note contained important and useful information, a copy of it was circulated to all Commissioners of Divisions for communication to District Boards and municipalities.
- 46. A considerable step in advance was made in Faridpur by the

 Vaccination

 Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Northern

 Bengal Circle, who induced 36,240 Ferazi Muhammadans, including the leaders of the community, to submit to vaccination with lanoline lymph.

It was stated in the last Administration Report that arrangements had been made to provide the Nepal Darbar with a regular supply of vaccine lymph from the Darjeeling Depôt. Of the lymph sent last year, three consignments out of five proved inert, owing to the change of temperature, but 694 persons in all were vaccinated, 573 being successful. The Medical Officer in charge of the Bir Hospital, Nepal, has taught the arm-to-arm method to a number of vaccinators, who will commence work next season.

- Insenitary condition of the Terai. a report on the unhealthiness of the Darjeeling. Terai and certain measures proposed with the object of improving its sanitary condition. The Deputy Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling had made a personal inspection of the unhealthy tracts, and proposed—
 - (i) To circulate, for the information and guidance of managers of teagardens and others in the Terai, a note on sanitation in the Terai.
 - (ii) To make known, through the agency of chaukidars and village schools, the advantage of boiling all water which is to be used for drinking.
 - (iii) To provide as an experimental measure a boiler of the Alipore Jail pattern for drinking-water at Siliguri, at an initial cost of Rs. 400 and Rs. 196 a year for maintenance.
 - (iv) To appoint a Civil Hospital Assistant, at an estimated cost of Rs. 800 a year, to visit the hâts and villages of the Terai, and afford medical relief to the people.
 - (v) To establish a dispensary with 10 beds at Pankabari, at an initial cost of Rs. 5,000 for building and equipment, and Rs. 624 a year for establishment and maintenance, to be met from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and the Government Estate Improvement Fund.
 - (vi) To construct wells in different parts of the Terai, at the cost of local funds, as has been done in the Duars.
 - (vii) To bring under regulation the markets in the Terai, in order to prevent the sale of bad food.
 - (viii) That an officer of the Sanitary Department should be deputed from time to time to inspect the sanitary arrangements in cooly-lines, in order to ascertain what remediable defects exist.

All the above proposals were sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. Sanction was at the same time accorded to the payment from Provincial revenues of the sum of Rs. 8,000 in addition to the amount available from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund, in order to carry out the scheme.

MEDICAL.

- Vesting of the Howrah General Hospital was vested in the Trasurer of Charitable Endowments, the management of the institution being retained in the hands of the existing Committee, under a scheme drawn up in accordance with the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.
- 49. A Committee was appointed in December 1893 to consider the position of Civil Hospital Assistants in Bengal, the condition and requirements of vernacular medical schools, and cognate matters. The Committee submitted two reports—one dealing with the training, pay, and prospects of Civil Hospital Assistants, and the other with questions relating to medical education and the vernacular medical schools. In accordance with the Committee's recommendations, an Assistant Surgeon was added to the staff of lecturers

the Cuttack Medical School, and the resident Assistant Surgeons in all the vernacular medical schools were replaced by Civil Hospital Assistants. The school allowance for Assistant Surgeons was revised and regulated according to the grade of each incumbent, and a teaching allowance of Rs. 20 a month was sanctioned for each Civil Hospital Assistant employed as a teacher in the vernacular medical schools.

The course of study in all the vernacular medical schools was extended from three to four years, and the scholarships and free studentships awarded at these institutions were distributed over the four years' course. It was also decided to grant stipends of Rs. 20 a month after the third year to a certain number of students who elected for Government service and executed the requisite security bond. The number of students was limited to 250 at the Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, and to 160 at each of the other medical schools, exclusive of female students and of those students who, having failed to pass in one subject at the final examination, were permitted to go back to the school to study for a further examination.

In order to encourage female medical education, a hostel was built near the Sealdah Medical School for the accommodation of female students, and arrangements were made at the other medical schools for the education of this class of students. It was decided to award special scholarships of Rs. 20 a month to promising female students in the University for the purpose of study in the certificate classes at the Medical College, female students at the vernacular schools receiving scholarships of Rs. 7 a month. These scholarships are conditional on the holders binding thomselves to serve Government for four years at a fixed rate of pay, if called upon to do so within a year of their passing out of the College or school. Female students will be allowed, whether they hold special scholarships or not, to compete for the ordinary scholarships attached to the College or school and for all class prizes, medals, and certificates, but special prizes for them are to be abolished. They will be exempted also from the rule of the Medical College that a student who receives a scholarship of Rs. 20 or upwards shall pay fees.

50. The Government of India forwarded a note on the administration of lunatic asylums in India by two of Establishment of a Central Asy-lum for both European and Native the Members of the Hemp Drugs Commission, lunatics. together with a copy of a memorandum on the subject by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, and invited the opinion of this Government on the various points raised therein. conclusions that had been arrived at were that mental disease was not always systematically or sympathetically treated in Indian asylums, that the management of lunatics within the asylums was left too much to subordinates, and that sufficient attention was not paid to classification of the patients. These effects were said to be due partly to bad buildings, and partly to the system under which the charge of a lunatic asylum was a minor part of the work of the Civil Surgeon instead of the work of a full-time officer, other causes being the inefficiency of the subordinate establishments, and the omission of medical officers, superior and subordinate, to make a special study of insanity. With the object of remedying these defects, the Government of India desired especially to knov. how far it would be practicable, without large additional expense, to amalgamate the

asylums, so that the larger ones might be in charge of a full-time officer, and to improve the subordinate agency by introducing the study of insanity into the curriculum of medical schools. The Lieutenant-Governor agreed generally in the conclusions arrived at by the Government of India, and a proposal for the establishment at Bandel, near Hooghly, of a central asylum for both European and Native lunatics was submitted after the close of the year.

Tenure of appointments of Principal and Professors of the Medical College and Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital.

51. It has been decided by the Government of India that the tenure of the appointments of Principal and Professors of the Medical College and Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital shall be limited in the first instance to five years, the Local Govern-

ment having power to grant extensions for similar periods to an officer whose service is approved by it. The orders will not apply to the present incumbents.

Nursing arrangements-Camp-

bell Hospital.

The Vernacular Medical School Committee recommended, among other matters, the improvement of the nursing arrangements of the Campbell Hospital. Enquiries were accordingly made whether the Calcutta Hos-

pital Nurses Institution could supply a staff of nurses for the Hospital, but this was found to be impracticable, and at the instance of the Superintendent of the Hospital, the employment of a matron and eight nurses was sanctioned at a monthly cost of Rs. 260, in addition to the 16 dhais already employed on Rs. 6 each a month.

53. In order to conduct a series of experiments in the system of protective inoculation with cholera virus, two Cholera inoculation. junior Commissioned Medical Officers and an Assistant Surgeon were placed on duty with Mons. Haffkine. were undertaken by this staff in the cooly depôts at Calcutta, Raniganj, Asansol and Purulia, and ultimately at Bilaspur in the Central Provinces. All District Officers were asked to inform Mons. Haffkine of any outbreaks of cholera in an epidemic form.

54. With a view to encouraging the increased use in the medical depots of indigenous drugs of known therapeutic value, Extension of the use of indigethe Government of India in their Resolution of nous drugs in India. the 31st October 1895 appointed a Committee to consider the whole question in a practical way. The Committee consisted of Drs. King, McConnell, Warden, and Watt, and Rai Kanay Lal Dey Bahadur. The report of the Committee was not received during the year.

55. The Government of India having invited attention to the question of the advisability of legislating for the purpose Sale and possession of poisons of restricting and regulating the sale and possesin India. sion of poisons in India, the Inspectors-General of Police and Civil Hospitals, the Bongal and National Chambers of Commerce, the Agents of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, and all Commissioners of Divisions were consulted on the subject. The replies had not all been received at the close of the year.

• 56. A proposal was made by the Government of India, for the training of young medical officers in bacteriology and Establishment of a bacteriological laboratory in Agra and the training of young medical officers. chemical analysis, to establish a bacteriological laboratory in Agra and a central laboratory for chemical analysis in Calcutta, where the medico-legal and commercial chemical work of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Assam would be done. The Government of Bengal supported the scheme of the Imperial Laboratory at Agra, on the ground that such a laboratory would serve as a training school in bacteriology for young officers of the Indian Medical Service, and possibly also for members of the subordinate staff of the Sanitary Department when reorganised. The arrangements suggested for the establishment in Calcutta of a chemical laboratory were also accepted, and an approximate estimate of the additional cost involved was furnished for the information of the Government of India.

67. In order to equalize the distribution among medical officers at the Presidency of the work of examining and granting medical certificates to Government servants and candidates for Government service, revised rules allotting particular departments of the service to special medical officers were issued in supersession of all previous orders on the subject. In the mufassal this duty was, as heretofore, assigned to the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district

MARINE.

Government during the year 1895-96, the most important, perhaps, was the Bill framed by the Government of India in 1893, to amend and consolidate the several enactments relating to passenger traffic by sea and merchant shipping. The criticisms which, at the request of the Government of India, were offered in 1894 by the Government of Bongal, led to a revision of the Bill by a Select Committee appointed by the Government of India, and a further expression of the Bengal Government's opinion was invited in March 1895.

The views of the local officers on the amendments made were then communicated to the Government of India, but a further expression of the views of this Government was reserved until the Bill had been recast into the shape in which it would be likely to be passed.

59. Another measure of great importance on which the Bengal Government was consulted by the Government of Pilgrim traffic. India was the Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships' Act of 1887. The many evils in connection with the pilgrim traffic between India and Mecca had long been recognised, and had formed the subject of a correspondence between the Government of India and other Maritime Governments for some years previous to 1894, when the International Sanitary Conference, held at Paris, drew public attention to it. The proposals which were then made, together with this Government's comments on them, were described in the Summary of 1894-95. Based on the suggestions made by the several Governments which had been consulted, a Bill was framed by the Government of India for the regulation of the pilgrim traffic, and a set of rules drafted under its provisions. The opinion of the Bengal Government was invited on both the Bill and the rules, and was communicated to the Government of India in August 1895. Several modifications were suggested, and the Bill was passed into law on the 4th October following. The rules under it were, however, still under discussion at the close of the year.

- At the instance of the Inspector-General of Police, measures were taken during the year to stop the overcrowding of steamers carrying pilgrims and coolies between Calcuttta and Chandbally. Owners or Agents of such vessels will in future be prosecuted whenever they disregard the rules regulating the number of passengers which may be carried.
- by the Government of India on a request, urged by two of the most prominent Inland Steamer Companies, that the law relating to common carriers might be amended, so as to relieve the River Steamer Companies in India from some of their present liabilities as insurers of cargo. In reply, the Lieutenant-Governor gave it as his opinion that no modification could be made in the law in so far as it made the carriers responsible for any loss occasioned by negligence or criminal acts, but that there would be no objection to amendments to provide for making six months from the date of loss the period of limitation of suits to enforce such liability, and to extend the power of signing special contracts, under section 6 of Act III of 1865, to the person delivering the goods, whether duly authorized by the owner or not.
- Considerable anxiety was caused to shipowners in November 1895 61. · by the partial closing of the channel of the Hooghly The James and Mary Sands. at the James and Mary Sands. The depth of water in No. 4 track diminished to 7 feet, at low water, and it was predicted by many that the river would shortly be entirely closed to vessels of deep draught. These gloomy forebodings were soon dispelled by the channel deepening again, but the matter was considered very serious, and led to much discussion. As opinions, however, differed regarding the measures which might be taken to arrest the further deterioration of the river, the Port Commissioners decided, with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor, to obtain the best expert advice possible on the problem. The services of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, of wide reputation in such matters, were secured, and that gentleman made a careful investigation of the whole subject. He returned to England to write his report, and it has not as yet been received.
- 62. Early in 1895 a proposal was submitted to the Government of India to provide an additional rule under the Deck and I oad Lines Act of 1891, for an Indian Summer Fresh-water mark on vessels trading in Indian waters. The Board of Trade at first objected to the proposal, but subsequently agreed to it, and a rule was then framed and submitted to the Government of India.
- Department during the year, is the provision of an efficient sewage system for Fort William. The problem presented is a most difficult one to solve satisfactorily. On the one hand, the nuisance created by the discharge of the liquid portion of the sewage into the Hooghly, near the Fort, has long been held to be intolerable. On the other, the Military authorities decline to allow the construction of underground drains in or about the Fort. Various measures have been suggested since the attention of Government was first directed to the matter in 1889; but the difficulty of satisfying the requirements of both the Military authorities and the Calcutta Municipality has hitherto prevented the adoption of any of the schemes put forward. At the close of the year, the Municipal

Commissioners proposed that all the sewage, both liquid and solid, should be conveyed to a large depôt on the Budge-Budge Road which is under construction. The matter is still under consideration.

The discussion on the question of providing Chittagong with increased facilities for the landing and shipping of goods was Difficulty of lauding goods at continued during the year. It was started in 1893 Chittagong. by proposals which were then made for the acquisition of land for the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Port Trust. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Apjohn and O'Conor, appointed by the Government of India, submitted an exhaustive report in December of that year, in which they showed that it would not be necessary to construct more than one jetty, and suggested that the Railway Company might be allowed to acquire a piece of the foreshore for the landing and storing of material. In submitting this report to the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor stated that he was willing to accept the recommendations of the Committee subject to certain condi-One of these was that the Railway Company were to construct any jetties which were required for their traffic on the foreshore which they were to be permitted to acquire.

The Government of India, while accepting generally the recommendations of the Committee, demurred to some of the conditions proposed by this Government, and were of opinion that the Port Trust, and not the Railway Company, should construct the jetties. A reference was then made to the Chittagong Port Commissioners, and elicited a reply that the Port were unable, for want of funds, to undertake the work of building a jetty, and suggested that the Railway might be permitted to construct it. In September 1895, the Government of India was again addressed, and a hope expressed that the negotiations which were going on with the Railway Company with regard to the proposed jetty, might soon be brought to a successful termination. It was added that the Lieutenant-Governor did not advocate making a loan to the Port Trust for the work.

In reply, the Government of India stated that the cost of the jetties which the Railway proposed to construct would amount to $5\frac{\pi}{4}$ lakes of rupees, and that they could not sanction this expenditure as a debit against the Capital of the Railway. They did not consider the provision of such accommodation a proper object for the expenditure of Imperial Funds or the business of the Railway, and held that it should be arranged for by the Port with the assistance of the Local Government. They added that the necessity for the construction of the jetties was not established. This letter was followed by another, in which the Government of India stated that the Socretary of State, upon representations made to him by the Railway Company, was of opinion that facilities for the landing and shipping of goods should be provided at Chittagons without further delay, and that it was necessary to concert measures to this effect as soon as possible. The question was still undecided at the close of the year.

of the Mich caused the Government no small anxiety during the year was the large number of discharged seamen who were brought to Calcutta from other ports. With no prospect of finding employment, it was recognised that if they were allowed to remain long in Calcutta, they would be reduced to extreme destitution, and probably have recourse to robbery and violence. It therefore became necessary to send a large number of them to England at Government expense.

With a view to stop this evil, all Colonial Governments were requested to discourage discharged seamen from resorting to Calcutta in the hope of finding employment, and the Government of India was asked to instruct all Local Governments to take stricter measures to prevent, under section 4 of Act XIII of 1876, the discharge of seamen at the ports under their jurisdiction, unless there were a reasonable chance of their re-employment. The advisability of enacting for the Colonies some measure similar to section 4 of Act III of 1876 was also impressed on the Secretary of State by the Government of India.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

A Conference, consisting of the officers named on the margin, with Agricultural enquiries and improvements.

held on the 2nd, 3rd,

Sir Alfred Croft, R.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.
The Hon'blo M. Finucane, c.s., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

E. W. Collin, Esq., c.s., Collector of 24-Parganas.

W. C. Macpherson, Esq., c.s., Director of Land Records and

Agriculture. G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.I.L.,

PH. D., Magistrate of Howrah. Delawar Hossen Maulvi Ahmad, B.A., Inspector-General of Registration.

of the Board of Revenue, as President, and 6th January, and the 10th and 11th February 1896, to meet Sir Edward Buck, who had been deputed by the Government of India to visit this and other provinces in ascertain the views of Local Governments upon · the recommendations of the Agricultural ference which met at Simla in October 1893. The proceedings of the Conference have been submitted to the Supreme Government, together with an expression of the Lieutonant-Governor's views.

the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, Senior Member

The Conference discussed, among other questions, the possibility of affording relief in Bengal, as is done in other provinces on the occurrence of seasonal calamities, by the suspension or remission of revenue, on the condition that suspension or remission of rent be also granted by the landlords to their tenants. The conclusion reached was that in neither permanently nor temporarily-settled estates could this condition be enforced without recourse to legislation, which is both unnecessary and unadvisable Moreover, it is always open to Government, if necessity arises, to offer to suspend or remit payment of revenue in the latter class of estates conditionally on the suspension or remission of rent and to insist upon the conditions being fulfilled.

In permanently-settled tracts it is scarcely possible to give increased facilities for the collection of information regarding the deterioration of lands, but in regard to temporarily-settled areas the Lieutenant-Governor accepted the opinion of the Conference that, as these lands came under resettlement, arrangements should if possible be made for assimilating the system of land records to that pursued in other provinces.

Analytical roports on the districts of Burdwan, Dacea, Cuttack, and Lohardaga have in recent years been prepared by officers of the Agricultural Department and published. It was thought by the Conference that similar analyses should be made for one or two more districts, and that a scheme should then be drawn up with a view to investigating and remedying, in the order of their importance, the deficiencies of agricultural method, such as the neglect of available manures.

It has been proposed to attach to the Agricultural Department a special Engineer, who should advise upon the construction of wind-mills, waterways, pumps, the use of improved agricultural implements, and kindred matters. The Board of Revenue have been requested to report on this proposal.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the suggestions of the Conferonce for the encouragement of special agricultural instruction, and an application has been made for the sanction of the Government of India to the opening of an Agricultural Class in the Sibpur Engineering College. The Conference also suggested the possibility of insisting on a greater knowledge of survey, settlement, and agricultural matters, among both young civilians and Deputy Collectors, and of utilizing the Sibpur College for this purpose. The Board have been requested to consider the question further.

Sir Alfred Croft showed at the Conference that the position of the agricultural population in Bengal, from an educational point of view, is by no means so backward as was supposed. It is, however, certain that the methods of instruction are capable of amendment. The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the suggestion of the Conference that the Science course in primary and middle schools should be remodelled so as to include, at different stages, various branches of the elements of agriculture, and the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to consider how this suggestion can best be carried out.

67. In connection with the proposal for the organisation of a Subordinate Civil Veterinary Service in this Province,

The amendment of the Bengal Municipal and Local Self-Government Acts to legalise expen-

Council.

the question arose whether Municipalities and diture of money for veterinary District Boards were legally competent to devote a portion of their funds to the establishment of veterinary dispensaries and to the employment of the passed students of the Bengal Veterinary Institution as veterinary assistants in charge of those dispensaries. It was found that section 69 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, which laid down the purposes to which municipal funds might be applied, did not recognise the expenditure of money on veterinary matters. Doubts were also entertained as to whether section 100 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, empowered District Boards to make contributions for the same purposes. Legislation was accordingly undertaken by this Government, at the instance of the Government of India, in January 1896, to amend these Acts with a view to legalise the expenditures of the kind referred to. The amendment proposed to be made in the Bengal Municipal Act has, after the close of the year under report, passed into law and appeared as section 7 of Act II (B.C.) of 1896, but the Bill to make the corresponding amendment in the Bengal Local Self-Government Act is still pending in the Bengal Legislative

With a view to prevent the spread of glanders and farcy among 68. animals collected at the annual fairs of Sone-Extension of the Bengal Conpur in Saran, Barhampur in Shahabad, tagious Diseases (Animals) Act to the Sonepur and Kalimpong and Kalimpong in Darjeeling, the provisions of the Barhampur fairs. Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, VIII (B.C.) of 1880, have been extended to the areas occupied by those fairs

during the period that they are held. The Superintendent of the Civil

Veterinary Department, Bengal, will generally attend these fairs, but in case it should not be possible for him to do so on any particular occasion, there will be present one of four veterinary officers, who have since the close of the year been appointed for this purpose to be Veterinary Surgeons under Section 2 of Act VIII (BC.) of 1880.

FORESTS.

- An area of 13,348 square miles was under the control of the Forest Department during the year, and of this 44 per Statistics of the year. cent. consisted of fully reserved forest land, the remainder being composed of protected and unclassed State forests. There was but a slight increase of 38 square miles in the area of the reserved forests, but owing to the inclusion, for the first time, of the figures for the Sonthal Parganas, 346 square miles were added to the area of protected forests. Special protective measures against fire were adopted during the year for 1,957 square miles or 33.3 per cent. of the total area of reserves. The total area burnt amounted to 584 square miles or 2983 per cent of the area protected, as compared with the exceptionally small percentage of 0.49 in the previous year and 37 per cent. in 1893-94. Settlement operations were concluded in respect of 96 square miles of reserved forests in the Darjeeling and Tista Forest Divisions, and working plans were completed for 225 square miles during the year. New buildings and roads have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,507 and Rs. 14,133 respectively. The total outturn of timber from all sources was about $55\frac{1}{2}$ lakes of cubic feet, and that of fuel about 327 lakhs, whilst 207 lakhs of bamboos were extracted and a sum of Rs. 3,28,864 was obtained from the sale of minor produce other than bamboos. financial results are the best on record since the formation of the Forest Department. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 9,18,709 against an expenditure of Rs. 4,66,068, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,52,641, against Rs. 3,97,072 during the year 1894-95.
- 70. The Forest Department entered into contracts to supply 15,000 and 2,000 sleepers to the East Coast and Darjeeling-Supply of sleepers. Himalayan Railways, respectively, from the Angul and Kurseong Forest Divisions, through which these railways pass, and an extra grant of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned to meet the necessary expenditure. Later on sanction was accorded to the Conservator of Forests to enter into another contract to supply 200,000 sál sleepers to the Rai Bareli-Benarcs Railway from the Singhbhum forests. The reasons which actuated the Lieutenant-Governor in sanctioning this large contract were, first, the probable profits of the undertaking; and secondly, the advantage of securing that wood should be used for the new railway from the first instead of iron, and that the wood used should be the produce of Bengal forests; for the forests of the North-Western Provinces are too young to yield the mature timber required for sleepers. If the Bengal Forest Department had not come forward at the time to supply the wants of the new railway, a valuable outlet for forest produce would in all probability have remained closed in the future. Moreover, there has been for years little or no demand for standing timber from the Singhbhum forests, and there was here an excellent opportunity to utilize the supply. Tenders were invited for the purchase of the timber as it stood, but owing to a combination in the trade, the offers made were so low as not to leave an adequate profit to the Department, which was

thus compelled to take up the manufacture of the sleepers itself. Since the close of the year the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has made a representation protesting against the Forest Department undertaking these contracts as being an infringement of the principle of non-interference with private enterprise. The Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accept the view of the Chamber, and at their request laid the matter before the Government of India. The Forest Department is one of the recognised State commercial departments, and should, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be at liberty to conduct its business on commercial lines. The Government of India have since the close of the year expressed their concurrence with His Honour's views.

- 71. Eight forests in the district of Jalpaiguri were constituted

 Reserved forests in Jalpaiguri.

 "Reserved Forests" under section 34 of the
 Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, by notification
 dated the 23rd January 1879: and in 1890 it was decided to prepare a
 record of the rights of private persons in these forests. On enquiry, the
 Deputy Commissioner, however, found that no such rights existed, but
 reported that the boundaries required revision. In 1895-96 a notification
 was finally issued describing these more accurately.
- Rules to regulate hunting, shooting, fishing, &c., in Reserved and Protocted forests.

 Rules to regulate hunting, shooting, fishing, &c., in Reserved and protected forests in Bongal, with a view to prevent the extinction of certain harmless wild animals and birds, and also to protect the forests from fires occasioned by the carelessness of sportsmen. Among other things, one of the rules prohibited the public from fishing in the tidal waters of the Sundarbans, except under a license for which a fee of Rs. 5 was charged for one week, Rs. 10 for a month, and Rs. 20 for a year. The public and the officers of Government represented the hardship entailed by the operation of this rule, and the matter formed the subject of an interpellation in the Bengal Legislative Council. The Lieutenant-Governor held that the rule should not apply to tidal waters, and a proviso has accordingly been added to that effect.
- 73. Rules for the romittances of forest revenue by means of postal money-orders were approved by the Government Remittances of Forest Revenue of Bengal in July 1893, and have been found to work well. The Government of India decided that a similar procedure might with advantage be introduced into other provinces. The rules promulgated in Madras allowed the remittance of advances to disbursers, a matter for which the rules in force here did not provide. This improvement has been incorporated in the Bengal rules.
- 74. It was decided during the year that the new rules for taking security from the subordinate officers of the Forest Department.

 from Government Officers generally should be made applicable, mutatis mutandis, to the Officers of the Forest Department. Having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the Department, rules have been passed laying down that—
 - (1) Head-clerks of Forest Divisions must furnish security of not less than Rs. 500, ordinarily, and of Rs. 1,000 in special cases, subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests.
 - (2) Forest Rangers must furnish security of Rs. 1,000; and, when in charge of revenue stations, of Rs. 2,000.

- (3) Foresters must give security of Rs. 500; and, when in charge of revenue stations, of Rs. 1,000.
- (4) Peons and guards need not give security in cash, unless they prefer to do so; but if they do not give security in cash, they must furnish a security bond, executed by some person of known respectability and solvency, for their good and honest conduct.

These Rules are applicable to permanent as well as officiating, and to present as well as future, incumbents. Security will be accepted in eash or Government promissory notes, or deducted by monthly instalments of not less than one-fourth of the pay of the officer at the discretion of the Conservator, and no other form of security shall be accepted, except in the case of peons and guards.

- 75. During the year 1893-94, all waste-lands, in villages which are the property of Government in Chota Nagpur, were Protected Forests in Chota Nagconstituted "Protected Forest" under Chapter IV pur. of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, subject to existing rights, in the districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga, into the nature and extent of which it was decided in February 1895 that no enquiries need be made, but that in Palamau, Singhbhum, and Manbhum advantage should be taken of settlement operations to prepare a record of forest-rights. In respect of Palamau, it was specially ordered that the village areas should be marked off in blocks of convenient shape, which should include, besides the village site and cultivated lands, such quantity of wasteland as would be sufficient for the needs of the villagers. All lands outside these blocks were to remain Protected Forest. These orders were not thoroughly understood by the local officers, and revised orders were issued in August 1895, directing that no regard should be paid to the old internal boundaries of the Government villages; but that the Settlement Officer should make new village boundaries, following natural features of the country and taking the cultivated blocks and adding to them waste-land to a reasonable extent: to every 100 acres of cultivated land, he might add 100 acres of waste, or as much as 200 acres, if the waste did not contain much valuable timber. The balance of waste-land was to be formed into blocks of Protected Forest, provided that blocks, less than half a square mile in area, were not to be made into Protected Forests. Effect is now being given to these orders. .
- In August 1893, the Commissioner of Orissa reported that the liberty granted to the raiyats of the Government estate Rules for the Khurda Protected of Khurda to cut and remove certain kinds of trees on payment of a small annual fee of six pies per rupce of their rent by the Rules of May 1892 had resulted in the indiscriminate cutting of timber, and that the effect of the Rules had thus been prejudicial to the interests of Government and the poorer raiyats. It was, therefore, suggested that the Rules should be amended, so as (1) to prohibit the cutting of trees growing on the banks of tanks, or on the sides of roads, without permission of the Collector; (2) to restrict the privileges of wood-cutting and grazing in tracts where they have been abused; (3) to regulate the transport of forest produce; and (4) to prohibit the cutting of the banyan and of other trees which ordinarily grow to a greater girth than It was also (5) proposed that the management of the Protected Forests should be transferred from the Forest to the Revenue Authorities.

- After much deliberation, the Lieutenant-Governor negatived the proposals Nos. (3) and (5), and sanctioned the other proposals, with the approval of the Government of India. The rules were amended accordingly in December 1895. A list was prepared of 66 species of trees, which ordinarily grow to a greater girth than two feet, the cutting of which was prohibited. At the close of the year 1895-96, the Conservator of Forests represented that the prohibition to cut all the trees included in the list entailed hardship on the raiyats by depriving them of the use of fuel; and therefore suggested that the restriction should be removed in regard to 24 of these species of trees. This suggestion has been approved, and the list corrected accordingly.
 - 77. At the close of the year 1894 the Board of Rovenue reported that the Settlement Officer of the Western Duars had, Forest reserves. in accordance with the previous of Government, set apart 843 blocks of waste lands, covering an aggregate area of about 50,000 acres, for the formation of fuel and fodder reserves, and proposed that they should be placed under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri until detailed enquiries could character of each block, and that the Forest made into the Department should then formulate proposals for their reservation under the Forest Act. This proposal has been accepted by Government, and it was further laid down that, as a general rule, no block should be taken up by the Forest Department which is less than one square mile in area, unless it contain exceptionally good timber. Blocks declared unfit for inclusion in reserved or protected forests are to continue to be managed by the Deputy Commissioner through tahsildars, and should be leased out for grazing or cultivation.
- 78. The total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations, excluding the nursery stock, at the Cinchona. close of the year was 3,483,701. The crop collected during the year amounted to 467,190 lbs. of dry bark against 500,534 lbs. in 1894-95, and consisted of 53,380 lbs. of red and 413,810 lbs. of yellow bark. The whole of this crop, with the exception of $790\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. supplied to medical depôts or sold to Government institutions, was, as usual, made over to the Cinchona Factory for manufacture into quinine and febrifuge. In addition to the bark cropped at the Government plantations, 170,000 lbs. of bark of the quinine-yielding sorts were purchased from certain tea companies in Darjeeling. The outturn of the factory was 9,004 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,124 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge. The receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the year were Rs. 1,89,530, against Rs. 1,44,103 in the previous year. Excluding Rs. 73,025 which was paid on account of the last instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation, and Rs. 34,000 paid · for the purchase of bark from the Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, the expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 79,865, against Rs. 73,806 in 1894-95. The net profit on the working of the plantations amounted to Rs. 4,598, against Rs. 7,705 in the previous year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

79. The number of useful and important works undertaken during the year was greater than usual.

80. Attention was directed to the provision of hostels in connection with school hostels.

educational institutions, among which were a hostel for female students attending the Campbell Medical School, Sealdah. This hostel was built at a cost of Rs. 1,08,000, entirely from private contributions received from the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad and from the bequest of the late Mr. Walter Thompson of Behea. The Nawab Begum stipulated that it should be named after Lady Elliott, whose warm sympathy and active interest in any movement for bettering the condition of the women of this country was well known. The building, which is two-storied, is capable of accommodating 48 students.

The present arrangement of lodging students in the upper storey of the Calcutta Madrasa having been found inadequate and unsuitable, and donations to the extent of Rs. 19,000 having been received and further amounts promised for the erection of a separate boarding-house, Government promised to aid in the scheme by contributing one-half of the cost. It was decided to proceed with the acquisition of a plot of land and the construction of a hostel building, in the hope that the commencement of this useful work would elicit further contributions. It is a two-storied building, estimated to cost Rs. 1,05,343, and provides accommodation for 96 students; at present it is being crected as a two storied building, but the design allows of the addition of a third storey affording space for 52 more students. The site is to the north of the Madrasa, alongside the Principal's house, and contains sufficient area to permit of an extension of the buildings to accommodate a further number of 96 boys.

An additional three-storied building is also being constructed, on land specially acquired for the purpose, for the Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta, providing accommodation for 168 students, besides the number that are accommodated in the building erected in 1890. The dining rooms, kitchens, servants' quarters, bathing rooms, and latrine have been reconstructed on a larger and more suitable scale, and an infirmary has been added.

Numerous applications for admission into the boys' school at Kurseofig having had to be refused for want of sufficient room, and the necessity for the provision of a middle class girls' school in the hills being acknowledged, it was decided to erect an entirely new building containing quarters for the staff of masters and accommodation for 200 boys. On the completion of these buildings the present boys' school will be converted into a girls' school.

The urgent need of reconstructing the Calcutta Medical College buildings and of making proper provision for the accommodation of the medical students had been fully recognised for several years. As a first step towards attaining this desirable object, plans were got out for a new Auatomical block, the construction of which was completed in time for the work of the dissecting classes in the cold season. Besides this building, the scheme contemplates the erection of a separate structure for the Chemical department of the College as well as for the Chemical Examiner's offices and laboratories, a Pathological and Physiological block, and a building to contain the Principal's office, library, students' rooms, and a large theatre with the necessary fittings. The construction of new quarters for the military students was also taken up as an essential work in connection with this project, since the erection of new buildings necessitates the demolition of existing quarters, and the sanction of the Government of India was applied for.

a new double-storied barrack to accommodate 160 prisoners was completed, and a second barrack, similar to the first, was in progress in the Bhagalpur Central Jail. And it is proposed to erect three other barracks in the same jail to accommodate 200 prisoners each in place of the existing kutcha wards. Two new double-storied barracks to accommodate 104 prisoners each were under construction in the Buxar Central Jail, and arrangements were also being made for the supply of filtered water for cooking and drinking purposes, the Pasteur-Chamberland system of filtration being adopted.

In accordance with the wishes of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, a scheme has been prepared for supplying cubicles in the sleeping wards in jails on the type devised by this Government and approved of by the Government of India, with a slight modification in regard to the use of corrugated-iron divisions between cubicles, instead of wire-netting. On the completion of the cubicles which are now being provided in some of the new wards of the Bhagalpur, Jessore, and Hazaribagh Jails, it is proposed to supply cubicles in the remaining new wards of these jails and in the new barracks in the Buxar Central Jail, and subsequently in those jails which have wards most nearly approaching those in the new type plan, and also in the Gaya, Motihari, and Darbhanga Jails.

82. A new hospital with the necessary subsidiary buildings was erected at Bhawanipur on the recommendation of the Committee which was appointed to report on the medical needs of Calcutta. The site was furnished by the Corporation. The accommodation consists of three wards containing 36 beds for native male patients and one ward with 12 beds for native females: provision has also been made for the treatment of out-patients and for an Assistant Surgeon and Lady Doctor to live on the premises. The usual kitchens and servants' quarters were also included.

The long-felt want of a lying-in ward for the Campbell Hospital, Seal-dah, was supplied, accommodation being provided for 16 patients with an examination room, a confinement room, and a segregation ward.

accommodation for the officers and work rooms of the Museum and Geological Survey was completed, and the requisite fittings were being arranged for preparatory to the occupation of the building. The fitting up of show-cases and provision of other requisites for the Economic Court in the new Sudder Street block, Indian Museum, with a view to the proper and systematic exhibition of samples of products from their raw to the finished state, were sanctioned and put in hand, and arrangements were also made for supplying water to provide amply both for general and for fire protection purposes throughout the Museum buildings.

Additional accommodation was provided for the storage of forms in the Stamps and Stationery Department in a new three-storied building, which has been so designed that a fourth storey can be added if further accommodation is required hereafter.

Owing to the inadequacy of the accommodation provided for the civil courts in the buildings of the Magistrate-Collector at Howrah, it was proposed to remove the Munsifs from them, and a new double-storied court-house

was therefore sanctioned for the accommodation of five Munsifs and the Small Cause Court Judge, on the completion of which the rooms now occupied by the civil courts will be utilized by the Magistrate-Collector, who is greatly in need of additional space.

The question of residential accommodation for Munsifs in outlying stations where houses are not available, or are only to be had under circumstances that are not free from objection, came under consideration, and it was decided to prepare a type plan and to gradually supply the want of such accommodation.

The construction of a new four-storied building in the compound of the General Post Office for the accommodation of the office of the Comptroller of the Post Office was sanctioned by the Government of India, but for the present only a part of the project, namely, the ground floor, is being carried out.

Some important additions to the Opium Factory at Goolzarbagh were set on foot, viz., the construction of a new leaf godown and a new chest shed.

Establishment.

Establishment.

Muring the year under review, are the questions raised, and the opinions expressed, in connection with the experimental scheme of entrusting Provincial Civil and Imperial works in certain districts to the control of their District Boards. Prominent amongst these questions was that of the remuneration to which District Engineers were entitled for the extra work imposed on them, more especially in those districts where their services were required for the supervision of work in Government and Ward's Estates.

As the period for which the scheme was sanctioned expired on the 31st March 1896, and as opinions on its working had been invited from all officers qualified to give them, it was decided to defer passing definite orders on the questions raised until the whole scheme had been carefully reviewed.

The sanction of the Secretary of State was accorded during the year to the appointment of an officer of the Public Works Department, drawing his grade pay and allowances, to fill the post of Sanitary Engineer. The provision for his salary will in future be made in the budget estimate of the Roads and Buildings Branch and not as hitherto in the Medical Budget.

Among the more important projects for providing road communications in the province may be mentioned the feeder-Communications. roads to the Eastern and Northern sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Bengal Central Railway. complete programme of feeder-roads to these lines has been prepared with the joint assistance of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Commissioners of the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, and the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Contral Railway. The feeder-roads have been arranged in their order of importance, and two officers of the Public Works Department, with suitable staff, have been deputed to survey the proposed roads and prepare estimates of their cost. Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of these surveys, and, when the work is finished, the Lieutenant-Governor has resolved to make public the information obtained, and to sanction grants from Provincial Revenues as far as possible. It is hoped the District Boards may be able to supplement these grants for the construction of the roads. Three projects have already been prepared, and are now under scrutiny, and these, it is expected, will

absorb the whole of the provision of Rs. 60,000, made in the Budget for 1896-97, for feeder-roads to the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Other projects will be taken up in their order of importance as funds become available.

The subject of road communications in the Duars has engaged the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and it has been decided to prepare a scheme of feeder-roads to the Duars Railway and for the traffic requirements of the district generally. Separate schedules have been drawn up, giving a complete list of existing roads in the Eastern and Western Duars, as well as new lines of roads proposed. The scheme is now receiving the attention of the Commissioner of the Division, and it is hoped that it will shortly reach Government.

Schedules are also under preparation of roads to be maintained or constructed in the several districts of Bengal, and proposals are now awaited from Divisional and District Officers in regard to the drawing up of a detailed scheme of such roads.

Of the larger bridges sanctioned for construction, the bridge over the Poonpoon river, between Baroon and Aurangabad on the Grand Trunk Road in the Gaya district, was the most important. A project was sanctioned for replacing the existing and unsatisfactory suspension bridge over the Poonpoon by a light iron girder-bridge at a cost of Rs. 30,475.

Sanction was also accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 16,184 for constructing a masonry bridge across the Dhauria nala on the 47th mile of the Cuttack-Puri Road.

- 86. Towards the improvement of road communications in Sikhim an estimate amounting to Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned for an iron suspension bridge of 215 feet span over the Tista River at Tokul, and special repairs were also ordered, at a cost of Rs. 2,500, on the road from Gnatong to the Jalep Pass.
- 87. The draft Bill, which has been for some time under consideration, to facilitate and regulate the establishment of works Calcutta Electric-Lighting Act. for the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes within any part of Calcutta, was made law by the passing of the Calcutta Electric-Lighting Act, 1895. Its provisions extend to the whole area of the town of Calcutta, as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, but power is reserved for extending its provisions to the Howrah Municipality. Under this legislation the Government of Bengal is empowered, from time to time, to grant licenses to any Company or person to supply electricity for any public or private purposes within any specified area of Calcutta, and to make rules in relation to applications for licenses, &c. A set of rules has been framed and published with respect to applications for licenses, and intimation has been made to this Government By two or three Calcutta Firms of their intention to apply for the grant of licenses under the Act, as soon as certain preliminary steps, which have been laid down, are complied with.

The sanction of the Government of India was accorded to contracts being given out to Messrs. F. & C. Osler and Messrs. Martin & Co. for the supply of materials and completing the installations for lighting the Alipore Jail and the Sibpur College respectively by electricity. It is intended to utilize the surplus power at the Alipore Jail to light the Lieutenant-Governor's residence at Belvedere.

At the request of the Government of India, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were placed in possession of corre-Indo-European telegraphic rates. spondence regarding the reduction, urged by the Karachi and Rangoon Chambers of Commerce, of rates for telegraph messages between India and Europe in view of the assembling of the International Telegraph Conference at Buda Pesth in 1896. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, while noting with considerable satisfaction the expressed intention of the Government of India to press for a reduction of the charges for Indo-European messages on the occurrence of a favourable opportunity, contended that the reduction made at the Berlin Conference was so slight as practically to have but little effect, and that on the other hand a reduction of rates would be more than made up by the increase in traffic in mercantile messages. The Committee also held the opinion that the charge of 3 francs, or, say, 28. 6d., instead of the present charge of 5 francs, or 4s. per word, would, as in the case of Australia and South Africa, not only increase the present traffic, but create an entirely now branch of traffic highly productive to the telegraph companies, and of the greatest value as a convenience to the general body of the Indian communities. The Lieutenant-Governor, in placing these suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce before the Government of India, gave them his strong support. In a subsequent communication the Government of India requested that the Chamber of Commerce might be informed that delegates from the Indian and Indo-European Tolegraph Departments would be sent to represent the interests of the Government of India at the Buda Pesth Conference, and that the Secretary of State had been informed of the representations made by the various Chambers of Commerce in favour of a reduction of rates.

A protest put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against the compulsory use of the Berne Official Vocabulary as a Code to be brought into general use for telegraphic purposes, on the ground of its being incomplete and unsuitable, was communicated to the Government of India. In answer, the Government of India pointed out that the matter is one for primary action by British and other European delegates to the Buda Pesth Conference, affecting as it does European interests only, i.e., as regards telegraph traffic between European countries. The Indian delegates to the Buda Pesth Conference will have no locus standi to move in the matter, but the Government of India will have no objection to their co-operation in opposing the use of the Berne Official Vocabulary in Europe if a suitable opportunity offers.

Railways.

The principal lines sanctioned for construction during the year under review were the Lakhiserai-Gaya Railway and the extension of the East Indian Railway from Moghalserai to Gaya. The former is to be constructed by the East Indian Railway on behalf of the South Bihar Railway Company, Limited, while the latter is to be taken in hand as a part of the East Indian Railway "Grand Chord" scheme, which, if the contemplated extension to Barakar is carried out, will save about 57 miles in direct communication with Calcutta. In regard to the Moghalserai extension, it may be mentioned that the scheme has met with much opposition from the Chambers of Commerce of Upper India and Bengal and the Calcutta Trades' Association, who advocate the construction by a company other than

the East Indian Railway Company of a line from Moghalserai through Palamau, Sini and Midnapore to Calcutta as being more desirable from a trade point of view. The objection of these bodies having however been overruled by the Secretary of State, the construction of the Moghalserai-Gaya line has been entrusted to the East Indian Railway, to be carried out as a part of that undertaking.

Sanction has also been accorded to the construction, as an extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system, of a line from Sini via Midnapore to Calcutta and from Midnapore to Cuttack.

The following surveys were undertaken by the East Indian Railway, viz.—for a line from Burdwan to Katwa and from Katwa to Hooghly; also for a railway from Bhagalpur vid Bousi to Ahmedpur, with a branch to Baidyanath. A concession for the latter has been applied for by Sir W. B. Hudson.

The extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway from the right bank of the Torsa river was sanctioned during the year, and a survey is in progress for the extension of the line from Cooch Behar to Santrabari.

Surveys were also undertaken for the following lines in connection with the Eastern Bengal State Railway, viz., an extension from Rajbari to Faridpur on the Eastern Section, and from Lalmonirhat to the Tista river and from Saidpur to Titalya on the Northern Section.

Surveys were also undertaken for the extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh line to Jamalpur and Subhankhali, and a reconnaissance survey was made for alternative routes for connecting Upper Bengal with Gauhati and Assam.

Survey reports and estimates were submitted by the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for alternative branch lines from Hilli to Kaliganj and from Sultanpur via Bogra to Kaliganj. The latter alignment has been adopted, and the Indian and General Investment Trust Limited, of Lendon, has been offered a concession by the Government of India for its construction on branch line terms.

The views of this Government on the prospects of the feeder line to the Tirhut State Railway, proposed by Sir W. B. Hudson, from Sakri station to Jainagar were in favour of its construction, and the Government of India were informed accordingly.

A survey was made for an extension from Khagaria to Katihar in connection with the proposed chord on the Tirhut Section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Hajipur via Begumserai and Garhara to Khagaria.

Messrs. George Yule and Company of London, on behalf of the Indian Railway Syndicate, have applied for a concession for a branch line from Gogri on the Ganges to Birpur on the Nipal Frontier to be constructed and worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. This project has been recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor, who has suggested a slight alteration in its alignment, viz., that the line should take off a little further east from the Ganges, opposite Sultangani station.

A satisfactory termination has been arrived at in the matter of the longstanding dispute regarding the amount of compensation payable by the Bengal and North-Western Railway for damage done to the crops of certain raiyats of the Saran district, owing to the construction by that Railway of an embankment near Bunwarchak station, the Railway Company having

agreed to pay the sum of Rs. 10,000 in full of all claims for distribution among the raiyats.

The question of the proposed extension of the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia to Madaripur, and the establishment of a ferry service connecting Madaripur with the Assam-Bengal Railway at Chandpur, engaged the further attention of this Government, and on this subject the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were also obtained and communicated to the Government of India. These views, which were unfavourable to the extension from Singhia to Madaripur, were concurred in by Sir Charles Elliott; they did not, however, conflict with the Lieutenant-Governor's previously expressed opinion in favour of the construction of a line from Singhia to Lohagara on the Madhumati, which, in the opinion of His Honour, will serve a great deal of local traffic.

In the matter of tramway construction a concession has been granted to Messrs. Martin and Company of Calcutta for a 2-feet 6-inch gauge tramway between the right bank of the river Choorni at Ranaghat and the left bank of the river Jellinghee at Krishnagar, with a siding 1½ miles long, to be constructed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the standard gauge from Ranaghat station to the left bank of the Choorni. The line, it is expected, will shortly be carried out.

IRRIGATION.

- 90. The area irrigated by the canals in Bengal during the year 1895-96

 was 614,600 acres as compared with 530,200 acres in the previous year, showing an increase of 84,400 acres. The increase occurred chiefly in the area commanded by the Sone Canals, and may be attributed to the insufficient rainfall of the season. Practically no rain fell from October to March, and the area under rabi crops was consequently largely extended.

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- 91. The not revenue from all major works in Bengal was Rs. 2,20,400, as compared with Rs. 1,36,000 in the previous year. The working expenses show a satisfactory reduction of over Rs. 79,000.
- Canals have met with well-merited success. The annual cost of clearing the heads of the two main canals has hitherto exceeded Rs. 65,000. During the year 1895-96 there has been a great change. Practically no dredging was done, and the cost of clearing the heads of the Main Eastern and Main Western Canals will be less than Rs. 7,000. The total cost of silt clearance from the whole of the Sone Canals will be about Rs. 16,000, as compared with the average of nearly a lakh of rupees.
- on the 31st March 1895, and up to that date the outlay amounted to Rs. 2,61,84,061. The further expenditure required to complete works already sanctioned, but which had either not been commenced or had not been completed on the 31st March 1895, was Rs. 1,86,621. The total cost of the project is therefore Rs. 2,63,70,682. As the result of this outlay, the province

of Orissa has been provided with the following works, which are for the most part situated in the Cuttack district:—Seven weirs across river channels, with an aggregate length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and constituting, with the canal head sluices and entrance locks, the most extensive system of head works of any canal system in India. There are $204\frac{3}{4}$ miles of canals which are navigable in addition to carrying water for irrigation. These canals communicate with tidal waters at five points, of which the more important are the locks at Alba and Jumboo. The former gives the most direct route to Chandbali, and thence by sea-going steamers to Calcutta, while the latter opens into tidal creeks leading to False Point harbour. There are also 75 miles of canal for irrigation only.

The distributaries aggregate 1,0913 miles in length. First-class ombankments for a total length of 1721 miles have been constructed and charged to the project which give protection to an area of over 850 square miles. More than 200 miles of drainage cuts have been made to prevent the soil being water-logged from the use of canal irrigation, and a considerable number of natural drainage channels have been opened up and made more efficient. The aggregate supply of water available at the heads of the main canals is 6,058 cubic feet per second, out of which 5,340 might be usefully employed in irrigation. With this supply it is probable that in a year of drought, the area on which a full crop could be guaranteed would be about 272,000 acres. The largest area hitherto irrigated is 186,627 acres. The Orissa Canals have proved an expensive undertaking, and there is little hope of their becoming remunerative, but on the other hand the works have been and are of great value to Orissa. The large expenditure has greatly improved the position of the labouring classes. Trade has been developed, and a large area has been put practically beyond the fear of famine.

94. The construction estimates of the Orissa Coast Canal, the Circular and Eastern Canals, and the remodelling of the Completion reports of the Orissa Coast Canal, the Circular and Eastern Canal were formally closed at the Eastern Canals, the Hijili Tidal end of 1894, but at that time there still recanal.

mained works which, although sanctioned, were incomplete or had not been commenced. These works have since been carried on, and are now nearly finished. The completion reports were compiled during the past year. The Hijili Tidal Canal was referred to in the Administration Report of last year, and it is only necessary to say here that the supply sluice at Terapakhia has been completed, and the extension of the Kalinagar lock has made good progress, and is nearly finished. Little now remains to complete this project, which will place the Hijili Canal in the same state of efficiency as that of the Coast Canal, of which it forms a part. The growth of the revenue from this canal has fallen a little short of the original forecast, but it is calculated that the net revenue after the completion of the works should yield a return of 23 per cent. on the direct capital outlay.

The Orissa Coast Canal was commenced in 1880-81, and was opened for traffic in 1888-89. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 44,74,941. At the time of closing the construction estimate in 1894, the works which were incomplete or not commenced were for the most part minor, though involving a considerable expenditure. These works have since progressed,

and are now almost completed. As regards financial results, the actual receipts for the first nine years have fallen short of the original forecast, and during this time the canal has not paid its expenses. The damages caused by the cyclopes in 1885 and 1887 necessitated heavy expenditure on repairs, and since the River Subarnarika changed its course, the expense of keeping open a channel to the Jamcoonda lock has been great. The total yearly cost of maintenance is now calculated to be Rs. 79,460, and the probable receipts, Rs. 1,50.000. The net revenue would therefore be Rs. 70,540, or 1.6 per cent. on the capital outlay, exclusive of indirect charges. This forecast is made for the 19th year, or 1898-99. The country bordering on the canal is still backward, and requires opening up, and a further growth of revenue after the year named may reasonably be expected.

All the works included in the construction estimate of the Circular and Eastern Canals, which was closed in 1894, have been completed. scheme are included Tolly's Nulla and the Circular and new cut canals, the latter forming the northern and the former the southern boundary of Calcutta. The Eastern Canals extend from Dhappa to Barisal, a distance of nearly 200 miles, and consist of a series of artificial cuts which connect the natural drainage lines of the Ganges delta. It is not possible to show with certainty the financial position of these canals, there being no Capital Account. An approximate account of expenditure was made out in 1882-83 for and up to that year, and to this account yearly additions have been made of sums expended on extensions and improvements. This constitutes the Capital Account of the Canals, and the expenditure thus recorded up to the time of closing the construction estimate amounted to Rs. 53,57,446. As regards revenue from the canals, very considerable fluctuations have taken place in the last ten years, and it is evident that the gross revenue is decreasing. The principal reasons for this are competition with the railway and reduction of tolls. This year the percentage of net revenue to Capital was 3.7.

Water communication between Khulna, the terminus of the Central Bongal Railway, and Madaripur.

Water communication between Madaripur, a large jute centre in the Faridpur district, has been considered for years. A canal was at one time proposed, but the estimated cost was very large, and in view of railway extension, the matter was never very seriously taken up. A more feasible, and comparatively inexpensive, alternative was to open out and improve the bhil route between these two places, and this is now being done. The route adopted is that used during the flood season by steamers and flats, and the work consists of cuts through bad bends, deepening in the centre, where the tides meet and there is an accumulation of silt, and clearing away jungle and trees. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 22,388.

attention for some time, has lately caused anxiety on account of the formation of a bar at its western extremity, and the subsequent formation of a large char immediately opposite the town of Dacca. The question is one of considerable importance, as the closing up of the Booriganga might cause extreme unhealthiness in the town of Dacca and the diversion of its trade elsewhere. The efforts of the local authorities to improve matters seemed to produce no good

- result, and recently the Chairman of the Dacca Rivers Improvement JointCommittee applied to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, for advice on the subject. The Chief Engineer visited Dacca and investigated the existing condition of the river. Surveys are being made which, by comparison with the surveys of former years, will show what changes in the river have actually occurred. The Chief Engineer will then be able to suggest the construction of training works, which will probably have the effect of throwing more water down the Booriganga and improving the state of things generally.
 - that this river was showing signs of an intention to shift its course in an easterly direction, and this action on the part of the river was viewed with some alarm and gave rise to much comment. An experienced Executive Engineer was selected to conduct an exhaustive investigation of the whole question, and his report was awaited with interest. The result of the investigation has been to allay all fear of imminent danger. It seems that there is no immediate prospect of any great change occurring in the course of the Kosi, and that expenditure on training works is unnecessary; in fact, it is better to leave the river alone for the present. Elaborate surveys have been made, on which all changes of the river will be recorded; its movements will be carefully watched, and suitable measures will be adopted when necessary.
 - The improvement of the Bhangore khal in the Calcutta and Eastern Canals has been under consideration for the last Bhangore khal. 20 years. This khal is about 17 miles in length, and forms part of the inner boat route of the Eastern Canals between the Biddiadhari, or Central Salt Lake Channel, and the Kultigong, which is a branch of the Matla. These rivers run north and south; and as the direction of the Bhangore khal is from east to west, the tides enter from both ends, meet in the centre, and silt up the channel so rapidly that only boats of moderate draft can pass at high water. The cost of keeping this portion of the boat route open has yearly been increasing, and now amounts to an average of nearly Rs. 38,000. The need for decided action became very pressing, not only on account of increasing cost of maintenance, but also because the revenue and usofulness of the canals were steadily decreasing. At last, however, the question has been satisfactorily settled, and a scheme for the canalization of the Bhangore khal is being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,84,513. The future maintenance charges, together with interest on the capital expended, are calculated at Rs. 60,000. Against this there will be an annual saving of some Rs. 40,000 on silt clearance, and it is expected that the increase in traffic receipts will exceed Rs. 30,000. The works are to be completed by March 1898.
 - 99. The encroachment of the Roopnarain river on its left bank necessitates the retirement of the existing protective embankment at several places. One such retired line is about to be made at Mellock at a cost of Rs. 12,219. On the right bank of the Roopnarain, the construction of a long length of retired line at Nagoria has been proposed, the cost of which would amount to about half a lakh of rupees. There is, however, no immediate necessity for this line, and its construction is held in abeyance.

- Bhagirathi embankment.

 There is probably no other embankment in Bongal which has been injured or breached so often, which has given so much trouble to maintain, or which has been the subject of so much discussion. Three schemes have been suggested as solutions to this problem—to embank the Bhagwangola road, to embank the Dewanserai road, and to abandon all the embankments. The scheme which has now been adopted is that for embanking the Bhagwangola road. This road is 7½ miles long, and connects the embankments on the Bhagirathi with those on the Jellinghi. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,48,129, and will be carried out as funds are available.
- 101. The question of draining the Ampta swamp, which has received attention for many years, has now resolved itself into a workable scheme. The project has been worked out in detail, and is now under consideration, the estimated cost of the works being Rs. 9,50,359. The estimate provides for the drainage of 112.51 square miles in the Ampta basin, and 75 square miles in the adjoining Madaria basin by means of over $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles of drainage channels. The area benefited by the project will be 67 square miles, and the annual value of the improvement is calculated at Rs. 1,57,855, which represents a return of 11.6 per cent. on the capital outlay.
- Report of the Drainage Commissioners.

 Report of the Drainage Commissioners, including maintenance charges up to the time of capitalization, has been realized, and fair progress was made during the year. The original cost and capitalized maintenance charges have been apportioned together, and the collections were fairly good during the past year. The survey operations in connection with the Rajapur Schome were completed, and the records prepared during the year. The proliminary apportionments have also been made and confirmed by the Drainage Commissioners.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The total Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 14,41,27,161 in 103. 1895-96, against Rs. 13,79,36,863 in 1894-95; Imporial Finance. and the charges were Rs. 2,79,20,361, against Rs. 2,29,97,641 in the preceding year. Both the receipts and charges of 1895-96 showed increases of Rs. 61,90,298 and Rs. 49,22,720, respectively, or a net improvement of Rs. 12,67,578. The increase under receipts took place mainly under Customs (621 lakks) owing to the re-imposition of import duties, and partly under Salt (23 lakhs), Excise (6 lakhs), and Interest (33 lakhs). The increase in expenditure was chiefly under Opium (45½ lakhs), and was due to the larger production of the year, viz., 69,084 maunds, as against 59,673 in 1894-95, and partly also to the raising of the price paid to cultivators. There was also an increase of 1½ lakhs under Land Revenue for larger outlay on settlement operations and of 12 lakhs under Stationery and Printing, owing to the increased demands for paper by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the presses of the Postal Department. .

. 104. The financial results of the year 1895-96 were very satisfactory. It opened with a balance of Rs. 43,21,996 and Provincial Finance. closed with a balance of Rs. 57,89,149, so that there was a provincial surplus of Rs. 14,67,153. The total receipts in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 4,58,27,096, against Rs. 4,46,23,191 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 12,03,905. The special contribution of 3 lakhs levied by the Government of India in 1894-95 was refunded 1895-96. Increased assignments were received from the Imperial in revenues for the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal and for additional establishment entertained in the Calcutta Custom House on the introduction of the new Tariff Act. The Excise revenue showed an increase of more than 2 lakhs under various heads, and there were smaller increases under Salt. Assessed Taxes, and Forests.

On the expenditure side the total charges rose from Rs. 4,29,25,233 in 1894-95 to Rs. 4,43,59,043 in 1895-96, so that there was an increase of Rs. 14,34,710. The increase was made up of 1½ lakhs under Land Revenue, partly under partition establishment and partly under improvements in Government estates; 1½ lakhs under Customs for increased establishments entertained in consequence of the introduction of the new Tariff Act; 2½ lakhs under Jails for larger outlay in the purchase of raw materials; 1½ lakhs under Police for carrying out the improvements recommended by the Police Commission; 1 lakh under Minor Departments for purchase of cinchona bark and up-keep of the Nimbong plantation; 1 lakh under Irrigation Minor Works owing to the transfer of the suspense balances of the Brahmini-Baitarni Division from Major Works, Imperial, to this head; and 6 lakhs for increased expenditure on civil buildings and roads.

105. Including the newly-created District Chaukidari Reward Fund, there were altogether nine Incorporated Local Local finance. Funds on the books of the Accountant-General. The total receipts of these amounted to Rs. 92,14,992, and the charges to Rs. 96,47,483, so that the balance at the beginning of the year was reduced by Rs. 4,32,401 at the end of the year. The total receipts of the Excluded Local Funds, including those from Municipalities and the Chittagong Port Trust, amounted to Rs. 27,62,172, and the charges to Rs. 28,26,048: they closed the year with a balance of Rs. 5,86,860, against Rs. 6,48,736 at the end of the preceding year. The new funds created during the year were the Lebong Cantonment Fund in Darjeeling and the Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar Fund; while, on the other hand, the Cantonment Hospital Fund was closed on the 31st March 1896, and the hospital at Dum-Dum was on the 1st April 1896 converted into an outdoor dispensary.

106. The balance of currency notes in the treasuries rose from Rs. 41,61,455 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 42,92,170 at the close, or by Rs. 1,30,715. The value of notes supplied to the treasuries by the Bank of Bengal to meet local requirements was Rs. 22,92,375, against Rs. 30,33,900 in 1894-95. The remittances made to the Bank of Bengal by the Calcutta Collectorate, the 24-Parganas, and Howrah amounted to Rs. 86,67,320, against Rs. 80,77,855 in the preceding year. The remittances of surplus notes made to Calcutta by

all the district treasuries aggregated Rs. 1,09,86,745, against Rs. 1,03,05,480 in 1894-95. The total value of notes received from the public in payment of Government dues came to Rs. 3,06,17,525, the highest figure on record, while the value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims against Government was Rs. 1,33,48,875.

- Identification by finger impressions by finger impressions having worked well in the Registration Department, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Bengal Government, sanctioned its introduction, as an experimental measure, into the Lower Provinces of Bengal, for the purpose of identifying Government pensioners. It was laid down at the same time that a thumb impression should be taken in the service books of non-gazetted officers, and that in all cases when an officer is sent for medical examination, the examining Medical Officer or Board should obtain the thumb impression of the candidate on the medical certificate.
- 108. The sanction of the Government of India was obtained to raise the salaries of poddars attached to district and sublincrease in the salaries of menial divisional treasuries at an additional expenditure of about Rs. 6,000 per annum. It was also proposed to increase by one rupee the pay of all whole-time menial servants of Government, who receive less than Rs. 6 a month, the annual cost involved being estimated approximately at Rs. 50,000.
- 109. The year under review is the fourth in which the Financial Statement of the Government of Bengal was laid before Financial Statement in Council. the Provincial Legislative Council by the Financial Secretary to Government. The Statement was read on the 28th March 1896, and discussed on the 4th April. Several questions were asked by one of the Hon'ble Members, and the Hon'ble the President, in allowing the questions to be put and answered before the discussion on the Budget, observed that this practice was irregular, and that the procedure in Bengal ought to conform to that of the Supreme Council, where any member could draw attention to any point in the statement, obtain the necessary information from the Finance Member, and deal with it in his speech after the Statement had been explained to the Council. In the discussion on the Budget which followed, reference was made by the non-official members to the possibility of making larger grants for education, of introducing an agricultural primer in primary schools, of providing school instruction for Muhammadan girls of good family, and of establishing scholarships for the education of young men of this country in Europe with a view to their admission into the Education Department on their return to The attention of the Government was also called to the desirability of increasing the number of Munsifs and constructing houses for them in outlying stations; to the necessity of making grants for the provision of a better water-supply, and adopting measures for the prevention of outbreaks of cholera; to the growth of stamp and excise revenue and the administration of the Excise Department, especially with reference to the recommendations of the Excise Commission; to the salaries of menial and ministerial officers of Government; to the improvement of the Calcutta hospitals; to the reduction of institution fees in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; to private competition with jail manufactures; and to the form in which the Financial Statement is presented. The Financial Secretary and two other official

members having replied at length, the discussion was concluded by the Hon'ble the President, who observed that, if the finances continued to prosper, this Province could usefully spend larger sums on education, and stated his intention of practically remodelling several of the hospitals in Calcutta.

LAND REVENUE.

- VIII of 1885, relating to the record of rights and settlement of rents, and for amending certain other sections of that Act, were considered during the year 1894-95; they have been submitted to the Government of India since the close of the year, and are still under consideration.
- Extension of section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act was, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, extended to Orissa. to Orissa during the latter part of the year 1895-96.
- 112. In November 1892 Sir Charles Elliott visited Chota Nagpur chiefly for the purpose of discussing the extension of Landlord and tenant in Chota the Bengal Tenancy Act to that Division, and Nagpur. the supplementary Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents and the commutation of predial services. He directed the Commissioner to hold a conference of persons representing the interests of both landlords and tonants, and to discuss with them certain points which required to be settled. This conference was held in 1893-94; and the Bill already mentioned was revised in the light of the suggestions made. After being further considered by the Board of Revenue and Government, the revised Bill was submitted to the Government of India for sanction to its introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council. During 1894-95 the Supreme Government communicated their criticisms on this Bill. A Bill, amended in accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India, was submitted to that Government for approval during the year 1895-96. The introduction of the Bill into the Bengal Legislative Council, with certain modifications, has since been sanctioned.
- 113. The ghatwali tenures in Bankura are divided into the three following classes:—(1) The zamindari panchaki, i.e., those Settlement of ghatwali tenures lands the panchak or quit rents of which are paid in Bankura. to the Government through the zamindars; (2) the sarkari panchaki, i.e., those ghatwali lands which by a special arrangement between the Government and the Raja of Bishenpur, to whom they then belonged, were in 1802 taken over by the Government, the Government collecting the ghatwal's quit-rent, and granting a corresponding abatement of revenue to the Raja. It was further stipulated that if the Government ever relieved the ghatwals of their services, their tenures would be "reannexed to the zamindari." (3) Bepanchaki ghatwali lands, which paid no quit-rent. The total area occupied by these ghatwali lands is about 271 square miles, of which about 89 square miles are sarkari panchaki and be-panchaki, and about 182 square miles are zamindari panchaki. The number of sarkari panchaki ghats is 43, of bepanchaki ghats 9, and of zamindari panchaki 218-total 270. The panchak realized from the sarkari panchaki ghats is Rs. 5,003 and from the zamindari panchaki ghats Rs. 5,806total Rs. 10,809. The services which the ghatwals, as a sort of inferior

police, used to render are no longer required by Government, and Sir Charles Elliott decided to undertake the settlement of a few ghats without legislation by amicable arrangement on the following conditions:—(a) That the figures as to area of the survey of 1880 to 1887 be accepted; (b) that the lands be assessed with rent at a rate about 25 per cent. below current rates; and (c) that the ghat be settled with the zamindar, the Maharaja of Burdwan, at 50 per cent. of the assets, the ghatwals henceforth becoming raiyats of the zamindar. It was ruled by Sir Charles Elliott that the status of the ghatwals would be that of occupancy raiyats, the raiyats under them being held to be entitled by custom to acquire a right of occupancy.

Settlement operations were commenced in December 1894, and were at first confined to panchaki and bepanchaki ghats. Up to 31st March 1896, 30 out of the 52 sarkari panchaki and bepanchaki ghats were settled at a rental of Rs. 25,949. Work was begun in the zamindari panchaki ghats during the latter part of 1895-96. The increase of revenue expected is Rs. 54,000.

Since the close of the year the Government has ordered that the principles on which the settlement of these ghatwali lands were being conducted should be reconsidered; and the question of legislation for the commutation of ghatwali services is under consideration.

114. In December 1888, whon there were no general rules to regulate the grant of mining rights in Government lands, Mica Mine Rules. a set of rules was, with the approval of the Government of India, issued especially for the mica mines in the district of Hazaribagh, in the Chota Nagpur Division. In May 1892 the Supreme Government promulgated general rules, and the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur was asked to report whether they were suitable to the case of mica, and how the rules of 1888 had worked. He replied that the general rules of May 1892 were not suitable to mica mines, and that the mica mine rules of December 1888 had worked satisfactorily, except in certain matters of detail, in respect of which they required amendment. It was therefore proposed to the Government of India that the general rules of May 1892 should not be applied to mica mines, but that the old rules of 1888 might be allowed to stand with the modifications rendered necessary by experience of their working. The general rules of May 1892 have since been supersoded by rules published in December 1894, and the Supreme Government have directed that mica leases should be granted under these rules, with such modifications as were indicated. These modifications have been made, and the new rules will be published for general information as soon as the form of the mica mine lease has been adapted to the altered conditions

- districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, originally Rules for the grant of waste lands for tea cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

 Rules for the grant of waste promulgated in 1888, were republished with the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

 In February 1895 the Indian Tea Association made the following objections and suggestions with regard to the revised rules:—
 - (a) that the extreme penalty of forfeiture of a lease (both preliminary and renewed) on failure to comply with any condition thereof

- was additional to the penalty of fine in some cases, and was too severe to be properly applied to other cases;
- (b) that working instructions should be laid down for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri modifying the absolute character of the Waste Land Rules;
- (c) that the Deputy Commissioner should keep a register of the Calcutta agents of the tea-garden lessees to whom, before penalties were incurred or extreme steps taken, notice should be sent in case of any disregard of Government requirements by the local representatives; and
- (d) that the renewed lease form contained no express provision for a further renewal.

Sir Charles Elliott agreed to the proposal that the Deputy Commissioner should keep a register of agents of tea gardens and should communicate with them before imposing penalties. It was also admitted that the form of renewed lease should contain provision for a further renewal. A revised form of lease was proposed, distinguishing the clauses entailing liability to forfeiture from those entailing liability to a pecuniary penalty; but Government, considering that the power of appeal afforded a sufficient guarantee for the reasonable enforcement of the rules, declined to modify their requirements by the issue of a separate set of instructions. Sir Charles Elliott further proposed the following important changes, viz.—

- (1) that the Board of Revenue should be omitted from the chain of correspondence with regard to tea land grants;
- (2) that the leases should be put up to auction, and not merely granted to the first applicant;
- (3) that grants for tea cultivation should, unless under very exceptional circumstances, be limited to 1,500 acres;
- (4) that transfers and amalgamations of grants should not be allowed unless 5 per cent. of the land leased had already been cleared and planted with tea, and that a fee of Rs. 2 per acre should be levied on such transfers and amalgamations;
- (5) that provision should be made in the leases for the addition of such clauses as may be found necessary to those leases on renewal.

These proposed changes were embodied in a draft of rules on which the Indian Tea Association and the Board were consulted. Their opinions were generally unfavourable to the proposals, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie decided to adopt them only in a modified form. The following were the most important points in which the draft rules finally submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, differed from the rules of 1894:—

- (1) The imposition of a fee of one rupee per acre on the transfer of applications and of annas 2 per acre on the transfer of preliminary leases;
- (2) the extension of the ordinary limit of tea grants within the competence of the Deputy Commissioner and the Board to 1,500 and 3,000 acres respectively; and
- (3) the taking power to add additional clauses to the leases on renewal, provided they are not inconsistent with the law and the terms of the original leases.

The Government of India has sanctioned these rules with the following amendments, which have been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and revised rules have accordingly been published:—

- (a) that a transfer fee of one rupee per acre should be levied if less than 5 per cent. of the area leased has been brought under tea before the date of transfer, and a fee of two annas per acre if not less than 5 per cent. of the area leased has been brought under tea before the date of transfer;
- (b) that power be reserved to the Local Government to exclude any particular area (whether before or after application made) from the system of free grant under these rules, and to sell grants under the rules in that area by auction on such terms of sale and in such manner as the Local Government may determine.

By the order of the Lieutenant-Governor, all pending applications for the grant of tea leases are to be disposed of under the new rules.

- relating to the Recovery of Public Demands was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council, and became Act I (B.C.) of 1895. Certain errors and omissions in the Act, chiefly of a clerical nature, have since been discovered, and with a view to rectifying these, a Bill to amend Act I (B.C.) of 1895 has been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council since the close of the year under report, with the sanction of the Government of India. The opportunity has been taken to include in the Bill all demands specified in enactments subsequent to Bengal Act VII of 1868, and to correct certain clerical errors in sections 6 (2), 15, and 16 of the Act and in Form No. 2 of the Schedule.
- The formation of a separate establishment for certificate work, and the entertainment from 1st April 1894 of a fixed Certificate Department. permanent staff, calculated at 1,200 cases per man per annum on the average number of cases instituted during the three years 1888-89 to 1890-91, were sanctioned in January 1894. Since that time changes had been made in the strength of the temporary and permanent establishments of certain districts; it was therefore found necessary in 1895-96 to revise the whole certificate establishment. The permanent establishment now sanctioned will number 135 muharrirs and head-muharrirs 2 daftaries, and will cost Rs. 3,200 a month. Its cost is to be borne by Government and the Cess Department in the proportion which the number of certificates issued on behalf of Government and the Court of Wards bears to the number issued on behalf of the Cess Department, the calculation for each year being made on the average of the three preceding years. The pay of daftaries and of the temporary establishment is to be charged entirely to the Cess Department. The Board of Revenue were asked to consider whether it was possible to fix a sliding scale to regulate the employment of certificate muharrirs, similar to that which now governs the employment of process-peons. The Board have since the close of the year formulated a scheme of this kind, which is now under the consideration of Government.

- Revenue to amend the Estates Partition Act, VIII

 Amendment of the Partition (B.C.) of 1876, was submitted to the Government of India. The following were the principal changes which it was proposed to make in the existing law:—
 - (1) that no partition be made, the result of which would be to create separate estates with a land-revenue demand not greater than Rs. 100;
 - (2) that a survey and a record of existing rights be made to serve as the basis of each partition according to the procedure laid down in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.
 - (3) that the "general arrangement" be abolished as a distinct stage in the process of partition, and
 - (4) that the number of separate appeals be reduced so as to save time, labour, and expense without materially curtailing the power of appeal.

The Government of India agreed that the law required amendment, and accepted the Bill subject to certain modifications. These have now been embodied in the draft Bill which was resubmitted for the approval of the Supreme Government in December 1895. The more important points in which the Bill has been revised are the following:—

- (1) the scope of the Bill is now confined to partitions, by which the responsibility for payment of the Government revenue is divided; and the power of making partitions, which are merely separations of proprietary interests, without involving partition of revenue, is left unaltered and may be exercised through the Civil Courts;
- (2) the interests of tenants are safeguarded by a provision that the Partition Deputy Collector shall, when tenants' holdings are subdivided in partition proceedings, apportion the rents among the landlords and notify the apportionment to the tenants concerned.

The revised Bill also lays down the terms on which the Deputy Collector may, instead of himself making a survey and preparing a record-of-rights, accept the map and records prepared at a previous survey or partition, or by the parties themselves. In accordance with the further instructions of the Government of India the Bill was further revised on certain minor points, and was introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council after the close of the year.

119. In 1893 the estates ledgers of the Burdwan Collectorate were found to be suspicious, and the accounts of each estate from 1879-80 were checked by a special establishment. The result showed that the net amount due to Government on account of the mistakes brought to light was Rs. 33,158, of which Rs. 32,071 were due from the Burdwan Raj and Rs. 1,087 from other proprietors. Instructions have been issued to the Board that steps should at once be taken to recover all sums due to Government.

120. Suspicion of frauds also arose in connection with the tauzi accounts of the Hooghly Collectorate, and there Examination of the tauzi accounts of the Hooghly Collector. too a special establishment was found necessary to look into the registers relating to the years 1881-82 to 1891-92. This enquiry was concluded during the year, and the Collector's Completion Report was received after its close. A net discrepancy of Rs. 46,510 was discovered between the figures of the Estates Ledger and those of the Accountant's Register of Land Revenue, of which amount Government has been defrauded. Certain zamindars had been credited with less than they had actually paid. The difference will be placed to their credit. The French Government had regularly paid land revenue for their estates in Chandernagore to the late tauzi navis, who misappropriated the whole or part of a sum of Rs. 6,541 paid to him on this account. He has been convicted for this offence and sentenced to imprisonment; and this Government has no claim upon the French Government for the sum which he embezzled. With the other zamindars against whose estates short payments have been found the case is different, and it has been decided to call upon them to make good the arrears, and failing payment, to soll their estates.

The Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned the deputation of two Deputy Collectors experimentally for six months to examine the tauzi accounts of other districts, and they have received orders to commence with those districts which have large outstanding balances.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

The summary paragraphs on surveys and settlements, prefixed to the Provincial Administration Report for 1894-95, Chief tracts under survey and were written on the eve of Sir Charles Elliott's settlement. departure from this country, and the opportunity was taken to review the progress of survey and settlement work in this Province during his tenure of office down to the close of the survey year ending 30th September 1895. For the financial year ending 31st March 1896 there is therefore no great change to record in the chief tracts under survey and settlement as mentioned in the report for 1894-95. In North Bihar a small area was taken in hand in the district of Darbhanga under special circumstances, but, with the exception of traverse survey made for about 1,058 square miles, the district as a whole still remained to be dealt with. The only addition of any importance to the areas under survey and settlement was that of 87 Paharia villages in the Damin-i-koh Government estate, covering an area of about 112 square miles. As in previous years, the work everywhere proceeded without friction or disturbance.

122. Up to the close of the financial year 1895-96 the total area cadastrally surveyed in the district of Muzaffarpur was 2,927.02 square miles, and the survey of the remaining 147.98 square miles has since been completed. It was brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that the settlement procedure laid down in the Tenancy Act was not suited to the shifting character of diara lands, and orders have been passed that such lands should be excluded from the operations now in progress. Diara lands temporarily settled are to be dealt with under the Regulations, and those in permanently-settled estates

will be altogether excluded unless the landlords or tenants desire a survey and deposit the cost of the work.

In Champaran a jungle-tract of about 298 square miles in the north of the district, known as Arazi Janglistan, has been excluded from the operations, as containing no inhabited or cultivated villages; and in the villages bordering on this tract the waste and jungle lands have been surveyed in blocks, only main features, such as streams, being shown in the maps. An area of 1,027 square miles was surveyed during the year, and the total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of March 1896 was 3,107 square miles. The total area of the district is 3,531 square miles, and the remaining 126 square miles have been surveyed since the close of the year.

The area of the district of Saran is 2,622 square miles. At the end of the year, an area of about 255 square miles remained to be traversed, 1,101.48 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed.

In Darbhanga (the whole area of which district is 3,335 square miles) the traverse survey of about 1,200 square miles remained to be done; and taluk Lahiri, covering 15.19 square miles was the only area cadastrally surveyed. This tract was separately brought under survey and settlement under section 101 (2) (b) of the Tenancy Act, with the object of settling certain disputes which existed between landlords and tenants.

The settlement staff was at work in Mazaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran. Considerable progress was made in the first two districts, and the records of a large number of villages were finally published. In order to simplify work, the practice of entering all four boundaries of each field in the parchas given to landlords and raiyats has been discontinued, and only two boundaries are now entered in the parchas, though the entry of all four continues to be made in the khatians.

The question was raised whether rights in trees should be entered in the settlement record as a special incident. In the view that the record of rights should be confined to essentials, and that matters which are not properly speaking "incidents" of a tenure should not be entered in the record in connection with that tenure, the following directions have been given with regard to the entry of rights in trees:—first, the right of the zamindar to cut down isolated trees, or to take a share of their value if they fall, should not be entered; secondly, in the case of fruit-trees which produce annually, the manner of dividing the produce should be recorded; thirdly, in the case of groves, the right to cut the trees and to share the value of the timber should be entered.

the Tikari Ward's Estate in Gaya during the Survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's Estate in Gaya during the Year under report. The total estimated area under settlement of rents was 492.40 square miles, which included 101.40 square miles of the Balkhara Mahals jointly held by the Raj and Government in equal shares of 6 annas each. The whole of this area was cadastrally surveyed during the year, and attestation was completed of 548 out of 642 villages comprised within that area. The total number of villages of which the draft and final records of rights were published under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, were respectively 516 and 409. The total cost of the operations during the year amounted to Rs. 38,339. The suggestions made by this Government in

July 1893, whilst Sir A. P. Macdonnell was the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the conversion of the bhaoli or produce rents into nakdi or cash rents should be resorted to on a large scale in the Tikari Ward's Estate was made the subject of a further correspondence during the year between the local officers and the Board, who unanimously advocated the continuance of the existing system of bhaoli rents on the ground that payment in kind is more popular with the landlords and the tenants, and is better suited to the physical features of the country. The suggestion was accordingly withdrawn.

124. In June 1895, instructions were issued laying down the principles on which the landlord's and tenant's shares of the cost of the survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights in North Bihar were to be recover-

ed. It was thought more convenient and more equitable to assess the cost at a general rate per acre for the whole tract than to fix separate rates for each district; a rate of 8 annas was taken as the basis of calculation for the whole tract, so that the share to be recovered from landlords and tenants, according to the orders of the Secretary of State, is 6 annas an acre, in the proportion of 7 to 5. It was at first hoped that nearly Rs. 1,50,000 would be recovered by the end of March 1896, but owing to pressure of other work and to the difficulty of the task, the preparation of the accounts took more time than had been anticipated, and during the financial year 1895-96, only Rs. 11,500 were actually recovered in Champaran and about Rs. 21,000 in Muzaffarpur. The estimates for recoveries in the financial year 1896-97 are Rs. 1,63,000 in Muzaffarpur, Rs. 1,52,000 in Champaran, and Rs. 15,000 in Saran; and these recoveries are now being made, the amount due from each person being taken in exchange for a copy of that part of the record which relates to his lands.

In reviewing, on the eve of his retirement, the survey and settlement reports for the year ending 30th September Question of extending survey and sottlement to South Bihar. 1895, Sir Charles Elliott observed that the question would soon arise whether, when the survey and preparation of a record of rights were completed in the four districts of North Bihar, the operations should be extended to South Bihar or to the Bhagalpur Division, and he recorded his opinion that they should be so extended. He believed that the work already done had to a great extent dispelled the fears and suspicious with which the undertaking had at first been looked upon. The raiyats were learning to regard the record of rights as a valuable protection of their tenure, and the zamindars had begun to realise that it gives them a useful opportunity of securing a reasonable enhancement of rent, especially where cultivation has extended. The indigo-planters had always perceived the advantage they reap by obtaining accurate knowledge of the rights and position of the parties with whom they have to deal, and the vague alarms felt as to the irruption of a great flood of litigation and as to the imposition of a heavy burden of expenditure had been to a great extent dissipated. Sir Charles Elliott trusted that the blessings now being conferred on the districts of North Bihar might in course of time be extended to all Bengal.

The Board of Revenue have since been asked for a report as to the need of extending these operations to South Bihar, and the advisability of doing so generally. Government is awaiting that report.

126. The Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, was passed on the 13th April 1895. It provides for Working of the Lund Records Maintenance Act. the maintenance of records of rights in land in surveyed areas to which it may be extended by requiring tenure-holders, raiyats at fixed rents and fixed rates, and settled and occupancy raiyats, to register all mutations of tenant-rights, whether the changes are due to succession or to transfer. The registration of mutations of the rights of non-occupancy raivats and of under-raivats is left optional. In December 1895 the Act was extended to the Hajipur thana of the district of Muzaffarpur, and the Bettiah thana of the district of Champaran; and the Sub-Registrars of Hajipur and Bettiah were appointed Registrars of mutations under the Act. Rules, forms, and executive instructions for the introduction and working of the Act were finally published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 11th December 1895. Arrangements have been made for the opening of mutation offices and the commencement of the work of mutations at Bettiah and Hajipur since the close of the year under report.

127. Shortly after his assumption of charge of the administration of these provinces, Sir Alexander Mackenzie's atten-Future conduct of settlement operations in Orissa and Bihar. tion was attracted to the slow progress of the resettlement operations in Orissa, where the current settlement will expire in September 1897. The traverse and cadastral survey had been completed according to the programme by September 1894, but the settlement portion of the work had not proceeded beyond the stage of attestation. The settlement of rents and revenue had practically not been begun, except for a few unsuccessful experiments made within limited areas. For the season which commenced in October 1895, the programme fixed was the completion of attestation and the commencement on a large scale of the assessment of rents. The whole temporarily-settled area in Orissa, including the Khurda Government estate, is about 5,218 square miles, and it was estimated that the Revenue officers would have to settle rents for no less than 131 lakhs of tenants. Apart from its magnitude, the work is rendered specially difficult by the fact that in the temporarily settled area a large body of tenants have to be dealt with, whose rents have been stationary for 60 years, and many of whom were assessed at the last settlement in 1837 at privileged rents far below the ordinary rates. Honour therefore thought that at the rate of progress then being made, the resettlement of Orissa would not be completed till long after the expiry of the current settlement, and a considerable amount of revenue would thus be lost to Government. It was clearly necessary to expedite settlement work in Orissa, by the deputation of more Revenue officers; but as there were already about 120 gazetted officers employed on settlement work in Bengal, it was not possible to withdraw more officers from the general work of administration without seriously hampering it. The only way to meet the difficulty was to reduce the pace of work in North Bihar, where the survey portion of the work was already too far in advance of the settlement portion, so as to make more officers available for Orissa, and in March 1896 proposals were submitted to the Government of India for prolonging the survey work in North Bihar to September 1900 and the settlement work to September 1902. These proposals have since been approved by the Supreme Government. and arrangements have been made to withdraw one of the two survey parties now employed in this Province.

- 128. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has approved provisionally of a scheme for the Settlement of Rents in Orissa, the essence of which is—
 - (a) That in the case of the pahi raiyats of Orissa (whose rents the zamindars were empowered to enhance, and did enhance during the past 60 years) the existing rents should be taken to be fair rents, unless application be made by the zamindar for enhancement, or by the raiyat for reduction;
 - (b) that in the case of thani raiyats whose rents have not been altered during the term of the last settlement, rents should be proposed to them, which would be somewhat lower than the competition rents paid by pahi raiyats; that the rents so proposed, if accepted by the raiyats, should be recorded with their consent as the fair rents; and that if the rents proposed be not accepted, then fair rents should be settled in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act following the Civil Procedure Code and Tenancy Act Rules, enhancements being mainly based on the great rise in prices that has taken place since the existing rents were fixed 60 years ago.
 - (c) that in the case of baziaftidars and other privileged tenants, rents should be proposed in a similar manner which would be somewhat lower than those fixed for non-privileged tenants, and should, if accepted, be recorded as fair rents. If not accepted, rents are to be settled strictly in accordance with the Procedure laid down in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act and the Government rules made under it.

This scheme is not a perfect one, but it is practical, and probably the best that could be devised under the existing law. It is reported to be working smoothly and at a very moderate cost. Up to the end of August 1896, 122,105 tenants' rents had been proposed and accepted, with the result that the assets were increased in the case of the tenants concerned from Rs. 3,21,020 to Rs. 3,76,906, and the Government revenue would, in the mahals in which rents have been settled, be raised by about 55 per cent., supposing the proportion of the assets taken to be as low as 50 per cent. The rentals in force at the commencement of the existing settlement have been largely increased by the proprietors during its currency.

The cost incurred in the temporarily settled estates of Orissa from the beginning of the operations down to the end of March 1896 was Rs. 9,69,151 under the head of Survey, and Rs. 9,62,529 under that of Settlement, and, including Rs. 9,109 spent in Khurda, the total expenditure was Rs. 19,40,789.

of the Dhamra river in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore. This estate was recently surveyed and settled, the survey work being done by a professional party, and the settlement mainly by the Manager; the completion report was submitted to Government in February 1896. The area of the estate is 439.81 square miles; it contains 458 villages and a population of 77,129; and about

two-thirds of the, whole area is cultivated or capable of being brought under cultivation. The rents were settled by amicable arrangement with the tenants, the Tenancy Act not having at the time been extended to Orissa; and the rent-roll now amounts to Rs. 1,52,499, showing an increase of Rs. 33,038 over that of the last settlement, due as well to the extension of cultivation as to the growing value of ferries, fisheries, and forests. The rents settled have been realized in full since the completion of the settlement.

The cost of the survey was Rs. 71,124, of which sum Government contributed Rs. 10,450 on account of the traverse survey, and the cost of settlement was Rs. 33,742. The total cost of the proceedings to the Estate was only Rs. 93,916, or about five annas and four pies an acre; and this expenditure will be recouped by the increased rental in less than three years, so that the settlement has been financially most profitable. It is in contemplation to create a local agency for the maintenance of the records.

130. The current settlement of the Kolhan Government estate in the district of Singhbhum will expire on the 31st March 1897. The area of this estate, not included in reserved forest, is estimated at 1,423 square miles. Operations for a new settlement commenced with a traverse survey of this area in November 1894. By the end of March 1896 1,410 square miles had been traversed, and this part of the work has been completed since the close of the year. The total cost of the traverse survey up to the end of March 1896 was Rs. 39,340, or about Rs. 28 per square mile. The field survey is in the hands of the settlement staff under Mr. J. A. Craven. They commenced work in February 1895, and had surveyed 594 square miles before the end of the financial year 1895-96. The whole operations will, it is hoped, be finished by the end of March 1897.

Lands in the Kolhan estate are divided into three classes, viz., (1) gora, unembanked uplands, (2) bad, embanked autumnal rice-lands, and (3) bera, embanked lands for late rice crops. At the settlement about to expire, gora lands were left rent-free, and an assessment of 12 annas an acre was imposed on the two other classes of lands. For the new settlement it has been decided, in consideration of the backward condition of the Kols, that a light assessment of one anna per local bigha of 2,500 square yards shall be imposed on the gora lands, but that the present rates for bad and bera lands shall remain untouched. Nevertheless it is expected that the present settlement will result in the Government revenue, now Rs. 46,247, being more than doubled owing to the assessment of gora lands and the extension of cultivation since last settlement.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway runs through the tract which is now likely to develope considerably, and the term of the new settlement has therefore been fixed at 20 years only. If at the end of that period it is found that there are no sufficient grounds for the enhancement of rents, the term may be extended. It is proposed to keep the settlement records corrected by means of the village headmen who already collect the revenue.

131. The area under survey and settlement in the Palamau Government ment estate is 293.15 square miles comprised in 398 villages. The survey has now been completed, an area of 48.16 square miles having been cadastrally surveyed during the year. The cost incurred under this head in 1895.96 was

1895-96.]

Rs. 20,462, and the total cost of the work amounts to Rs. 58,499, resulting in a cost rate of Rs. 199.5 per square mile, or about five annas an acre. The attestation of records was completed for all villages of the estate except one; and since the close of the year rent-rolls have been prepared in accordance with rates approved by Government. It has also been decided that the estate as a whole shall be managed direct, except in the case of villages held by such farmers as may have special claims to consideration on account of their long ancestral connection with the village, or of extensive improvements made by them. The cost of settlement incurred during the year was Rs. 17,994, and the total expenditure under this head up to 31st March 1896 is Rs. 26,352.

The total area under survey and settlement in the district of 132. Chittagong is 1910.29 square miles, and contains Chittagong sottlement. 1,037 villages with 230,000 tenants. The area remaining to be surveyed in 1895-96 was 4.7 square miles, and the work here has been completed by the Settlement staff. The work of recordwriting and attestation had already been done, and the staff were entirely occupied during the year in assessing rents and revenue. The rents of 135,549 tenants and the revenue payable to Government by 42,026 talukdars and others have now been settled; the whole of this work is expected to be finished by July 1897. The expenditure on survey was Rs. 4,82,544, and that incurred on settlement up to the close of the year amounts to Rs. 7,19,655, including Rs. 1,31,912 spent in 1895-96. So far as the settlement of revenue has proceeded, the Government demand upon the persons assessed has been raised from Rs. 2,67,790 to Rs. 4,01,639. The method of settlement finally adopted is as follows:—in the case of raiyats, the existing rents are assumed to be fair rents, for the areas shown on their pottals and are enhanced in proportion to any proved increase in the area of the holding; in the case of tenure-holders, rent is assessed on lands which they cultivate directly, and that rent, together with a percentage of the aggregate rent assessed upon their tenants, is taken as the Government revenue.

The Damin-i-koh Government estate in the Sonthal Parganas is 133. for the most part peopled by Sonthalis, but over Paharia settlement. an area of 200 square miles among the hills dwell the Paharias, a race of aborigines, who occupy the land free of Many of the hills take the form of table lands. The Paharias cultivate the level portions with the plough, and the slopes with an instrument called khunti. Each hill is held by one or more headmen, called tikridars, and generally the land within each tikri is cultivated by tenants holding from two to five acres under the tikridar. When the Damini-koh estate was settled by Mr. Brown-Wood in 1879, it was expressly declared that the hillmen were the direct tenants of Government to the exclusion of any rights to the land that might at any time have belonged to the zamindars, but no clear and authoritative declaration was made as to the terms on which the Paharias held the hills. Aithough, however, the lands were left unassessed by Government, the tenants as a fact pay rents to the tikridars, who in their turn are in the habit of selling their tikris to Sonthals for merely nominal sums—a practice which generally results in the ejectment of the Paharia tenants. When, therefore, some of the Paharias in the Pakaur subdivision applied for a settlement of their lands with

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- Government, the late Lieutenant-Governor accorded his sanction to proceedings · being taken; and; having regard to the backward condition of the tract, decided that the survey as well as the settlement should be made by the Subdivisional Officer. . The increase of revenue anticipated from these proceedings is small, and the work of settlement has been left largely to the discretion of the local officers. The total number of villages under settlement is 87, with a total area of about 112 square miles. Field work was commenced on 13th December 1895, and by the end of March 1896 boundaries of 73 villages were surveyed, and an area of 18,966 acres, comprising 7,894 acres cultivated lands and 11,072 acres uncultivated lands, was measured in 19,230 plots. Enquiries were made regarding the rights, customs, and duties of the village headmen for 36 villages. A census of the population and of the agricultural stock has been taken, and a list of fruit trees in possession of the raiyats prepared. Considerable areas of village waste and forest, which were beyond the requirements of the villagers, have been reserved as Government forest. expenditure incurred from the beginning of the operations up to the end of March 1896 amounted to Rs. 6,766.
- 134. In the Deoghur subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas there is a class of privileged village headmen called mul Enquiry into mul-raiyati rights in the Sonthal Parganas. raiyats. They have police and other duties to perform, and have a right to the settlement of their villages. Certain private estates in the Sonthal Parganas were recently settled; after the close of the operations, it was found that some mistakes had been made in granting revised mul-raiyati pattas. A special enquiry had therefore to be made in pargana Teour; this enquiry was subsequently extended to the whole of the Deeghur subdivision and has not yet been completed. The cost of the experimental enquiry in pargana Teour was met from the balance of the deposits made by the proprietors of the estates settled. The cost of the proceedings in the rest of the subdivision, estimated to amount to Rs. 3,100, is being mot by Government, but a fee of one rupee and eight annas is being levied on each application for enquiry made by a headman.
- Southement of the Darjeeling Torai is 229 square miles, comprised in 930 jotes and grants, including blocks of khas land. Operations commenced in 1894-95, and the whole of the survey, both traverse and cadastral, was completed before the end of 1895-96, except for an area of 6.04 square miles, which had not yet been cadastrally surveyed; the records for 648 jotes had also been attested. It is hoped that the work will be finished during the current year-There cost of the traverse survey amounted to Rs. 2,412, or Rs. 15.9 per square mile, and that of cadastral survey and record-writing by the Survey Department to Rs. 39,852, giving a rate of Rs. 189.7 per square mile. The cost under the head of settlement incurred up to the end of 1895-96 was Rs. 6,368.
- 136. The survey, both traverse and cadastral, of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of Tippera and Nonkhali, comprising a total area of 555.64 square miles, was completed before 1st April 1895. The records of 173 villages were attested in 1894-95

and of 545 villages in 1895-96, leaving those of 792 villages pending at the close of March 1896. Up to the end of 1895-96 fair rents were settled for 1,459 tenants whose rents were raised by 21 per cent. from Rs. 15,218 to Rs. 18,465: The records of 59 villages have been published in draft, and those of 22 villages have been finally published.

137. In October 1894, in response to a call from the Government of India, a report was submitted, after consulting the Terms of settlements and pro-Board of Revenue, on the question of the term gressive assessments. for which settlements should ordinarily be made and on the system of progressive assessments. The matter went up to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, whose orders reached the Government of Bengal in December 1895. As regards the term of settlements, it has been laid down that where a reasonable expectation of any particular term, whether 30 or 20 years, has been created in the minds of the people by past practice, that term should be adhered to as the normal term of settlement, but shorter terms may be fixed in backward tracts and under exceptional circumstances. In accordance with these orders the term of the new settlement of the Palaman Government estate has been fixed at 15 years, and that of the Kolhan Government estate in the district of Singhblum at 20 years. The period for which the new settlement of Orissa should be made is still under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

The orders passed on the second point are that, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the method of progressive assessments should be more regularly employed than has hitherto been the case wherever it is found inexpedient to impose at once the full enhancement which would result from even a moderate assessment based upon existing assets; and more especially where the term of the settlement is 30 years or the revenue-payers are men of substance; the object being, not merely to recover a portion of the revenue which it is thought inexpedient to demand at once, but still more to reduce the difficulty of enhancement which may recur at the next revision of settlement.

CUSTOMS.

During the first ten months of the year 1895-96 duties were collected under Act XVI of 1894, which modified the tariff values fixed by the Tariff Act, VIII Working of the Cotton Duties Act. of 1894, and imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on cotton goods. From the 3rd February 1896, duties have been collected under Act III of 1896 which amended the previous Tariff Act of 1894 by abolishing the import duty on cotton twist and yarn, including sewing thread, and by reducing the rate of duty on cotton piece-goods from 5 to 3½ per cent. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is entrusted with the supervision of the working of the Cotton Duties Act in respect of cotton mills in Bengal. The number of cotton mills in the Bengal Presidency was nine and the total number of spindles and looms in those mills was 346, 864, and 203 respectively; the mills are engaged for the most part in the manufacture of twist and yarn only, the outturn of cotton cloth, which under the present Act is alone dutiable, being relatively insignificant.

The revenue realised during the period from the 27th December 1894 to the 31st March 1895 under Act XVII of 1894 was Rs. 417. The amount realized during the period from the 1st April 1895 to the 2nd February 1896 under Act XVII of 1894 was Rs. 9,668. In addition to this, Rs. 69 were realized as duty on piece-goods between the 3rd February and 31st March 1896 under Act II of 1896.

- 139. The total net duty collected during the year rose from Rs. 3,48,56,819 in 1894-95 to Rs. 4,12,51,355, import and export duties alike contributing to the increase. The increase of Rs. 63,45,313 under imports was mainly due to larger receipts from cotton piece-goods, twist, and yarn, which increased by Rs. 61,40,306, the remainder, Rs. 2,05,007, being accounted for by the rise in receipts from salt duty. The export duty increased by Rs. 49,223, owing to larger shipments of rice to foreign ports. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 12,81,266, against Rs. 10,82,456 in the previous year, and the total net revenue, including receipts other than duty, showed an increase of Rs. 63,22,364 during the year.
- 140. The number of cases in which goods were detained in the Calcutta Customs House for infringement of the Working of the Merchandise Merchandise Marks Act rose from 285 in 1894-95 to Marks Act. 393 in 1895-96. The increase of 108 cases, or 38 per cent., consisted mainly of false trade descriptions under clause (d), section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act. Cases of importation of piece-goods without proper stamp. coming under clause (f) of the same section, have not appreciably diminished, and these two kinds of cases form 51 per cent. and 46 per cent., respectively, of the whole, the cases falling under clause (e) being very insignificant, viz., 11, against 3 in the year preceding the year under report. In 49 cases the goods were released without fine, against 37 in the year 1894-95. Simultaneously with the increase in the number of cases, the amount of fines realised was larger by Rs. 4,700.
- 141. During the year the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, represented that the test of yarns as applied at the Calcutta Yarns under the Morchandise Custom House under the Merchandise Marks Act was imperfect, and caused considerable friction between the Customs authorities and the mercantile community, owing to the fact that yarn which had been tested to more than the full length at Manchester was frequently found to be deficient when examined at the Custom Office. Information on certain points connected with the complaint was called for from the Chamber, but their reply had not been received at the close of the year.
- 142. A memorial was addressed to the Secretary of State by certain firms of Scotch dyers, complaining that hanks of Turkey red yarns of lengths less than the minimum of 819 yards, prescribed by the rules of the Government of India, were imported into this country from Germany and Switzerland, the law being evaded by stamping the total length of the bundle on the ticket which bore the count or trade description. This practice, the memorialists stated, was virtually a fraud, as it is to the count or number (which he understands to represent so many hanks of the standard length) that the native purchaser looks, and not to the figures which state the actual length

of the bundle: these he would not notice, or if he did, would not understand. As, moreover, native purchasers often buy, not by the bundle but by the hank, the fraud was one that in many cases it was practically impossible to discover. The complaint of the memorialists has on enquiry been found to be well founded, and it is proposed, with the approval of the Government of India, to instruct the Collector of Customs to stop such goods in future.

SALT.

The total receipts from salt rose from Rs. 2,47,02,366 **143**. to Rs. 2,51,04,307, showing an increase of Salt revenue. Rs. 4,01,941, or 1.6 per cent., while the charges increased by Rs. 31,388, or 7.7 per cent. The net revenue thus was higher by Rs. 3,70,553, or 1.5 per cent., than in the previous year. The revenue from excise salt showed a material improvement, owing to the larger sale of salt manufactured at the Government factories in Orissa. stock of salt in the golas at the commencement of the year was over 36 lakhs of maunds, an amount far exceeding the opening stock of any of the 10 previous years, and in addition there were 1,602 maunds of salt afloat in the Port of Calcutta ready to be sold direct to purchasers. Clearances of imported salt from bond rose from 34,81,616 to 39,01,585 maunds, but the total clearances of all kinds, including those of excise salt, fell from 1,04,61,216 to 1,04,41,017 maunds.

The consumption of salt in the province fell from 97,80,671 to 95,67,463 maunds in the year under report. The rate of consumption per head, after allowing for a yearly rate of increase of 7 per mille in the population since last census, works out to 4 seers 15 chitaks, against 5 seers 1 chitak in 1894-95. In the saliferous districts, excluding Orissa, there was a net decrease of 8,232 maunds in the consumption of licit salt, and the average consumption fell from 5 seers 4 chitaks to 5 seers 2 chitaks.

The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net decrease of 26,08,816 maunds, or 20.2 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The decrease was confined to Calcutta and is attributed to the large stock brought forward from the previous year, combined with the low range of prices which prevailed throughout the year and the want of bonding space. Prices on the whole were generally lower than in the previous year, the decrease being due to abundant supplies.

- 144. The new Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, VIII of 1896, to provide New Bonded Warehouses Act.

 for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs ports, and to afford facilities for the bonding of salt in such warehouses, was passed during the year. The Act being permissive, salt dealers are at liberty to choose whether they will carry on operations as before under the old Act XXI of 1887, or avail themselves of the new system of removing and warehousing salt under time-bonds. The rules for working the Act are under consideration.
- The question of the retransfer of the administration of the Salt Salt affairs in Bengal and Orissa.

 Department in Orissa from the Madras Board of Revenue to the Government of Bengal, referred to in last year's report, is still under the consideration of the Government of India, together with other proposals which affect the general salt administration of the Province.

OPIUM.

Proposed imposition of an additional duty on imported foreign opium at Shanghai.

Shanghai were attempting to impose an additional duty on imported foreign opium, in contravention of Articles 2 to 5 of the Additional Articles of Agreement signed at London on the 18th July 1885. The matter was reported to the Government of India, an enquiry was instituted, and the following facts were brought to light:—

Certain foreign firms of Shanghai complained to Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General that the Chinese authorities there had notified to the native dealers that a special war-tax of ten or twelve tuels per picul was to be levied on all opium imported there after the 20th August 1895. The Consul-General having pointed out to the Taotai that such action would constitute a violation of the Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention, was informed that there was no intention to levy any additional duty on foreign opium, but that the Superintendent of Southern Trade (the Viceroy of Nanking) had issued instructions that "subscriptions" should be raised on propared opium, and that the native wholesale dealers, who control the internal trade in opium at Shanghai, had undertaken to pay the impost themselves and to recover it from the retailers. The latter statement was incorrect, for the Chinese dealers had themselves complained to the foreign opium merchants. Her Majesty's Consul-General 'protested, and the Taotai persisting in his contention that the proposed tax was in the nature of a voluntary subscription, reported the matter to Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China, and at the Envoy's orders warned the Taotai that he would be held responsible for any losses which might be sustained by British firms engaged in the opium trade if he carried out his intention of levying the The Taotai therefore abandoned that intention.

147. The question of substituting the assamiwar for the khatadari system in Bihar was mentioned in paragraph Substitution of assamiwar system 111 of the summary of the Administration Report for khatadari system in Bihar. for 1894-95. The desirability of introducing, as soon as this may be practicable, a system of assamiwar payment at the option of the cultivator into the Bihar Agency, and of developing throughout both Agencies the system of direct dealing for settlement and advances, as well as for payments, in so far as the cultivators may themselves desire it, was regarded by the Government of India as established, and it was thought that the possibility of working in Bihar a system of assamiwar payment could be most satisfactorily tested by experiment. Accordingly the Government of India authorized in August 1895 the introduction, as an experimental measure in one or two selected subdivisions, of the system of making payment for opium delivered either direct or through a representative at the option of the cultivator concerned, and called for detailed proposals from this Government to give effect to the measure sanctioned The detailed proposals were accordingly submitted after commuthem. nication with the Board. It was proposed that the experiment should for the present be tried in the three selected tracts of Burhi, Adapur, and Telhara at the approaching weighments, the last-named tract being afterwards abandoned and Phulwari substituted for it. It was also proposed that the

experiment should be confined in the three selected tracts throughout the whole of the operations of next year. The additional expenditure necessary to carry out the experiment was reported to be Rs. 7,000, made up of Rs. 6,020 on account of an increased commission and khurchan to khatadars, and Rs. 980 on account of extra establishments, and it was also stated that for a whole year's operations a further sum of Rs. 250 would be required for extra establishment. The Government of India sanctioned the above proposals in their entirety, and wished it to be understood that the question of the extension of the assamiwar system beyond the three tracts should for the present be regarded as a perfectly open question, the main object of the experiment being to gain experience of the working in Bihar of the assamiwar system, both from the point of view of the Department and from that of the cultivators. A proposal was also submitted to the Government of India that a special enquiry preliminary to any general change of system should be made, and it was suggested that the enquiry should be conducted by an officer of the Financial Department and a selected officer of the Opium Department. The Government of India observed that an officer of the Financial Department would not be specially suited to take part in the enquiry and considered that, in order to obtain the full benefit of the lessons to be taught by the experiment, it might be advantageous to place only an experienced officer of the Opium Department on special duty to supervise the actual operations and to make enquiries in matters relating thereto in other tracts under opium cultivation, and accordingly sanctioned the employment of any officer whom this Government might select for the purpose. Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E., an experienced officer of the Opium Department, was accordingly deputed to this special duty for a period of six mouths with effect from 21st April 1896. During the course of operations Mr. Tytler submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor a note advocating the adoption of an alternative assamiwar scheme for the Bihar Agency. This scheme has since been modified by him, and Government have authorized its trial in Mr. Tytler's own Sub-Agency, viz., Aliganj.

Benares and Bihar Agencies was under discussion for some time. In 1888 Mr. C. Rivett Carnac, an officer of the Accounts Department, was deputed to examine the system of audit of spium accounts in the two Agencies. The Board of Revenue did not agree with his conclusions, nor with the Accountant-General, Bengal, and a long discussion ensued, in the course of which the Opium Manual was produced in its present shape. The main discussion was set at rest by orders issued by the Government of India to the Accountant-General, Bengal. The Board having discussed with the Accountant-General and the two Agents the best way of giving effect to the orders of Government, have ordered certain changes in the forms of accounts.

Benares Agencies, the saw-mills at the Patna Factory had been working full power since November 1893. The Board of Revenue reported that the stock of chests at the Patna Factory at the close of June 1895 was 36,054, besides 26,856 mange-wood chests at Ghazipur, and they accordingly recommended that the mills should be closed for a short time, because if work were continued at full power, there would not be sufficient storage-room for the chests turned out, and

mange-wood chests long in stock are liable to deterioration. The Board's proposal was sanctioned by Government, and the mills did not work during August; September, and October 1895. In November and December they were closed for 10 and 14 days respectively.

Sale of opium alkaloids manufactured at the Ghazipur Opium Factured at the Ghazipur Opium Factory.

State in London to be sold there through brokers.

A consignment was made in October 1892, but the prices obtained under this arrangement were very low. The Board of Revenue therefore proposed to sell the surplus stock to wholesale dealers in India at the same price at which the drugs are sold to Government departments, viz., Rs. 8-8 an ounce for codeia and Rs. 3-2 an ounce for morphia. An agreement was made in 1894 on this basis with Mossrs. Bertie Smith & Co. of Bombay, but it proved unsatisfactory and was discontinued in the following year. The Board then submitted a scheme for the despatch of monthly consignments of opium alkaloids to London to be placed on the open market; the drugs to be put up for sale in fixed monthly instalments through the agency of some respectable firm of chemists, who would be allowed a commission on the proceeds and so would have an interest in the sale. The Government of India have approved the proposed arrangement for the information of that Government.

151. The Board of Revenue estimated the outturn of provision opium at each factory in 1895 at 18,538 chests for Bihar Sale of provision opium in 1896. and at 17,415 chests for Benares, or 35,953 in all. Out of this quantity, 426 chests of Patna and 2,226 chests of Benares were to be sold in 1895, leaving 18,112 chests of Patna and 15,189 chests of Benares for sale in 1896, or a total of 33,301 chests. amount, the Board stated, would only allow a sale of 2,775 chests a month, or 330 chests a month less than in the previous year; the Board therefore recommended that 42,000 chests should be advertised for sale in 1896; in order to do this, they suggested that the crop of 1896 be indepted on to the extent of 8,699 chests. The matter was reported to the Government of India, who decided that the quantity of opium offered for sale in 1896 should be 39,000 chests, and that this number should be divided equally between the two agencies. The indent on the crop of 1896 was accordingly reduced to 5,699 chests, viz., 1,388 chests Patna and 4,311 chests Benares opium.

Purchase of Malwa opium. opium, the Government of India sanctioned the purchase in the past year of not less than 3,000 maunds of Malwa opium at 90° consistence, provided that that quantity could be procured of suitable quality, and Mr. Hastings, who had been deputed to Indore in the previous year, was again deputed to make the purchase. The operations were conducted more advantageously than in the previous year. Owing to the better quality of the drug obtained, the total amount of crude opium purchased was 4,112 maunds (equivalent to 3,052 maunds of 90° consistence), against 4,195 maunds in the previous year. Of this amount, 1,408 maunds were 'special' opium, that is, Malwa opium as free from oil as it can be had; in 1891-95 only 980 maunds of special opium had been purchased. Not only was the

quality of Malwa opium purchased better, but its cost was less, and a saving was effected by the purchase of Hali rupees. In order to take advantage of the fall in the price of Hali rupees, and to lay in a stock of that coin, it was decided after the close of the year that Mr. Hastings should in 1896-97 proceed to Indore at an earlier date in order to purchase 3,000 maunds of Malwa opium at 90° consistence. He has accordingly been again deputed to Indore since the 15th October 1896.

153. The orders of the Government of India on the subject of the future recruitment of the Opium Department, referred to in paragraph 108 of the last year's report, and consequently an examination was again held under the existing rules in February 1896 for the admission of European and Eurasian candidates, and on its results three gentlemen were appointed to the Department.

EXCISE.

154. The gross-excise revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,32,77,980, against Rs. 1,25,67,855 in 1894-95, and the charges to Rs. 6,74,582, against Rs. 6,37,858. The receipts from country spirits rose from Rs. 55,61,516 to Rs. 59,11,840, those from ganja from Rs. 24,92,755 to Rs. 26,80,819 and those from opium from Rs. 22,13,721 to Rs. 23,65,128. Imported diquors, pachwai, tari and all the other articles of excise except beer, majum and madak contributed to the increase.

The average incidence of the excise revenue per head of population was 2 annas and 11 pies, against 2 annas and 9 pies in 1894-95.

The distillery and outstill areas remained the same, but a small distillery at Pakour was abolished, and arrangements were made to supply the shops in the subdivision from the distilleries at Dumka and Rajmahal. Unfermented tari has since 1883 been exempt from taxation in the Dacca Division in the interest of the trade in date sugar, but the exemption was recently withdrawn. For the first time after several years, there was an increase in the consumption of ganja in Bengal from 4,828 to 5,203 maunds. On the recommendation of the Opium Commission, all madak and chandu shops have been closed from the beginning of the current year, but consumers are allowed to make madak and chandu for private use, and not for sale, up to the limit of one tola.

The number of licensees prosecuted for infringing the conditions of their licenses rose from 273 to 342, but the number of other persons prosecuted fell from 4,146 to 4,070. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the excise laws and rules was Rs. 79,377, of which Rs. 59,364 were realized. A sum of Rs. 67,585 was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers, against Rs. 58,195 in the previous year.

155. In connection with the report of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission certain measures for the improvement of the Bengal system of excise administration in regard to hemp drugs.

Bengal system of excise administration in regard to hemp drugs engaged the attention of Government. In order to exercise an effective control over the produce, it has been decided to establish a Government central store-house or houses and to

introduce a system for the compulsory storage of the whole of the ganja produced in the province. As a means of preventing the smuggling into British territory of ganja produced in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, orders have also been issued directing the experimental introduction into those States of the system in force in Cooch Behar, under which the State suppresses the local cultivation of hemp for the production of intoxicating drugs, procures the ganja from Bengal at cost price, and arranges for its sale to the public on payment of the same duty and under the same conditions as are in force in British districts. An attempt will also be made to regulate the collection of bhang without endeavouring to extirpate its spontaneous growth, and to see that as a rule wholesale and retail licenses for the sale of hemp drugs are not held by the same person. It is further under consideration whether the maximum of possession of hemp drugs should not be fixed at five tolas for ganja and charas and at one seer for bliang. Arrangements will be made from the 1st October 1896 to allow of the exportation of ganja to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under bond without prepayment of duty in Bengal.

Amendment of the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878, engaged the attention of Government during the year, the main object being to consolidate the present law, to give effect to certain reforms suggested by the Hemp Drugs Commission, and to alter the law in certain particulars as regards inspection, search, arrest, and punishment. The provisions of the Bill had not been finally settled at the close of the year.

STAMPS.

- Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Courtfees Act, VII of 1870, during 1895-96, were
 Rs. 1,67,97,312, Rs. 4,72,813, and Rs. 1,63,24,499, against Rs. 1,67,01,147,
 Rs. 4,74,453, and Rs. 1,62,26,694 in the previous year, so that the net income
 increased by Rs. 97,805. The increase in receipts occurred under both
 judicial and non-judicial stamps. The number of cases in which deficient
 stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil and Revenue Courts during
 the year was 4,072 against 4,517 in the previous year; the amount of
 duty and penalty realized was Rs. 37,871 against Rs. 39,365; and the number
 of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the stamp law was 1,249 against
 1,077. The amount paid as rewards for the detection of evasions of
 the stamp law was Rs. 2,230 against Rs. 3,083, and the amount of fines
 imposed on offenders was Rs. 8,789, against Rs. 8,252 of the previous year.
- by the Government of India on the question of a general revision and consolidation of the Indian Stamp Law. A report embodying various suggestions was submitted, and the matter is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

INCOME-TAX.

159. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts of the year from income-tax amounted to Rs. 46,58,323, against Rs. 45,61,118 in 1894-95. The final demand

of income-tax for 1895-96, including penalties, fines, and arrears of past years, amounted to Rs. 48,14,912, against Rs. 47,20,384 for the previous year. The actual gross receipts amounted to Rs. 46,58,323 against Rs. 45,61,118, the charges to Rs. 1,81,774 against Rs. 1,75,703, and the net revenue to Rs. 44,76,549 against Rs. 43,85,415 in 1894-95. The number of objections filed was 10,797, of which 3,362, or 31·1 per cent., were successful. The number of distress warrants issued (5,636) was larger than in the previous year, but the cases in which actual sale was resorted to fell from 337 to 317. The average incidence of the tax in the whole Province (excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of Government officials) was Re. 1 to every 17·2 persons, against 17·9 persons in the previous year, and in Calcutta it was Re. 1 to every '4 persons. Calcutta alone contributed 48·4 per cent. of the total collections.

EMIGRATION.

- 1895, for employment on tea gardens in Assam, Statistics of Inland Emigration. Cachar, or Sylhet was 29,048, against 18,138 in 1894. Of this number, 3,693 were supplied by contractors, 16,954 by special local agents, and 8,401 by garden sardars. The total number embarked, including those registered in the previous year, was 32,941, as compared with 18,937 in 1894; while the number disembarked at the final landing stations was 32,805, against 18,895 in the previous year. There were also 44,773 free emigrants, of whom 44,515 reached their destination. The total number of emigrants of all classes, who reached their destination, was 77,320, against 50,218 in 1894. Of these, Assam got 35,381, Cachar 11,687, and Sylhet 30,252.
- 161. During the year the Rules under the Emigrants' Health Act I (B.C.) of 1889, for the supervision of free emigration to the labour districts of Assam, were revised with the object of cusuring—
 - (a) that proper accommodation shall be provided for coolies whether travelling by rail or road;
 - (b) that depôts and rest-houses established for this purpose shall be periodically inspected;
 - (c) that notice shall be given to inspecting officers of the despatch of emigrants from all depôts, with particulars of routes and times, so that they may be inspected both before starting and, if necessary, during transit.

At the same time a schedule was published prescribing for the first time the routes by rail, road, and river which may be used by emigrants. The routes selected are such as to fulfil the three requisites of expedition, comfort, and capability of supervision.

162. During the year 1895 there were altogether 94 depôts and 64
rest-houses or places of accommodation for
Inspection of coolly depôts and enquiries into emigrants to Assam, against 111 and 83, resmalpractices connected with repectively, in the previous year. The largest numbers of depôts and rest-houses were in the districts of Midpapore, Manbhum, the 24-Parganas, and Burdwan. These buildings were regularly inspected and their general condition has much

improved; the accommodation, the supply of drinking water, and the sanitary arrangements are now generally satisfactory. With a view to checking malpractices in connection with the recruitment of coolies, the district officers of recruiting districts are required to submit to Government a quarterly return of criminal cases connected with emigration. The returns for the first three quarters of 1895 showed that there was an increase in the number of cases reported in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 1894. The returns for the last quarter of the The Lieutenant-Governor records a year, however, showed a decrease. resolution on these returns every quarter, and attaches to it an account of some of the most important cases tried in the courts. The object of this is to show how the accused recruiters found it possible to have decoyed the coolies from their homes. Copies of these resolutions are invariably forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions, and through them to the district officers in Bengal, and also to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for their information. The whole subject of the supply of labour to Assam was examined by a Commission appointed by Sir Charles Elliott, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinions and recommendations on it have recently been submitted to the Government of India.

Statistics of Colonial Emigration. agencies at work during 1895. The demand for adult labourers was 5,151 less than in the previous year; the falling off, which is unexplained, was distributed between Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Mauritius. Demerara indented for 1,840 labourers, Trinidad for 2,000, Jamaica for 460, Mauritius for 330, Natal for 1,900, Fiji for 1,340, and Surinam for 1,617. The supply exceeded the demand, however, in the cases of Demerara, Mauritius, and Fiji, and fell short in respect of the other indenting colonies.

Although the number despatched to the colonies was only 10,688, as many as 17,715 had been recruited in the mufassal; so that the casualties and rejections were 39.85 of the whole number recruited. The fact that so large a proportion left their homes with the intention of emigrating and were finally obliged to remain in this country represents much avoidable hardship. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed that a stricter supervision should be exercised over the recruiters, and that more substantial compensation should be given to emigrants who are brought to Calcutta without adequate medical examination, and are thence sent back to their homes.

EDUCATION.

Abolition of the net grant system. Schools has been abolished and replaced by the system of gross grants, such as is in force for Government Colleges, boarding schools, survey schools, and medical schools; and a sum of Rs. 25,000 year has been allotted for distribution to schools requiring additional grants for unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. The power of creating appointments in Collegiate and Zila schools is now entirely in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, the power of creating such appointments up to a limit of Rs. 50 having been withdrawn from Inspectors of Schools.

Early in his administration Sir Charles Elliott started a scheme 165. for providing students of the north of Calcutta Recreation ground for students with a playground, and appealed for help to the of Colleges and Schools. opulent and charitable. His appeal was supported by the late Viceroy, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in his address as Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Nothing was, however, done until 1894, when a donation of Rs 15,000 was made by Rajah Benoy Krishna Deb to the Society for the Higher Training of Young Men. With this sum a fund was started for a playground, the public square known as Marcus Square was given by the Calcutta Municipality as the nucleus of the ground, the tank in the square was filled up and additional land acquired. The whole space measures about 200 by 100 yards. The management of the ground has been vested in a representative Committee.

The ground was formally opened by Sir Charles Elliott shortly before his retirement; but though much has been done, yet much remains to be done before the ground can be brought into proper working order. Over Rs. 42,000 have been privately subscribed, and Government has given Rs. 50,000; but additional contributions are needed to complete the schome and secure its permanence.

166. The Society for the Higher Training of Young Men, which is located in the east wing of the Hindu School building, was started in 1891, and its constitution was settled in the following year. Its government is primarily vested in a General Committee, which includes many of the leading members of the educated community of Calcutta, and from this body is elected an Executive Committee, consisting of seven officers of the Society and not more than eight other members.

The objects of the Society are the intellectual, moral and physical improvement of the educated youth of Calcutta. It has endeavoured to accomplish its aims by the establishment of a library and reading room, by the delivery of lectures, and by the promotion of athletic sports. It has also set on foot a monthly journal, the "Calcutta University Magazine."

Besides private subscriptions and donations, amounting to about Rs. 30,000, the Society received the most generous help and encouragement from the Marquis of Lansdowne, and has been materially assisted by the Bengal Government.

Much, however, is still required to make the Society permanent and self-supporting, and further help is needed for the purpose. It was suggested that the name of the Society should be changed to some less ambitious title, such as the "Calcutta Students' Society," or Institute or Union and this has been done since the close of the year.

Training of teachers for English secondary schools was considered during the year.

Training of teachers for English It had been proposed to establish a Central Training College, but it was thought that such an institution in this province would be both expensive and superfluous and it was accordingly decided to add an English Department to each of the existing Training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack and to hold an examination, at which three classes of teachers' certificate for students at the Entrance stage, at the F. A. stage, and at the B. A. stage respectively, should be granted. In the case of the first two

classes the examination is to be preceded by a course of one year in a training school; but such a course will not be necessary for B. A's. An exception is made in favour of those who have served with credit as teachers for three years or more, and these are to be allowed to compete without passing through a training school, for the grade of Certificate corresponding to their academical standing. A teacher holding a certificate of a certain grade with credit for five years is to be permitted to compete for the next higher grade of certificate if his capacity as a teacher and his knowledge of the subjects of examination are certified by the Inspector of Schools. The standards for the three classes of Certificates will be graduated in point of difficulty and extent, but each standard is to be complete in itself, and is to include the general principles and methods of the art of teaching, with application to particular subjects, moral and physical training, and the maintenance of school discipline, as well as the details of school management. The pupils of both English classes will, like all other pupils of the training school, take part in the work of the model or practising school attached to it. Fifteen stipends of Rs. 6 a month have been created for each of the two classes at the Calcutta, Hooghly, and Dacca Training Schools, and ten of the same value for each class at the Patna and Cuttack Schools. These will provide for the training every year of 130 teachers for the Entrance and F. A. standards, in addition to those who may qualify for the first grade certificate.

168. Owing to the large increase in the number of associations for the Sanskrit education.

promotion of Sanskrit studies, and of tols and pupils coming within the sphere of the examinations, the annual grant of Rs. 18,000, sanctioned in 1892 for the encouragement of Sanskrit education in Bengal, was increased by Rs. 3,000.

169. With a view to relieving the Medical College classes of students who have no chance of obtaining a medical quali-Medical College rules. fication and to supplying a further incentive to application, it was proposed to establish a compulsory test examination to be undergone at the end of each year's course. Accordingly rules were framed providing that promotion to the higher classes should be given according to the results of this examination. Students of the first, second, and third-year classes who twice fail to gain promotion in this way will be removed from the College and not be entitled to re-admission; students of the fourth-year class who fail at the examination will be relegated to that class for a further year; and students of the fifth-year class who fail at the second L.M.S. or 2nd M.B. examination will have to attend a further course of lectures in the subjects in which they have failed, in accordance with the regulations of the University. Students relegated to the class of the previous year upon failure at the examination will be required to pay the full fees; and those who, upon failure at the preliminary scientific examination or the final examination of the University, have to attend a further course of lectures in the subjects in which they have failed, will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 40 for a course in one subject, Rs. 60 for two subjects, and Rs. 70 for three.

Amalgamation of the Patna Survey School with the Bihar Industrial the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bankipore and closed after a short period, was reopened in November 1892 under the orders of Sir Charles Elliott.

During the year now under review it was amalgamated with the Patna Survey School, and the combined institutions are now being worked under the name of the "Bihar School of Engineering." The management is vested in a special Committee appointed by Government, with the Commissioner of the Patna Division as President and Trustee and the Inspector of Works as Scientific Adviser to direct the practical working of the school and to control the expenditure on purchase of materials and appliances. The expenses are met from the interest on the invested funds of the Bihar Industrial School, amounting to Rs. 8,825 a year, and the Government grant of Rs. 5,920 to the Survey School, the proceeds of sales of work and the fees received being credited to Provincial revenues.

171. In order to promote the utility of the Survey Schools at Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack, it has been decided to grant an Survey schools. Amin's certificate to every student who passes the first year's examination, and to permit him (if he wishes) to leave the school at that stage, instead of taking the second year's course. Sanction has been given to the addition of a mechanical department to each of the schools. Government officials requiring the services of surveyors, kanungoes, and native amins have been instructed to apply to the schools. A certain knowledge of English is now required for admission to the schools at Patna and Dacca, the former of which has, as stated above, been amalgamated with the Bihar Industrial School; but students from Middle Vernacular schools are allowed admission to the Dacca School, on the understanding that they must qualify in English up to a moderate standard if they wish to remain at the school after passing the first year's examination. It was not thought advisable to introduce rules of this nature in the school at Cuttack.

The question of introducing the study of Geology into Bongal schools and colleges, with the object of enlisting qualified natives in the Geological Survey Department, has long engaged the attention of this Government. Geology is an optional subject for the M.A. and

B.A. degree examinations of the Calcutta University. In 1891, a Lecturer on Geology was appointed in the Presidency College, Calcutta, as an experimental measure: the Geological classes there were made permanent under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd February 1895. Dr. Griesbach, Director of the Geological Survey Department, found that certain native candidates who passed the M.A. examination in Geology from the Presidency College were not qualified for employment in his Department; and at the request of this Government he has formulated a course of studies to be complete in four years. The syllabus of studies has been communicated to the Director of Public Instruction; and the Registrar of the Calcutta University has been requested to lay it before the Senate.

173. In 1895 sanction was accorded to the introduction of a course of

Mining instruction in connection with the Sibpur
Civil Engineering College, SibPur-Mining instruction.

Civil Engineering College. The College rules
were accordingly revised so as to admit of the
award of two Mining scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem, tenable for two
years, to holders of the B.E. degree who intended to take up Mining as a
profession, and arrangements were made for their practical training under

Dr. W. Saise, Manager of the East Indian Railway Collieries at Karharbari, in the district of Hazaribagh. As none of the passed candidates of the B. E. examination of 1895 were willing to undergo the training, a beginning was made with a Licentiate of Engineering, who is now undergoing a course of instruction under Dr. Saise.

1893 to enquire into the condition and requirements of the several medical schools in Bengal, a hostel was constructed near the Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, for the female students of that school, at a cost of Rs. 1,32,038. Of this amount, Government gave Rs. 18,795, and the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad Rs. 25,000, and the balance (Rs. 88,213) was met from the sum of Rs. 90,000 bequeathed by the late Walter Thomson, of Bihia, for the promotion of secular and scientific education among girls in the Province of Bengal. The hostel was named the "Lady Elliott Hostel" at the request of the Nawab Begum.

The number of pupils in public institutions rose from 1,501,159 **175.** to 1,537,810, but the number of pupils attend-Statistics of the year. ing private institutions fell from 140,360 to 139,192, the net increase in the number of pupils under instruction thus being 35,483. There was an increase in the number of public institutions from 55,800 to 57,109, and a decrease in that of private or indigenous schools from 13,941 to 13,744. All classes of public institutions, except middle English and special schools, gained in number and strength. The number of middle English schools declined by 3 and their pupils by 509; while in special schools, in spite of a loss of 59 institutions, the number of pupils increased by 125. Private institutions showed a loss of 197 schools and of 1,168 pupils. The number of colleges and secondary schools of all classes showed a slight increase: so did also the number of pupils attending them. The number of upper and lower primary schools advanced by 1,200 and that of their pupils by 34,295, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The number of girls' schools increased by 140 and their pupils by 1,407. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions advanced from 397,879 to 404,652, or by 6,773, while in private institutions it fell from 91,454 to 89,642, or by 1,812, the net increase in the number of pupils thus being 4,961. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils on the total number at schools fell slightly from 29.8 to 29.5. The statistics of education of Europeans showed an increase of 2 schools and 81 pupils.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,81,267, showing an increase of Rs. 8,51,695. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 3,59,287, due to large expenditure on educational buildings, the net result being an increase of Rs. 4,40,609 in the expenditure from public sources. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 4,11,086. The total expenditure on secondary education increased by Rs. 1,42,713, primary education by Rs. 1,59,001, and female education by Rs. 11,264. Both for primary and female education larger contributions than in the previous year were received alike from District and Municipal Funds.

STATIONERY.

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted 176. •to Rs. 4,655 and Rs. 1,04,483, respectively, against Statistics. Rs. 94,262 and Rs. 1,05,136 in the preceding year. The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, showed an advance of The principal increases occurred under "Writing paper" Rs. 3,14,129. (Rs. 60,114), "Printing paper" (Rs. 1,45,657), "Carbonic, papyrographic, and other kinds of paper" (Rs. 33,306), "Paste, mill and straw boards" (Rs. 9,366) and "Other articles" (Rs. 11,450). The only noticeable decrease was in the consumption of quill pens, which showed a falling off of 300,000 in number and Rs. 4,954 in value. The substitution of country-made for imported articles offected a net gain of Rs. 1,47,358 in paper and Rs. 7,997 in other articlos.

The total number of standard and special forms received from the Press and issued during the year showed a considerable decline. This decrease was mainly due to the active co-operation of the District and Subdivisional Officers with the Superintendent of Stationery in adopting every possible method of economy in this direction.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted respectively to Rs. 37,084 and Rs. 47,746, against Rs. 34,957 and Rs. 48,109 in 1894-95. The increase in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 2,127, was mainly due to the sale of a larger number of forms and service-books to the public in Bengal and Assam, while the decrease in expenditure was the necessary consequence of the despatch of a smaller number of forms.

Appointment of a Paper Committee with the substitution of Indian-made for imported stationery, and the settling of contracts for Indian-made stationery. It was decided that a meeting of the Committee should be convened whenever there was any question of sufficient importance for their consideration.

Printing.

Printing.

under review amounted to Rs. 82,510, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,28,251, against Rs. 83,399 and Rs. 3,78,114, respectively, in the preceding year. The value of work done was Rs. 5,00,044, against Rs. 5,38,689 in the previous year, the decrease being ascribed chiefly to the reduced demands of the Stationery Department. After making allowances for wear and tear of materials, for value of inter-departmental services rendered, and for house-rent, the profit and loss accounts of the presses showed a net gain of Rs. 1,90,163, against Rs. 1,59,791 in 1894-95.

FACTORIES.

The Factories Act.

The Factories Act.

The Factories Act.

The number of operatives employed in these factories was 135,829, comprising 106,093 male adults, 18,425 female adults, 10,303 boys, and 1,008 girls. As in the previous year, the sanitary condition of the factories and their management was generally satisfactory.

It has been calculated that about 15 per cent. of the boys employed in factories in Calcutta are unprotected by vaccination. The Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas has suggested that inspecting officers should be allowed to reject. as unfit for certification of age those children who are not vaccinated During the year under report some of the mills in Calcutta entirely recast their latrine arrangements. It was, however, reported by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division that some of the mills below Calcutta ran off their sewage into the river Hooghly. He considers that this practice is a grave public nuisance, and that mill-owners should be called upon to discontinue it. These matters are under the consideration of this Government.

Sir John Leng, M. P. for Dundee, visited many of the jute mills in and around Calcutta during the year under report, and on his return to England published a series of articles in which he expresses his approval of the system in force.

180. Early in the year the mode of calculating the duration of the employment of children in some of the large Working hours of women and jute mills for the purposes of section 7 (3) of children in factories in Bengal. the Indian Factories Act, 1881, formed the subject of consideration. It was found that, in certain factories, it was still the practice to count the intervals during which work was stopped, in order to give time for the bobbins to be refilled, as intervals of rest for the children, and to add these periods to the total of the daily hours of work. This practice was discontinued by order, as being contrary to the intention of section 10 (1) of the Act, which requires that the length of each interval shall be specifically stated in the Notice which the occupier has to set up and maintain in a conspicuous place within the factory, and that, during such intervals of rest, the children should be at liberty to run about and divert themselves as they please.

Protest by the Dundee Chamber of Commerce.

181. Later on in the year the Dundee Chamber of Commerce represented—

- (1) that it was unjust to the home textile industries to allow machinery to be worked by women, young persons and children, for a larger number of hours in India than is allowed in the United Kingdom;
- (2) that the Indian factories were not adequately or systematically inspected by officials trained to the work, as is done in the United Kingdom; and that it was doubtful, even if such inspections were carried out, whether it would be possible to prevent the intentions of the Legislature being defeated in factories where the shift system is in operation;
- (3) that a new industry had been developed by the employment of women and young persons for long hours and all night under the provisions of the shift system; and that it was doubtful whether, in allowing this, the evils naturally incident to the system had been sufficiently considered.

Enquiry showed that women and children do not work for a longer time than is permitted by Act XI of 1881, viz., 11 hours for the former and 7 for the latter; that the inspection of factories is neither inadequate nor unsystematic, the work being regularly carried out by the Special Inspector, the District Officers and Civil Surgeons to whom it is assigned;

that there is no connection between the number of hours they work and the shift system; that among the labouring population in India work is frequently done by night in preference to the day time; and that, since the law was passed permitting night-work, nothing had happened to render a change advisable.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

- The office of the Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta was 182. formerly held by the Inspector-General of Regis-Separation of the offices of Senior Marriage Registrar and of Inspector-General of Registration. tration as an ex-officio appointment. When in August 1893 a native gentleman, Nawab Syed Amir Hossain, was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration, it became necessary to appoint some other officer to be Senior Marriage Registrar, as section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, requires that the Senior Marriage Registrar must be a Christian. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly appointed to the post Mr. E. L. Martyr, in addition to his duties as Registrar in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments of the Bengal Secretariat. This arrangement having been found to work well, the office of the Senior Marriage Registrar has been finally separated from that of Inspector-General of Registration.
- 183. In August 1894 the Government of India in the Home Department Subsidiary rules for the erection, repair, and endowment of monuments in Government cemeteries.

 In August 1894 the Government of my subsidiary rules had been framed by this Government laying down the procedure to be observed in the erection, repair, and endowment of monuments in Government cemeteries; and if not, they suggested the issue of rules on the lines of those promulgated by the Governments of Bombay and Madras in March 1892 and April 1893. Rules were accordingly framed upon this model and issued. But afterward the Accountant-General, Bengal, brought to notice certain account objections to them; and they were criticized on certain points of practice by the Venorable the Archdeacon. They were therefore revised in consultation with these two officers; and were published as revised with the approval of the Government of India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

184. In December 1895 Mr. A. E. Caddy, who continued to be on special duty under this Government since May Asoka inscriptions. 1894, informed Government of the existence of interesting Grecian and Buddhistic remains in the Swat valley. Mr. Caddy was accordingly deputed to make excavations there for the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and he crossed the frontier on the 14th February 1896, and made some most interesting discoveries; the remains found have been deposited in the Indian Museum, where they are now being arranged and catalogued. After finishing his work in the Swat valley Mr. Caddy proceeded to Girnar in the Bombay Presidency, and thence to Siddhipura in Madras, to take moulds of certain rock inscriptions in those places. Mr. Caddy returned to Calcutta on the 22nd September 1896, and his special service came to an end on the 30th of that month. The paper moulds taken from rock nscriptions at Girnar and Siddhipura have also been made over to the Indian Museum, where casts will now be made from them.

Maurya Palace in Patna.

ment a note by Major Temple, President of the Rangoon Municipality, bringing to notice the existence of important archeological ruins on the site of the Maurya Palace at Patna, and suggested the deputation of Dr. Führer, Archeological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces, for the work. This gentleman visited Patna in March 1894, and reported that certain mounds did undoubtedly hide the remains of Asoka's Palace, the relic stupa, and the Vihara of Buddha's footprint. The City Magistrate of Patna was entrusted with the work of excavation, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 was placed at his disposal. The excavations made resulted in the discovery of concentric layers of bricks evidently belonging to stupas, and of the base of a watchtower; but did not bring to light the ruins of the Maurya Palace.

Surgeon Major L. A. Waddell, Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, then visited Patna at the request of this Government in February 1896, and indicated certain sites on which, in his opinion, excavations were likely to be more successful. The Commissioner of the Patna Division was requested to arrange for excavations on these sites; Mr. C. A. Mills, Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, consented to supervise the work, and authority was given to an expenditure upon it of Rs. 2,000.

Management of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum, terminated on the 1st January Museum.

1896, but the Trustees of the Museum having reported that the arrangement had worked so satisfactorily that it was undesirable to disturb it, this Government approved its continuance for a further period of three years.

187. Early in 1896 Sir Alexander Mackenzie having received communications from various experienced officers indicating 'Tours of Commissioners, Lasthe advisability of modifying to some extent the trict and Subdivisional Officers hard-and-fast rules in force on the subject of touring, His Honour modified the rules for tours of inspection by Revenue Officers and Heads of Departments so far as to relax the orders prescribing certain minimum periods for the tours of Commissioners, District and Subdivisional Officers. Commissioners of Divisions were allowed discretion to arrange the length and character of their own tours, and those of their District and Subdivisional Officers, with due regard to the importance of making themselves personally acquainted with all parts of their respective jurisdictions, of inspecting with reasonable frequency all public institutions therein situated, and of making from time to time, in person, such local enquiries as may be necessary to enable them to conduct their duties with satisfaction to themselves and Government, and to supply any information specially required by Government. Stress was laid upon the necessity of having the disposal of case-work by District and Subdivisional Officers interfered with as little as possible by their tours; and periodical (in the case of Subdivisional Officers, weekly) visits to head-quarters were prescribed.

of revised regulations for the future employment

Employment of European of European gardeners in India. The chief conditions are that the candidate, who will be selected at the India Office and will travel to India at the expense of Government,

will, on his arrival in this country, be posted to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, as a supernumerary, on a salary of Rs. 150 per month. This, on his ceasing to be a supernumerary and receiving a particular appointment from Government, will be raised to Rs. 200, and will afterwards increase by annual increments of Rs. 5 per month until five years' service have been completed. After this, annual increments of Rs. 10 per month will be given until the pay reached the maximum of Rs. 425. Provision is also made for free quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof and for the grant of a special local allowance in certain cases.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1895-96.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1895-96.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

In 1895-96 the head-quarters of the Bengal Government were at Darjeel-Tours of the Licutenant-Governor. ing from 17th April to 1st July and from 21st August to 19th November, and for the remainder

of the year at Calcutta.

On the 2nd April Sir Charles Elliott proceeded to Tarkeswar and opened the Tarkeswar-Magra Railway. On the 15th April His Honour left Calcutta for Darjeeling, and rode from Siliguri to Kurseong vià Naxalbari, Panighatta, and Pankhabari to inspect the Balasun bridge, which was then under construction, and to select a site for the boys' school at Kurseong. From the 26th April to the 4th May Sir Charles Elliott made a tour in Sikkim, and visited the following places:—Kalimpong, Pedong, Pakhyong, Guntok, Tumlong, Song, Temi, and Namchi. At Guntok, on the 29th April, a Darbar was held to discuss several matters relating to the administration of Sikkim. Six members of the Sikkim Council and the Political Officer were present.

Sir Charles Elliott left Darjeeling on the 2nd July, and proceeded from Calcutta to Chandbally on the 6th, with the object of inspecting the settlement work and of discussing several settlement questions with the officers there, returning to Calcutta on the 14th July. On the 5th August His Honour again left Calcutta for Muzasiarpur to examine the progress of the settlement work, and afterwards proceeded on a tour of inspection by river, visiting the head-quarters of the Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Rajshahi districts, and the subdivi-

sional head quarters of Rajmahal on the way.

From 5th to 10th September the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to Serial in the interior of the Darjeeling district to inspect the quinine plantation there.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie took over charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor on the afternoon of the 17th December 1895. On the 8th February His Honour paid a visit to Serampore to open the Howrah Water-works. Again on the 4th March His Honour visited Hooghly to inspect the Court buildings and discuss with the local officers the question of the removal of the district courts and offices to the unoccupied military barracks at Chinsura.

The usual examination for the selection of probationers in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and the Examination for the Provincial Subordinate Civil Service. Subordinate Civil Service was held on the 23rd March 1896 and the three following days. No fewer than 165 competitors, or the same number as last year, obtained permission to compete, and of these, 166 (all of whom except five were graduates) actually appeared and sent in papers. Of these 160 candidates, 128 took up Bengali as their vernacular, 26 Hindi or Hindustani, and 6 Uriya. The corresponding figures at the examination held in 1895 were

Muhammadans, 6 Bihari Hindus, and 6 Uriyas. In 1895, the corresponding figures were 18, 11, and 9. The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks was 131, against 108 in 1895. The policy of promoting deserving Sub-Deputy-Collectors to officiate as Deputy Collectors has been adhered to. During the year 1894-95, 28, and during 1895-90, 32, Sub-Deputy Collectors received promotion to the grade of Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

In September 1895, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India sanctioned a rule under the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, authorising the Government of Bengal to appoint any Subordinate Judge, being a member of the

Provincial Civil Service and a native of India, of proved merit and ability, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge. In these appointments no question of transfer to a higher service or of an increased rate of pay is involved, but the object is to secure the preliminary training of certain Subordinate Judges in criminal work, with a view to the filling up hereafter, with those officers, of vacancies which may occur in the appointments of District and Sessions Judge, to which members of the Provincial Service may be promoted. Three officers have been so appointed.

During the year the Inspector-General submitted to Government a scheme for the establishment of a permanent Police Training School. Police Training School at Bhagalpur, with the object of giving suitable training to the investigating officers of the force. The project has since received the sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and the institution is now in full working order. The system of selecting officers for the higher ranks of the police force by competitive examination is reported to have worked well, and much improvement is anticipated by the Inspector-General in the morale and general working of the force in consequence of the employment of men of superior education and special training.

The question of reorganising the Subordinate Forest Service, consisting of rangers, foresters, and guards, which had been under discussion for some time past and referred to in paragraph 69 of the Administration Report for 1892-93, still awaits the final orders of the Government of India. The scheme, as far as it related to Bengal, has been considered by successive Conservators of Forests, and was finally revised during the year under report with special

reference to the Resolutions in which the Government of India laid down the policy to be generally followed in forest administration. Under the amended scheme a staff is proposed of 30 rangers, 106 foresters, and 410 guards, against 24 rangers, 83 foresters, and 322 guards now employed; and it would involve an additional cost of Rs. 2,331 per mensem.

The necessity of appointing a Superintendent for the Government estate of the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Par-Appointment of a Superintendganas has been under consideration for some years. ent for the Government estate of Damin-i-koh in the district of the In 1894-95 all forest lands in the Government Southal Parganas. estate of Damin-i-koh were declared to be "Protected Forest" under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act, and it was decided that they should be managed by the Forest Department. Rules were promulgated for this purpose, and in May 1895 an officer of the Department was appointed to have charge of the "Sonthal Parganas Forest Division." Previously these forests had been managed by a Deputy Collector, who was in charge of the whole estate. It was feared that friction might arise between the Sonthals and the Forest Officers, and the Revenue officers urged that a Civil Superintendent should be appointed to represent Government as landlord, and gradually to reconcile the people to the change of system in regard to forest administration. The Lieutenant-Governor rejected the proposal, observing that there is no need of a Superintendent while the Forest Officer works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Since the close of the year the Forest Officer, Mr. Lovegrove, has been vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, so that he has taken his place as one of the officers of the Sonthal Parganas system.

Under the orders of the Secretary of State passed in March 1889, Officers

Revised rules regarding the grant of special settlement allowances to Covenanted or Statutory Civilians employed on settlement duty.

of the Covenanted or Statutory Civil Service, deputed to settlement work in this Province, were allowed to draw special settlement allowances of Rs. 200, if their other emoluments amounted to Rs. 700 a month or upwards, or Rs. 100 if they

In January 1896 a set of revised Rules, regulating the grant of settlement allowances to these Officers, was promulgated by the Supreme Government, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. Under these rules Settlement Officers are entitled to draw a special deputation allowance of Rs. 150 and Assistant Settlement Officers Rs. 100 a month, in addition to the pay and officiating allowances which would be admissible to them if serving in the regular line and not holding a special appointment: provided that the total emoluments of a Settlement Officer must not ordinarily exceed Rs. 2,000 a month, and that an Assistant Settlement Officer must not be attached to a settlement for purposes of training only, or is not in subordinate charge of any portion of the operations. Provision has also been made for the grant of a special settlement allowance of Rs. 150 a month to a Collector or Deputy Commissioner placed in charge of the settlement of his district, in addition to his ordinary duties; and it has been ruled that this allowance will count as part of his salary. In laying down the above rules, the Government of India allowed to Officers holding settlement appointments at the date of the promulgation of the new rules a choice between the old and new conditions.

The desirability of introducing, as soon as this may be practicable, a system of assamiwar payment at the option of the cultivator into the Bihar Opium Agency, and of developing throughout both Agencies the system of

direct dealing for settlement and advances, as well as for payments, in so far as the cultivators may themselves desire it, was regarded by the Government of India as established, and it was thought that the possibility of working in Bihar a system of assamiwar payment could be most satisfactorily tested by experi-Accordingly the Government of India authorized, in August 1895, the introduction, as an experimental measure in one or two selected subdivisions, of the system of making payment for opium delivered either direct or through a representative at the option of the cultivator concerned, and called for detailed proposals from this Government to give effect to the measure sanctioned by The detailed proposals were accordingly submitted in communication with the Board. It was proposed that the experiment should for the present be tried in the three selected tracts of Burhi, Adapur, and Telhara at the approaching weighments, the last-named tract being afterwards abandoned and Phulwari substituted for it. It was also proposed that the experiment should be confined in the three selected tracts throughout the whole of the operations of next year. The additional expenditure necessary to carry out the experiment was reported to be Rs. 7,000, made up of Rs. 6,020 on account of an increased commission and khurchan to khatadars, and Rs. 980 on account of extra establishments, and it was also stated that for a whole year's operations a further sum of Rs. 250 would be required for extra establishment. The Government of India sanctioned the above proposals in their entirety, and wished it to be understood that the question of the extension of the assamiwar system beyond the three tracts should for the present be regarded as a perfectly open question, the main object of the experiment being to gain experience of the working in Bihar of the assamiwar system, both from the point of view of the Department and from that of the cultivators. A proposal was also submitted to the Government of India that a special enquiry preliminary to any general change of system should be made, and it was suggested that the enquiry should be conducted by an officer of the Financial Department and a selected officer of the Opium Department. The Government of India observed that an officer of the Financial Department would not be specially suited to take part in the enquiry, and considered that, in order to obtain the full benefit of the lessons to be taught by the experiment, it might be advantageous to place only an experienced officer of the Opium Department on special duty to supervise the actual operations and to make enquiries in matters relating thereto in other tracts

under opium cultivation, and accordingly sanctioned the employment of any officer whom this Government might select for the purpose. Mr. A. G. Tytler, c.i.e., an experienced officer of the Opium Department, was accordingly deputed to this special duty for a period of six months, with effect from 21st April 1896. During the course of operations Mr. Tytler submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor a note advocating the adoption of an alternative assamiwar scheme for the Bihar Agency. This scheme has since been modified by him, and Government have authorized its trial in Mr. Tytler's own Sub-Agency, viz., Aliganj.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the examination of candi-

Examination of candidates for admission into the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

dates for admission into the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be in future conducted by the Education Department of Bengal, instead of by the office of the Surgeon-General with the Govern-

ment of India. It is to be held each year on the first Monday in April at certain central stations, and to be superintended by the Principal Medical Officers at those stations. The questions will be set by selected officers of the Education Department, and the answer-papers will be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, who will report the result to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the system of net grants for Government High Schools has Abolition of net grants for been abolished and replaced by the system of gross grants, such as is in force for Government Colleges, boarding schools, survey schools, and medical schools; and a sum of Rs. 25,000 a year has been allotted for distribution to schools requiring additional grants for unforceen expenditure not provided for in the budget. creating appointments in Collegiate and Zilla schools is now entirely in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, the power of creating such appointments up to a limit of Rs. 50 having been withdrawn from Inspectors of Schools.

The office of the Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta was formerly held by the Inspector-General of Registration Separation of the offices of Senior as an ex-officio appointment. When in August Marriage Registrar and of Inspector-General of Registration. 1893 a native gentleman, Nawab Saiyad Amir Hossain, was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration, it became necessary to appoint some other officer to be Senior Marriage Registrar, ses section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, requires that the Senior Marriage Registrar must be a Christian. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly appointed to the post Mr. E. L. Martyr, in addition to his duties as Registrar in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments of the Bengal Secretariat. This arrangement having been found to work well, the office of the Senior Marriage Registrar has been finally separated from that of Inspector-General of Registration.

The arrangement made in 1893, under which Dr. Watt was placed in charge of the Economic and Art Section of Management of the Economic the Indian Museum, terminated on the 1st January and Art Section of the Indian 1896, but the Trustees of the Museum having Museum. reported that the arrangement had worked so satisfactorily that it was undesirable to disturb it, this Government approved its continuance for a further period of three years.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

RAJA Raghunath Bebarta Patnaik, whose succession to the Chiefship of Athgarh on the death of his elder brother, Raja Bhagirathi Bebarta Patnaik, had been recognised TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA. by the Government of India in March 1894, died Administrative changes. in January 1896. The question of the succession to the State was kept in abeyance until the confinement of his widow, and his younger brother, Babu Biswanath Samanta, was in the meantime recognized as Regent. The Rani having since been confined of a daughter, who died almost immediately after birth, the Government of India have recognized the succession of Babu Biswanath as Chief of the Athgarh State, with the name and title of Raja Srikaran Biswanath Bebarta Patnaik. Mr. R. T. Dundas of the Bengal Police, who succeeded Mr. H. P. Wylly in 1894 as Government Agent, Keonjhar, brought to a satisfactory conclusion the special work for which he was deputed to that State, and was withdrawn in July 1895. As the settlement operations alone remained to be completed, Babu Durga Das Mukherji, an officer of Government, who had acquired considerable experience of such work, and whose services had already been lent to the State for this purpose, was appointed, with the Maharaja's concurrence, to be both Agent and Settlement Officer. The Raja of Moharbhanj was entrusted during the past year with higher criminal powers, under the discretionary authority vested in the Lieutenant-Governor by clause III of the Sanad of 1894.

The rainfall was timely and sufficient, and the outturn of crops was, on the whole, good. There was a decided improvement in the good harvests of two successive years, and it is a matter for satisfaction that in the hilly portion of Keonjhar, which was affected by the disturbances of 1892 and two succeeding years, the inhabitants have almost recovered from the scarcity that prevailed in 1894-95. The Bhuyans and other aborigines who left the State during the disturbances have returned or are still returning. No outbreak occurred anywhere in the different States to disturb the peace and

the general prosperity of the people during the past year.

Although cholera and small-pox caused many deaths in some of the States, the public health is reported to have been generally Public health, Vaccination and good. The total number of vaccination operations Dispensaries. performed during the year was 26,608, of which 25,079 were successful, against 22,059 and 20,636 in 1894-95, and 11,737 and This improvement is due almost entirely 10,966 in 1893-94 respectively. to the good results shown by the Moharbhanj, Dhenkanal and Nilgiri States, little progress, or even retrogression, having occurred in the remaining States. The Raja of Khandpara has not yet been convinced of the necessity of introducing vaccination into his State; and in spite of the efforts of the Chief of Tigiria, no operations were performed in that State owing to the opposition of his people. The number of dispensaries in the States remained the same, while the total number of patients treated rose from 46,641 to 59,798. The Superintendent

speaks of the dispensaries in Moharbhanj and Dhenkanal especially as being thoroughly well managed and liberally supported, and appreciated by the

people.

The total number of schools in the Tributary Mahals was 1,246 with 16,213 pupils, against 1,144 with 15,332 in the preceding year; while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 81,134, of which Rs. 3,929 was paid by Government, the corresponding figures for 1894-95 being Rs. 74,834 and Rs. 3,493 respectively. The number of aboriginal students shows a nominal rise from 1,395 to 1,399. It is interesting to note that a daughter of the Raja of Boad competed at and passed the upper primary examination. The Superintendent has been told that the revival of schools in the aboriginal tracts of Keonjhar should be kept constantly in view, and that peace having been restored, efforts should be made to have the schools re-opened, and to start schools also among the Bhuyans of Upper Keonjhar.

There were 968 miles of roads at the commencement of 1895-96, of which 603 were repaired during the year. The total nileage of new roads constructed was 82, and the expenditure on roads and other public works amounted to Rs. 46,450 and Rs. 1,48,100, respectively. Apart from roads and buildings, charges amounting to Rs. 19,370 were incurred by the States for irrigation works, and for the sinking of wells and tanks. Of this sum, however, no less than Rs. 7,185 and Rs. 10,118 were spent in the States of Dhenkanal and Moharbhanj respectively. The contribution of Rs. 5,000 made by the late Chief of Athgarh towards the construction of the portion of the Cuttack-Angul road lying within his State having proved insufficient, a grant of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned

from Provincial funds for the completion of the work.

The total number of excise shops in the Tributary States fell from 603 to 586, but the revenue derived from them rose from Rs. 60,451 to Rs. 62,892. There were 344 shops for the sale of country spirit, yielding an income of Rs. 22,944, against 387 with an income of Rs. 21,077 in the preceding year. The stoppage of the cultivation of ganja in the Garjat States has been rendered necessary for the protection of the excise revenue in Orissa, which has suffered through the smuggling of Garjat ganja into the adjoining British districts, and all the Chiefs have readily agreed to take measures for preventing its growth in their States, and to import and arrange for the sale of Rajshahi ganja.

The Chiefs of the Tributary Mahals, with the exception of the Raja of Moharbhanj, do not appear to have yet fully realised the importance of forest conservancy. This important subject is being constantly pressed on them. Some progress has been made towards the establishment of forest preserves in the Wards' States, and since the appointment of a Government Agent in Daspalla, the waste of timber in that State has been considerably checked.

The Police force of the Tributary States consisted of 135 officers and 754 men, against 133 officers and 852 men in 1894-95,

Police and Administration of and the total expenditure incurred for their maintenance rose from Rs. 79,507 to Rs. 82,345. The total number of criminal cases brought to trial was 4,490, in which 7,689 persons were implicated, of whom 4,082 were convicted, 3,215 acquitted or discharged, 136 died, escaped or were transferred, and 256 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentages of convictions and acquittals were 53.0 and 41.8 against 54.8 and 36.05 respectively in the preceding year. The results of Sessions trials show that 65 persons were committed, and that of these 24 were convicted and 40 acquitted. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 15,905, of which Rs. 14,152, or the very satisfactory percentage of 89, was realised. The total number of prisoners confined in the Jails of the Tributary States during the year was 1,558 against 2,429 in 1894.95, and the number of deaths fell from 32 or 13 per mille, to 8 or 5 per mille, a death-rate which compares most favourably with that of healthy British Jails. The total number of Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases instituted during the year in all the States except Moharbhanj was 16,221, against 14,649 in 1894-95.

The following statement shows the total demands and collections of revenue, as well as the total receipts and expendi-Government States under turo during the year in the six States under managoment. .Government management:—

NAME OF STATE.		Total demands.	Total collections.	Cash balance in hand at the commence- ment of the year.	Total receipts (columns 3 and 4).	Total expenditure.	Surplus,	
	1	2	3	4	5	d		
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6,	Baramba Dhenkanal Narsingpur Nilgiri Pal Lahora Talcher	Rs. 59,656 3,14,885 37,885 1,35,835 84,342 50,340	Rs. 57,061 2,14,017 37,677 84,894 32,581 58,343	R4. 13,843 97,616 26,783 12,898 2,464 11,556	Rs. 70,904 3,11,633 64,400 97,792 35,045 72,809	R4. 58,683 2,56,962 41,496 86,246 26,789 57,562	Rs. 12,221 74,671 22,964 11,547 8,256 15,337	

The financial results are satisfactory in all the States except Nilgiri, where, out of a total demand of Rs. 1,35,335, only Rs. 84,894 were collected, the sum outstanding being Rs. 50,441. The settlement of this State, which was commenced so far back as 1886, has not yet been completed, and the Superintendent has been asked to submit a special report on the subject. The settlement operations in Pal Lahera were brought to a close by the end of the year. The operations in Dhenkanal, Narsingpur and Talcher are in progress, and are expected to be completed in 1897-98 in the case of the first named State, and in the latter two States within the current year.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 61,353 on account of land revenue in Angul, the outstanding balance at the close of the year was Angul and the Khondmals. only Rs. 39. In the Khondmals the unrealized balance of the plough-tax amounted to Rs. 248. The question of the expediency of undertaking a survey and settlement of the Khondmals has been under the consideration of Government, and it has been decided to adopt measures for checking the alienation of lands from the Khonds to outsiders. The Government of India have approved of the introduction of compulsory registration of all sales and mortgages of lands to persons other than Khonds, and the extension of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, to the district of Angul. The total excise revenue of the district of Angul rose from Rs. 17,750 to Rs. 27,337, most of the increase being derived from the sale of opium. The statistics relating to education show an improvement as compared with those of the previous year. There was a large falling off in the number of vaccination operations performed, although a stronger and more expensive agency was employed than in the preceding year.

TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

The Commissioner has found it impossible, owing to the necessity of visiting each British district and subdivision every year, to combine a tour in the Native States with a continuous tour in the districts, and the plan has, therefore, been adopted of making an extended

Tours, &c. tour in the Native States every alternate year, and in the intermediate year, of visiting only such parts as can be conveniently reached without interfering with the district inspections. As Mr. Grimley had made a prolonged tour in the States luring the cold weather of 1894-95, he visited only two States-Seraikela and Kharsawan-during the past year. He was, however, in constant correspondence with the Chiefs, and was visited at Ranchi by the Chiefs of Jashpur and Gangpur, and by several of the leading zamindars during the course of the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum also spent 18 days on tour in the States of Seraikela and Kharsawan, during which some boundary and settlement disputes were adjusted.

No serious disturbances occurred during the year to cause anxiety to Government or threaten the authority of the Chiefs, and the influences which had in previous years caused trouble are reported to be at present at rest. The Maharaja of Sirguja has, in consideration of his meritorious conduct. received the title of Maharaja Bahadur. The relations between the Raja Bahadur of Jashpur and his people continued friendly. With the approval

of Government, and after considerable discussion of the terms, the Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company was granted a prospecting lease over a large area in the Bonai State.

In the three States of Sirguja, Jashpur and Gangpur, in which rain-gauges exist, the recorded rainfall was much below that of Material condition of the people. the preceding year, especially in Sirguja, where 55.86 inches fell, as compared with 79.20 inches in 1894-95. The rainfall was, moreover, unevenly distributed, and the outturn of the crops was, in consequence, much below the average. Owing to the unfavourable harvests, the prices of foodgrains ranged higher in all the States. In Changbhakar, owing to the failure of the winter rice, some scarcity was felt, and the Bhaiya distributed grain to the poor, and gave some money advances to the cultivating classes to enable them to tide over their difficulties. The general health of the population was better than in the previous year in most of the States. In Scraikela an epidemic of cholera broke out towards the ond of the year, one of the victims being the Raja's eldest son, Tikait Nrip Raj Singh Deo, a young man of intelligence and promise, whose sudden death has been a loss to the State.

The total number of patients treated in the four dispensaries at Bisrampur,
Dispensaries and Vaccination.

Dispensaries and Jashpurnagar, which were in existence at the close of the previous year, was 1,939 as compared with 1,121 in 1894-95, the increase being distributed among all the dispensaries.

The total expenditure in these institutions amounted to Rs. 2,490, against Rs. 2,777 in 1894-95.

A new dispensary was opened at Bonaigarh in the Bonai State during the year, and a Civil Hospital Assistant, placed in charge of it. Vaccination operations were carried on in all the States except Bonai, to the number of 29,640, of which 95.6 per cent. were successful, against a total of 25,470 in 1894-95. The entire States of Gangpur, Sirguja, Kharsawan, and Seraikela, and portions of Changbhakar, Jashpur, Korea, and Udaipur are reported to have been protected.

The number of schools in the States fell from 69 to 52, and the number of pupils from 1,747 to 1,226. The decrease is most marked in Seraikela, where the schools fell from 15 to 1, and the pupils from 383 to 36. A special report on the subject has been called for from the Commissioner. The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal races decreased from 597 to 544. The total expenditure incurred on education in the several States shows a decrease from Rs. 5,966 in 1894-95 to Rs. 5,400.

In Sirguja 13 miles of road are reported to have been newly constructed, and 118 miles repaired during the year. In Udai-pur, 35 miles of road wore repaired, in Bonai 30, in Jashpur 100 and in Korea 18 miles. The expenditure under this head during the year aggregated Rs. 2,850, against Rs. 7,024 in 1894-95; but these figures do not accurately represent the work done, as much labour in the States is remunerated in kind.

The total number of excise shops rose from 803 to 812, and the excise revenue from Rs. 25,460 to Rs. 33,275. In Serai-kela alone the revenue increased by Rs. 5,417, not-withstanding a considerable decrease in country spirit shops, probably owing to the larger consumption of country liquor by the labourers employed on the railway lines.

The total strength of the police force employed in the several States, which cover an area of 16,027 square miles and Police and Administration of contain a population, according to the census of 1891, of 890,884, was 427 officers and men, as compared with 376 in the previous year; while the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 20,493 against Rs. 18,168. Besides this force, which is paid in cash salaries, there are chaukidars, or village goraits, remunerated in kind. The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 790, against 798 in 1894-95. Including pending cases, there was a total of 829 for trial, of which 753, or 90.8 per cent., were disposed of. The number of persons brought to trial was 1,850, sgainst 1,707 in the previous year. Of the persons tried during the year, 1,010, or 60.2 per cent., were

convicted, and 574, or 34.2 per cent., acquitted or discharged. The number of cases committed to the Sessions fell from 19 to 5. Nine persons were sent up for trial, of whom 4 were convicted and 5 acquitted. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails was 648, against: 577 in the previous year, the

number of deaths (13) being the same.

The number of civil cases for disposal rose from 757 to 866, of which 657, or 75.9 per cent., were disposed of. The number of suits was largest in the States of Seraikela and Kharsawan, which are close to the railway and much more advanced than the other States. The number of execution cases increased from 340 to 382. Nine appeals in criminal cases, and 41 in civil and revenue cases, were preferred to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum during the year. The decisions were confirmed in 4 of the former cases and in 17 of the latter.

The administration of the Cooch Behar State was efficiently controlled by Mr. E. E. Lowis, the Superintendent of the COOCH BEHAR. State, and the other Members of the State Council. The total collections of land revenue, though less than in the previous year, again exceeded the current domand, and there was a considerable reduction in the outstanding balance at the close of the year. The year was not so prosperous as its predecessor. Excessive rainfall in June, followed by a heavy flood in July and deficiency of rain during the remaining portion of the year, injuriously affected the crops. Owing to the high prices prevailing, the people were somewhat worse off than in the previous year. In a few taluks along the banks of the Torsa some temporary distress was caused by the overflow of the river, and relief was afforded by the State to the poor. Two deaths occurred among the prisoners in the jail, against none in the previous year, and the average number of sick also increased slightly. The general health of the prisoners was novertheless good, and there was no outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease. The Bertillon system of anthropometry for the identification of criminals was introduced into the State during the year.

The project for extending the State Railway to the Town of Cooch Behar by bridging the Torsa river has been sanctioned, and the Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has drawn up an estimate which has been approved by His Highness the Maharaja and sanctioned by the Government of India. In connection with a proposal to further extend the State Railway towards Santarabari, the line has been surveyed by the Superintendent of Works of the State, under the supervision of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the Maharaja has expressed his willingness to bear the expense of the line up to Kholta, and has asked the Bhutan Government for permission to prospect in Bhutan territory for coal and minerals. This permission is

reported to have since been received.

The most important items of income and expenditure in the State during

ına	hapı	Tour	years	arc	Bummarisca	DCIOW	•

	BECKIP	rs.		Expenditure.					
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.		1892-93,	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895 96.
• 1	1	3	4	5					10
Land Revenue	Rs. 11,56,588 1,68,790 72,497 1,939 19,946 6,602 30,498 1,06,424 50,394 4,32,234 26,293	Rs. 11,65,707 1,58,075 82,358 1,615 9,022 6,618 28,421 1,06,424 54,088 4,23,689 22,410 12,631	Rs. 12,38,116 1,08,465 82,324 1,681 9,716 7,284 27,422 1,11,351 57,465 3,96,739 23,992 50,980	Re. 12,35,049 1.65,000 82,515 2,270 17,117 7.837 29,950 1,12,972 8,508 50,864 3,36,614 22,668 55,352	Household Administration— [a] Control [b] General [c] Revenue (d) Civil Justice Debutter Simla Estate Darjceling Ratate Chaklajat Estates Panga Estate Coch Behar State Railway. Repayment of 3½ lakhs Government loan.	Rs. 7,50,615 64,441 4,64,656 2,30,219 45,158 41,630 24,142 2,39,378 21,405 1,00,000	18s. 7,85,778 80,811 5,22,318 2,37,768 47,580 42,293 23,562 2,38,562 20,194 1,15,107	Rs. 7,80,289 60,031 4,35,244 2,28,449 48,683 43,076 24,572 2,46,791 17,647 1,54,295	Rs. 11,28,613 4,00,160 2,34,682 46,925 41,669 3,332 25,591 2,29,713 17,858 1,85,599
Total	20,69,701	20,67,188	21,73,323	21,27,416	Total	19,82,444	21,13,057	20,49,976	24,43,570

The relations between the Cooch Behar State and the Government of Bengal have, as hitherto, been of the most cordial character.

Owing to the Maharaja's ill-health the State was managed, as in the preceding year, by His Highness's two elder sons—the Jubraj and the Bura Thakur—under his general control. The year was not a prosperous one. Cholera broke out in several localities, and the late rice, cotton, and oilseed crops were seriously damaged by unseasonable rains and by a cyclone in the month of October, great loss being caused to the people and the revenue of the State. Trade suffered in consequence, and the total value of exports fell from Rs. 11,06,284 in the previous year to Rs. 9,53,988.

Among administrative changes may be mentioned the establishment of a subdivision at Dharmanagar, and the appointment of an Inspector of Schools. There were 34 schools with 1,087 pupils at the close of the year, against 35 schools with 1,080 pupils in the preceding year. Besides these schools which are maintained by State grants, there were 7 unaided lower primary schools with 138 pupils. The total cost of education was Rs. 8,840, against Rs. 8,051 in the previous year. The number of charitable dispensaries increased from 8 to 9, and the number of patients treated was 24,032, against 20,154 in the previous year. The total number of vaccination operations was 1,235, of which 1,025 were successful. The total cost of the Medical Department was

Rs. 11,109, against Rs. 7,871 in the previous year.

The revenue of the State during the past year was Rs. 4,61,817, against Rs. 5,04,892 during 1895-96. Of the decrease of Rs. 43,075, Rs. 38,848 represent the loss in the export duty on cotton and oilseeds alone. Including a cash balance of Rs. 1,93,789 at the commencement of the year, and remittances aggregating Rs. 70,757 from the zamindari in British territory, the total income of the State during the year was Rs. 7,26,363, against Rs. 7,43,192 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,10,335, against Rs. 5,49,403 in 1894-95. The charges for general administration, amounting to Rs. 1,41,976, show a net increase of Rs. 14,100. Rupees 78,846 were expended on account of public works, against Rs. 56,840 in the previous year. Household charges have risen from Rs. 2,42,000 to Rs. 2,61,000, exclusive of an outlay of Rs. 79,673 on account of the travelling expenses of the Maharaja and His Highness's two elder sons. Rupees 1,02,117 were paid towards the liquidation of debts on account of the State and the zamindari, the total amount of outstanding debts still unpaid being 1,75,033, against Rs. 2,58,825 in the previous year. There was a cash balance of Rs. 1,16,029, including Rs. 30,526 in bonds and advances, at the close of the year.

The Raja of Sikkim was restored during the year, and returned to Guntok in November. The administration has since been conducted by himself and the Council jointly, under the advice and general supervision of the Political Officer. His

eldest son, Tchoda Namgyel, has not returned to the State from Tibet.

The last annual report of the Political Officer gives evidence of steady progress in the administration of the State. Trade is increasing, there is an advance in the revenue, roads are being constructed or improved, and a school has been opened into which, for the present, only the sons of Kazis are admitted. The rainfall was smaller than in the previous year, but it would appear that, with the exception of bhoola or maize, the crops were fairly good. The material condition of the people was also satisfactory, the only section of the population, reported to have been badly off, being the improvident Lepchas in some of the upper valleys. The settlement of the State has practically been completed, but some survey work in connection with lands held by the monasteries remains to be done.

The value of the trade between Sikkim and British territory in each of the past four years was as follows:—

			Imports into British territory.	Exports from British territory.
			${f Rs.}$	${f Rs.}$
1892-93	•••	•••	2,43,591	1,80,979
1893-94	•••	•••	2,84,270	2,07,068
1894-95	•••	•••	4,18,879	3,06,006
1895-96	•••	•••	5,03,681	4,33,856

For the trade between British territory and Tibet figures for the whole of 1894-95 have not been furnished by the Political Officer, as the mart at Yatung was not opened until the 1st May 1894. The imports into and exports from British territory in the first quarter of 1855 and 1896, however, compare thus:—

	Imports iuto British territory,	Exports from British territory.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895	2,37,185	2,12,527
1896	2,89,864	3,28,916

Exclusive of treasure, the imports were Rs. 2,27,385 in 1895 against Rs. 2,89,864 in 1896, and the exports Rs. 1,11,337 in 1895 against Rs. 1,95,826 in 1896. The trade thus shows development under both heads, the increase in imports being chiefly in wool, woollen cloth and musk, and in exports in cotton goods and metals. The Commissioner attributes no effect yet in stimulating trade to the mart at Yatung, where traders have not established themselves owing to the obstruction of the Tibetans and the unsuitableness of the site, and explains the larger receipts of wool from Tibet to be due to the higher prices of the year.

The receipts and expenditure of the seven years during which the administration of the State has been under the supervision of the Political Officer are

shown in the following statements

Receipts.

			1889.	1890.	1891.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.
	<u>-</u>		2	3	4	. 5	6	7	8
Land Revenue Curdamoms Forests		•••	Its. 13,585 2,752	Rs. 14,122 5,281	Rs. 24,496 1,361 3,946	Rs. 39,746 1,097 7,272	Rs. 36,585 6,660 19,397	Rs. 41,611 7,591	Rs. 46,406 6,235
Excise Miscellaneous Agriculture Agricultural loan	•••	••• ••• •••	1,448 2,551	8,331 1,952	3,783 3,115	3,264 5, 645	8,189 5,019 	12,673 3,841 6,628	16,261 7,013 4,563 339 9,686
Fines	 otal	•••	20,336	24.686	36,701	57,024	75,850	74,344	9,000

Expenditure.

		,							
		1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.	Rs.
Kazi's commiss	ion	!			6,160	9,9 93	8,309	9,437	8,926
Public Works	•••	1	9,742	1,974	28,931	26,980	15,894	34,724	29,155
Survey	•••	1	•••	1,409	1,272	651	731	1.195	898
Allowance to R		milv	4,575	7,375	4,600	5,623	6,613	4,857	11,423
Agriculture			64	774	2,259	2,547	5,072	3.302	3,124
Forest .	•••					3,880	11,608	9,341	7,542
Establishment	•••	•••		•••		1,131	4,550	8,682	8,244
Miscellancous	•••		588	5,120	2,471	6,687	7,482	19,352	2,109
Education	•••	•••			•••	•		•••	1,458
Boundary	•••		1	•••	•••	•••		••	6,522
Roada		•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••		•••	13,237
Buildings	, •••			•••				•••	7,244
Loans								•••	10,370
Medical	•••							•••	1,330
Police	•							•••	1,294
- 01100	•••	•••							
	Total		14,969	16,652	45,693	57,492	60,259	92, 890	1,12,876

The Commission appointed to demarcate the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was unable to carry out its work in consequence of the failure of the Tibetan delegates to meet the Political Officer on the frontier. It was hoped that an enquiry into a claim of the Tibetans to lands within the boundary laid down in the Convention with China would have been completed in the present year, but difficulties arose, and the enquiry has been deferred to next year.

The relations of the Government with Bhutan continued friendly during the year, and two frontier disputes were satisfactorily settled. The subsidy was paid at Buxa.

The most important event of the past year was the despatch of an expedition during the cold season against Kairuma and SOUTH LUBHAI HILLS. his dependent Chiefs Jaduna and Kapleheya, who had never before been completely brought under the control of the British Government. The arrangements for the expedition were made by the Administration of Assam, and columns of Military Police from Burma and Bengal were sent as supports. This concerted action entirely disarmed opposition, the demand for guns and coolies was complied with, and two of the hostile Chiefs, Jaduna and Jacopa, the latter of whom was the leader of the attack upon Mr. Murray's perty in February 1891, fell into Major Shakespear's hands. The expedition was successfully planned, and its objects were thoroughly obtained. The Chiefs have now accepted the obligation to pay the yearly tribute and to comply with the demands for tributary labour, which is the symbol of submission in these hills.

Effective measures have been taken for the control of arms in the South Lushai Hills. The order that no Lushai should possess a gun without a license was enforced, and 276 guns were licensed during the year. The total number of guns confiscated, including those taken from the villages of Jaduna and Dokola, was 187. It rests with the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills to ascertain the number of guns still remaining unlicensed, and to carry out the policy of allowing no guns to be used in the Hill Tracts which have not

been duly licensed and marked.

At a meeting held at Sherkor in February 1896, between Major Shakespear and Mr. Greenstreet, the Superintendent of the Aakan Hills, the most important matter discussed was the establishment of a frontier post in the locality for the protection of the people in that remote corner of the Lushai A special report on the subject was subsequently submitted, and was considered by this Government in communication with the Burma Administration. It has now been decided not to establish such a post, as it would be too isolated, and the cost and difficulty of provisioning it would be enormous. The advantage of annual conferences between the Superintendents of these border tracts on the confines of their territories appears to be very great. During the past year Major Shakespear was in direct personal relations with the Political Officers from Aijal, Falam and Paletwa, and the effect of this cannot fail to be beneficial on the tribes concorned, as aftording evidence of the consolidation of British power throughout the hills.

The South Lushai Hills were during the year formally annexed to British India, and included within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Since the close of the year a Regulation has been passed under Statute 33 Vic., chapter 3, section 1, by which certain enactments shall be declared to be not in force in the South Lushai Hills, and rules shall be framed under section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act for the administration of the hills, the object being to bring the procedure as nearly as possible into accord with that which has been proposed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the future administration of the North Lushai Hills.

The following statement, which has been prepared from information obtained from the Accountant General, Bengal, shows the expenditure incurred in connection with the administration of the South Lushai Hills during the

past three years:

rears:—		1898-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	•••	15,860	16,173	19,054
Post office		2,868	2,804	1,805
Police		3,88,556	4,02,871	•4,10,664
Medical		17,053	11,980	10,622
Political		5,857	6,542	5,104
Superannuation		*****	*****	156
Miscellaneous		475	691	1,500
Civil works		54,441	50,521	55,542
Total	•••	. 4,85,110	4,91,582	5,04,747

The expenditure under the head "Police" includes the cost of the police establishment of the district as well as the heavy charges on account of commissariat and transport. The orders of Government, reducing the strength of the force from 539 Military Police to 350 Military Police and 80 Civil Police, have now been completely carried out. Although the charges on account of re-stocking the posts with rations have been reduced by the introduction of the Panthay mule transport system, the rates allowed to the contractors are still very high, and ought to be materially lowered when the new contracts are concluded. The attention of the local officers has been drawn to this.

'II.-ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surbens und Settlements.

THE following table shows the progress made during the year in surveys and settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

		Name of estate	are miles under settle	*8:	SURVI SURVI SQ	CADAS LALLY BYED IN UARB ILES,	VIL WILL TAT BEI	MBER OF LAGES OF CHATTEN ION HAS EN COM- LHIED.	VILLA WHICE DRAFT OF RIG BERN LISHEI SECTIO	BRE OF GRS OF 'H THE BECORD HTS HAS I PUB- O UNDER N 105(1) THE CY ACT.	VILL WILL PINAL OF RIC BRI LIENES SECTIO	IBER OF AGES OF AGES OF THE CHARTS HAVE TUB-DUNDED UNDER ON 105(5) THE CHARTS ACT	Cosr I	OURING TI	ue y z ar,	
Division.	District,	or tract under settlement	Estimated area in square miles ment of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	Daring the year under report,	Survey	Settle- ment.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17
			1	IG	OVER	MENT	AND	TEM POI	RARILY	-SETTL	ED ES	TATES.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	
	Cuttack .	All temporarily-settled estates and five permanently-settled		4,08	2,206	4.97	3,46	1,347	45				14,810		3 1,70,109	
OR158A	Puri	Ostates.	Į	2,098	1,099		1,98	69			***		3,556	IJ		
	Balasore	Khurda Govern- ment estates.	1	1		ures not lable.	2,700		 43	 48	•••		9,109 8,641	l	9,109 2 1,01,573	
DH1TTAGONG	Chittegong	1	1,910.20	1,037	1,900.0	4.70) 1,03t	2	460 and	and 91	286 and	19 and	8,838	1,81,91	1,85,750	Columns 10 to 13.
PUB.	Palamau	Government estates,	293.15	398	214.00	45.10	247	150	256				20,468	17,994	8 9,456	The first figures relate to perma-
Lajshahi	Darjeeling	Parjeoling Terai jotes and 30-year lease grants.	220	Jotes 930 (including blocks of khas lands).	200-87	16:20		Jotes 648			•••	***	(18,650	5,512	24,162	nently- settled es- tates and the second figures to Nonbad lands.
URDWAN	Midnapore	Pataspur estates	54.70	96	54.7		67	29						9,199	9,199	•
INAIISLA	Bogra	Jaipur estates.	55'50	156	55.20			82	•••		•••	•••		7,9 08	7,908	
ACCA	Backergunge	7 Estates	67:60	33	64.02	3.67	4	24		4	•••	•	11,	467	11,467	
ATNA {	Guya Shababad	30 Estates 15 Estates	102'50	119 20	18· 7 5	32	"14	100	:::	:::		:::	11,619	5,450 1,553	17,000 1,553	In addition to this, an area of 49
Total Gov Estates.	ornment and	Comporarily-settled	8,714.55	13,994 villages 930 jotes.	7, 697 23			illages an 648No jotos. la	mhad No nds. la	143 d 194 and abad Nos nds, land	bad No	d 244 abad	90,685	4, 24, 208	5,26,855	square miles in the Bal- khara Ma- hals in
41		Mara Carrens dia	9 07R	4 600	# 990·07			TE EST		3 140	0.00	ales		1 47 801		Gaya, in which Go-
1	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur dis- trict. Champaran dis-	3,075 : 3,531	2,763	2,339·67 2.080	1,027	2,27 0	1,821	1,007 260.	1,140 883	252 247		1,48,747		2,96,278 2,55,752	vernment owns 6 annas
AKTA	Saran	trict.	2,622 15·19	4,296 14	549-48	852 10.88	808	209	68	833	57	11	'	64,476	1,05,939	share, was cadastral-
	Darbhanga	Chakla Roshna-	855-64	1,510	853.64		173	54 6				23		 52,112	52,112	veyed and the coss
nittagong	Tippera {	bad. Palpara Gangamandal	8·19 1·16	11	3·19		11	2	•••	11		• 6		618 852	613 352	WAS B4. 4,183.
RESIDEN- {	24-Parganas Khulna	Chaurasi Tantibuniya	39 19 :9 5	50 8	20 ·06	8:04 19:95		46 8		:::	***		5,875 4,129	8,605 1,668	9,480 5,797	
ACCA	Backergunge {	Chiknikandi Pankhali Harideb- pur.	5·45 4·16	7		5·45 6·16		7		:::	:::	::	3,4		2,416	
		Total Private Es-	9,865'74	13,264	5,5591	2,209.5	4,024	8,118	1,835	2,477	556	926	8,60,230	8,67,055	7,29,701	

The total area of Government and temporarily-settled estates, professionally surveyed up to the end of the year, was 7,807.01 square miles, and the total expenditure on survey comes to Rs. 16,52,434, or 5 annas 3 pies per acre.

To be dealt with in the Muzaffarpur district there are 4,600 villages and about 9 lakhs of tenancies covering an area of 3,075 square miles.

587.35 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year 1895-96, and 147.98 square miles remained to be done. This part of the work has since been completed. Record-writing has also been brought to a conclusion since March 1896. Fair rents have been settled for 5,765 tenants, existing rents being raised from Rs. 52,384 to Rs. 56,738, or by 8 per cent. The work of draft and final publication has been completed in 2,147 and 923 villages, and remains to be done in 2,453 and 3,677 villages respectively.

The survey and settlement cost during the year Rs. 1,48,747 and

Rs. 1,47,531 respectively, or Rs. 2,96,278 in all.

Arrangements have been made for the recovery of the costs from landlords

and tenants on the completion of the final publication.

The area of the Champaran district under survey and settlement is, 3,531 square miles, the number of villages concerned is 2,763 and the estimated number of tenants 653,644.

1,027 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year under report, and 424 square miles remain to be done. Records have been prepared for attestation in 2,717 villages, and had been attested in 1,550 villages up to the close of the year 1895-96. Rents have been settled for 36,321 tenants, the former rents being raised from Rs. 2,66,246 to Rs. 2,96,145, or by 11 per cent. Draft and final publications have been completed in 643 villages and 465 villages respectively.

The cost of survey and settlement during the year was Rs. 1,59,054 and

Rs. 96,698 respectively.

In Saran the scheme of survey and settlement embraces 4,296 villages extending over 2,622 square miles. Cadastral survey has been completed for 1,101 square miles (including 552 square miles surveyed during the year), and remains to be done in 1,520 square miles. Records have been prepared for attestation in 1,229 villages, of which those relating to 1,208 have been attested. Rents have been settled mainly on the application of the landlord, the Maharaja of Hatwa, for 36,063 tenants, resulting in an increase of existing rents from Rs. 3,96,271 to Rs. 4,48,835, or by 13.2 per cent. Records have been published in draft and finally for 951 and 68 villages respectively.

The cost of survey and settlement during the year was Rs. 41,463 and

Rs. 64,476 respectively, or Rs. 1,05,939 in all.

Taluk Lahiri with 14 villages, covering an area of 15 square miles and containing 2,000 tenants, have been brought under survey and settlement under section 101 (2) (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.—11 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year. The remaining area has since been completed. The cost of survey during the year was Rs. 962.

The survey work in Orissa was practically completed before the commencement of the year under report. A small area of 4.97 square miles, which remained unfinished in Cuttack, was cadastrally surveyed during 1895-96. It was decided that the resettlement of the Khurda Government estate in the district of Puri, comprising 1,373 villages, with an area of about 890 square miles, the current settlement of which will expire in September 1897, should be based on the existing records, revised and brought up to date through the agency of the sarbarakars. Survey and khanapuri began about the end of November 1895, and had been completed for 867 villages at the close of the year. This work has since been completed in all the villages. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 9,109.

The area under survey and settlement in Cuttack is 2,270.97 square miles Khanapuri was completed in this district before the commencement of the year 1895-96, with the exception of one isolated area of about 5 square miles. Much

of the attestation work had also been done, and most of the remaining villages were attested during the year. The lapse of time has, however, rendered it necessary that some of the records attested in earlier seasons should be re-attested now before rents can be settled. This work will be done during the year 1896-97. The expenditure incurred on settlement in both Cuttack and Puri during the year was Rs. 1,51,743.

In the Puri district there are 2,098 villages to be settled and surveyed with an area of 1,089 square miles, which include 104 square miles of revenue-free lands belonging to the Puri temple, which have been surveyed at the request of the temple authorities.

The record-writing for the whole area and the attestation of 998 square miles were completed before the 31st of March 1895. Records for 69 villages were attested during 1895-96. But re-attestation will have to be done in many villages, and this work is now in progress. It will be combined in future with the settlement of rents, and some experimental work in that direction has been carried out since the close of the year. The expenditure on the work in the temporarily-settled estates is included in that for Cuttack.

The expenditure on the survey and settlement of the Puri temple lands up to the 31st of March 1896 has been Rs. 8,312, to meet which Rs. 11,000

have been deposited by the temple authorities.

Balasore.

The area under survey and settlement in Balasore is 1,733 square miles and the number of villages concerned is 3,676.

Record-writing was completed before the 31st of March 1895. During the year under report records for 864 villages were attested. Attestation was finished in 3,564 villages by the 31st of March 1896. The remaining villages have been attested since the close of the year. Settlement of rents has now commenced, and fair rents have been settled for 432 villages containing 36,773 tenants. During the year 1895-96 records were published in draft for 48 villages. There has been as yet no final publication. The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 92,932. The expenditure on settlement work in Orissa (exclusive of the Khurda Government estate) during the year under report was Rs. 2,14,675.

In the district of Chittagong 1,910.29 square miles are being surveyed and settled, or 1,037 villages with 230,000 Chittagong settlement. The area remaining to be surveyed tenants. in 1895-96 was 4.7 square miles, and the work here has been completed by the Settlement staff. The work of record-writing and attestation had already been done, and the staff were entirely occupied during the year in assessing rents and revenue. The rents of 135,549 tenants, and the revenue payable to Government by 42,026 talukdars and others, have now been settled; the whole of this work is expected to be finished by July 1897. The expenditure on survey was Rs. 4,82,544, and that incurred on settlement up to the close of the year amounts to Rs. 7,19,655, including Rs. 1,31,912 spent in 1895-96. So far as the settlement of revenue has proceeded, the Government demand upon the persons assessed has been raised from Rs. 2,67,790 to Rs. 4,01,639.

In the Palamau Government estate the area under survey and settlement is 293.15 square miles comprised in 398 villages. The Palamau settlement. survey has now been completed, an area of 48.16 square miles having been cadastrally surveyed during the year. incurred under this head in 1895-96 was Rs. 20,462, and the total cost of the work amounts to Rs. 58,499, resulting in a cost rate of Rs. 199.5 per square mile, or about five annas an acre. The attestation of records was completed for all villages of the estate except one; and since the close of the year rentrolls have been prepared in accordance with rates approved by Government. It has also been decided that the estate as a whole shall be managed direct, except in the case of villages held by such farmers as may have special claims to consideration on account of their long ancestral connection with the village, or of extensive improvements made by them. The cost of settlement incurred during the year was Rs. 17,994, and the total expenditure under this head up to 31st March 1896 is Rs. 26,352.

In the Darjeeling Terai operations commenced in 1894-95, and the whole of the survey, both traverse and cadastral, was completed before the end of 1895-96, except for an area of 6.04 square miles, which had not yet been cadastrally surveyed; the records for 648 jotes had also been attested. It is hoped that the work will be finished during the current year. The cost of the traverse survey amounted to Rs. 2,412, or Rs. 15.9 per square mile, and that of cadastral survey and record-writing by the Survey Department to Rs. 39,852, giving a rate of its. 189.7 per square mile. The cost under the head of settlement incurred up to the end of 1895-96 was Rs. 6,368.

The Pataspur estates in Midnapore are 18 in number, and contain 96 villages with 54.70 square miles and 14,056 tonants. The field survey was finished by the 30th of June 1893, and the record-writing by the 31st of March 1894. The attestation of the records for 84 villages was completed by the 31st of March 1895, but for 17 of these villages the records had to be re-attested in 1895-96. The attestation and

re-attestation work have now been completed.

Some assessment work was done in the course of the past year, 53 villages being completed. This work is now being pressed on, and all work is expected to be completed within the current year. The cost incurred on settlement during the year was Rs. 9,199.

In the Bogra district there are 8 Jaipur Government estates which lie along the Northern Bengal State Railway, and contain 156 villages with 55.50 square miles and

Bogra. 9,796 tonants.

The survey operations were completed, and the whole of the record-writing was finished by the 30th of September 1894, the records being delivered to the Settlement Officer by the end of October 1894. Attestation of the records for 82 villages with 24.41 square miles and 25,154 plots was completed between October 1895 and the 31st of March 1896; but the records have now to be thoroughly revised and corrected before any assessment of rents can be proceeded with.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 7,908.

Government estates in Backer an area of 67.69 square miles under survey and settlement in 1895-96.

Attestation, including the determination of the status of the raiyats, has been almost completed in two estates. The settlement has been concluded in four others, and the present revenue increased by Rs. 8,706.

In the remaining estate of Char Krishnapur, which was brought under survey and settlement on the 23rd of December 1895, the survey was finished during the year, and the *khanapuri* is in progress.

The cost incurred on survey and settlement of these seven estates during

the year was Rs. 11,467.

In Gaya there are 30 Government estates under survey and settlement with an area of 102 square miles, containing 119 villages and 13,000 tenants.

The field survey was completed for 91 square miles and remained to be completed in 11 square miles at the close of the year. The record-writing and attestation were completed with regard to 111 and 109 villages respectively.

The cost of survey and settlement during the year was Rs. 11,619

and Rs. 5,450 respectively, or Rs. 17,069 in all.

The Shahabad Government estates, fifteen in number and comprised in 20 villages, with an aggregate area of 18.75 square miles and containing 1,000 tenants, are all situated in the Sasaram subdivision, except one, which is in pargana Piro in the Sadar subdivision. They were notified for settlement in January 1895, under section 101(2)(c) of the Tenancy Act.

The survey had been completed before it was decided to bring the operations under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, and the record-writing was finished before the commencement of the year under report. Attestation has now been

completed, and the assessment of revenue is under consideration.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 1,553.

The current-settlement of the Kolhan Government estate in the district of Singhbhum will expire on the 31st March 1897. •Kolhan settlement. The area of this estate, not included in reserved forest, is estimated at 1,423 square miles. Operations for a new settlement commenced with a traverse survey of this area in November 1894. By the end of March 1896 1,410 square miles had been traversed, and this part of the work has been completed since the close of the year. The total cost of the traverse survey up to the end of March 1896 was Rs. 39,340, or about Rs. 28 per square The field survey is in the hands of the settlement staff under Mr. J. A. They commenced work in February 1895, and had surveyed 594 square miles before the end of the financial year 1895-96. It is expected that the present settlement will result in the Government revenue, now Rs. 46,247, being more than doubled owing to the assessment of gora (unembanked) lands which had been left rent free at the settlement about to expire, and the extension of cultivation since last settlement. The term of the new settlement has been fixed at 20 years.

The survey, both traverse and cadastral, of the estates of His Highness Settlement of the estates of His the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera and Noakhali, comprising a total area of 555.64 square miles, was completed before 1st April 1895. The records of 173 villages were attested in 1894-95 and of 545 villages in 1895-96, leaving those of 792 villages pending at the close of March 1896. Up to the end of 1895-96 fair rents were settled for 1,459 tonants, whose rents were raised by 21 per cent. from Rs. 15,218 to Rs. 18,465. The records of 59 villages have been published in draft, and those of 22 villages have been finally published.

The Palpara estate, the survey and settlement of which were undertaken, under section 101 (2) (b), consists of 11 villages with an area of 3.19 square miles and 473 tonants.

The survey and record-writing were completed in the year ending the 30th of September 1893, and the attestation work was done in 1894-95. Rents were settled for 230 tenants during 1895-96. Records have been published in draft in all the 11 villages and finally in 4 villages. The cost incurred on settlement during the year was Rs. 613.

The Chaurasi estate, the property of Maharaja Durga Charan Laha and others, with an area of 33 square miles contained in 50 villages, is situated in the subdivision of Barasat. The cadastral survey and the record writing have been finished for the whole area of 33 square miles. Attestation remains to be finished in four villages only. The cost of survey and settlement incurred during the year has been Rs. 5,875 and Rs. 3,605 respectively.

The Tantibuniya estate in the Sundarbans, comprising an area of 19.95 square miles with 8 villages and 1,237 tenants, which has been leased under the Waste Land Rules of 1853 to Babu Chandra Kumar Nag and others, has come under survey and settlement on the application of some of the leaseholders. The field survey and record-writing have been finished for the whole area of 19.95 square miles, and attestation has been completed for three villages. The survey and settlement cost during the year Rs. 4,129 and Rs. 1,668 respectively.

The Damin-i-koh Government estate in the Sonthal Parganas is for the most part peopled by Sonthalis, but over an area of 200 square miles in among the hills dwell a race of aborigines known as Paharias, who occupy the land free of rent. Some of the Paharias in the Pakour subdivision having applied for a settlement of their lands with Government, sanction was accorded by Government to proceedings being taken; and it was decided that the survey as well as the settlement should be made by the Subdivisional Officer. The total number of villages under settlement is 87, with a total area of about 112 square miles. Field work was commenced on 13th December 1895, and by the end of March 1896 boundaries of 73 villages were surveyed, and an area of 18,966 acres, comprising 7,894 acres cultivated lands and 11,072 acres uncultivated lands, was measured in 19,230 plots. Enquiries were made regarding the rights, customs,

and duties of the village headmen for 36 villages. A census of the population and of the agricultural stock has been taken, and a list of fruit-trees in possession of the raiyats prepared. Considerable areas of village waste and forest, which were beyond the requirements of the villagers, have been reserved as Government forest. The expenditure incurred from the beginning of the operations up to the end of March 1896 amounted to Rs. 6,766.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements of Government estates and private estates other than Wards' estates under the Bengal Tenancy Act, which were supervised by the Commissioners of

Division:-

	Estimated area in acres.	Total number of villages,	Area surveyed during the year under report.	Total area surveyed up to the end of the year under report.	Number of vil- lages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tonancy Act.	Cost during the year,						
1	2	8	4	5	, 6	7	8						
Government estates in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidahad, Pabna, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, and Monghyr. Private estates in the districts of M i d n apore, 24-Parganas, Jessore, Dinappur, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Saran, and Monghyr.	A. R. P. 75,325 0 0	235 340	A. E. T. 24,539 0 0	A. R. P. 75,835 0 0	140 285	125	Rs. A. P. 9,854 0 0						

A sum of Rs. 63,661 was expended by the Board of Revenue on petty settlements during the year.

The following statement shows the progress made in the surveys and settlements conducted under the supervision of the Director of the Department of Land Records in Wards' estates:—

								·. ====		 -		
Estate.	Bstimated area in square miles under settlement of rents.	ber of villages.	ARBA CAD. BURVKI BUUARK	ED IN	WHICH TATIO BEEN	GES OF AITES- N HAS	WHICH DRAFF CORD RIGHT BREN LISHE DRR 81 105(1)	IRS OF I THE RE- OF	105(2)	E TAR OF B HAR PTH-	Cost Dul YE	
	Betimated der settl	Total number	Up to 31st March 1805,	During 1895-96,	Up to March 1895.	During 1805-96.	Up to March 1895.	During 1805-96,	Up to March 1895.	During 1898-96,	Survey.	Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	19	ı
•						<u> </u>	•				<u> </u>	Ī
Burdwan Raj khas mahals— (1) In Burdwan (3) In Hooghly (3) In Bankura	76 13 41	75 25 88	76 13 41	 	69 28 60	7º 2 	67 16 60	2 8 	64 15 84	5 9 0	}	7,421
Total	130	186	180		151	D	143	10	133	20		7,521
Dakhin Shahbazpur Srirampur (A. C. Roy and others).	146.66 9.13	47 0	14 4-58 9:13		47 9	:::	47	8	47	8	•	3,665 2,308
Sarail (Kusimbazar) Tikari Narhan	277° 492°40 • 53°50	299 642 42	277 * 390 90 	100 50	290 494 	iï4 	290 316	200	299	405	Not shown	separately.
Grand Total	1,107-61	1,227	953-61	101.00	940	123	806	218	479	453		18,494

The survey and settlement of the Talipabad, Kujang, and Kanika estates were completed; and operations have also been completed in the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate. The survey of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals and the

Srirampur estate has been finished. The settlement of the khas mahals

is expected to be completed in the current year.

Considerable progress was made in the survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's estate in Gaya during the year under report. The total estimated area under settlement of rents was 492.40 square miles, which included 101.40 square miles of the Balkhara Mahal jointly held by the Raj and Government in equal shares of 6 annas each. The whole of this area was cadastrally surveyed during the year, and attestation was completed of 548 out of 642 villages. The total number of villages of which the draft and final records of rights were published under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, were respectively 516 and 409. The total cost of the operations during the year amounted to Rs. 38,339.

The survey and settlement of the Narhan estate have been undertaken under section 101 (2) (a) and (c) of the Bengal Tenancy Act; and operations are in progress. The work of the revision of the records of the Sarail estate will be completed in the current year. Up to the 31st of March 1896 the records for 61,161 tenancies were revised, and the rental reduced from Rs. 2,33,862 to Rs. 2,03,282. The reduced rental still exceeds

the rental before settlement by Rs. 17,236.

In addition to the record of rights of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals under the Bengal Tenancy Act, there are three kinds of Settlement of concealed and settlements in progress in Bankura, viz., (1) settlejungle mahals and ghatwali tenures. ment of the concealed mahals, (2) amicable settlement of the jungle mahals, and (3) ghatwali settlements. In the concealed mahals 33,914 bighas have been traced out, but only 315 bighas have been yet settled. 1,809 bighas in the jungle mahals have been settled at a rent of Rs. 257 per annum. The settlement of the ghatwali tenures is being conducted by a Deputy The ghalwali lands are divided into three classes: (1) sarkari punchaki ghats, (2) bepanchaki ghats, and (3) zaminduri ghats. The lands of class (1) are scattered over 43 ghats, and it was decided that they should be first resumed and settled with the Raj. Subsequently, it was discovered that 9 bepanchaki ghats apportaining to the old Vishnupur estate are in existence, and that the Raj is entitled to their settlement. Thus the work of resumption was undertaken in 52 ghats. In 1894-95 the settlement of 5 ghats was taken up, but the operations were completed in respect of two only. During the year under report the work in 28 ghals (26 sarkari and 2 besarkari) covering 80,681 bighas was undertaken, and the settlement of 58,539 bighas only was effected at a rental of Rs. 18,710, as against Rs. 2,338 hitherto paid as panchak. Khasra writing for the remaining ghats has been completed, but disputes regarding mul and lakhiraj claims prevented the completion of the settlement. During the year there were 1,056 disputes, of which 653 were decided. 875 kabuliyats, apportaining to 4 ghats, were presented for registration; and of these, 408 were registered before the year ended. The new settlement is to take effect from the date the ghatwals are dismissed and relieved from their duty. The expenditure incurred by the Raj on the settlement from its commencement up to the 31st of March 1896 has been Rs. 2,460.

In addition to the Wards' estates named above, settlement was undertaken of the ghatwali lands belonging to the Maliara Ward's estate in Bankura; and operations were carried on in the Tarkoa and Malighati estates in Midnapore, Bhawanipur estate in the 24-Parganas, Syadpur estate in Khulna, Chandra Kumar estate in Shahabad, Lugma estate in Bhagalpur, Rohini estate in the Sonthal Parganas, Madhupur estate in Cuttack, Siri estate in Lohardaga, and Dhalbhum estate in Singhbhum.

Cobernment Estates.

THE following table shows the results of collections in (1) Government estates leased to farmers, and (2) Government estates held direct, for the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

	Percentage of current collections on current demands.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
(1) Government estates leased to farmers { 1894-95 1895-96 (2) Government estates held direct { 1895-96 1895-96	85·59	77 93	84·44
	83 51	71·56	81·75
	89·11	73·34	87·32
	88·29	70·87	86·35

There were 2,833 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,587

(against 2,109 in the previous year) were Government. The subjoined statement shows the number of these estates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

_	1	RNM RNT ATES.	PRIVATE	BHTATES.	To	TAL.	Cost of	Percentage of cost	Current	Porcentage of current collections
Division.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current domand.	Number.	Current demand.	ment,	on current demand.	collections.	on current demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan Presidency Bajshahi Darca Chittagong Patna Bhagalpur Orissa Ohota Nagpur	218 216 74 647 211 203 134 700	Rs. 57,162 5,32,496 5,36,168 4,56,029 6,19,161 2,22,867 2,73,816 4,01,191 75,501	5 41 34 107 27 21 5 5	R4. 2,34,944 12,592 13,695 1,80,095 16,302 96,856 15,575 73,711 17,729	221 257 108 75 6 238 221 139 714	Rs. 2,92,106 3,45,088 5,40,863 5,46,124 6,35,463 2,59,729 2,89,391 4,74,962 93,230	Rs. 23,554 17,113 58,970 27,228 64,706 28,901 9,513 20,977 2,706	8:00 4:95 7:08 4:64 10:18 11:12 3:28 4:41 2:91	Rq. 1,58,129 2,74,700 4,88,585 5,28,635 5,70,376 1,90,704 2,51,840 4,44,455 89,897	54·13 79·62 88·44 90·19 60·75 73·42 87·03 93·58 96·42
Total	2,587	29,74,301	246	5,51,400	2,833	35,25,890	2,33,668	6.62	29,97,361	85.01
In 1894-95	2,109	29,40,530	244	5,34,968	2,353	31,84,408	2,20,836	6.3	29,87,782	85.74

In eight districts, namely, Darjeeling, Bogra, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Purnea, against seven in the previous year, the cost of management of estates held direct by Government exceeded 10 per cent. on the current demand, the percentage of cost of management prescribed by Government being 6 per cent.

In estates held direct by Government the current demand has increased from Rs. 34,84,498 to Rs. 35,25,890 and the total demand from Rs. 41,17,668 to Rs. 41,68,987, out of which Rs. 34,41,669, or 82.55 per cent., were collected and Rs. 82,856 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 6,44,462. As there was a higher demand, the collections too were higher, but the balances have increased on the whole by Rs. 17,144. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 85.01, against 85.74 in 1894-95 and 87.63 in 1893-94.

The orders of Government on the subject of the sale of petty Government estates were carried out as far as practicable. Out of, 941 estates, which it was in 1894-95 decided to sell, 451 were actually sold during the year in addition to 29 disposed of in 1894-95, with an area of 13,586 acres and an annual revenue of Rs. 18,290. The price realized was Rs. 91,810, equivalent to about five times the annual revenue. These estates were sold at a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the existing rental.

A sum of Rs. 4,12,600 was granted by Government for the management of, and miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary improvements in, Government estates during 1895-96, but the sum actually disbursed amounted to Rs. 3,94,552. The subjoined table shows the expenditure on miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary works of improvement in estates managed direct in

each Division:—

AMOUNT EXPENDED-

Divisions.			In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation,	In plant- ing trees.	On drains and em- backments.	On roads and bridges,	On sundry works,	Total.
1		<u> </u>						1 .	
		i	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan		1	7,019	186	1000	10,368		1,881	19,454
Presidency	•••	•••	6,591	150		6,205	378	9,658	22,985
Rajshahi	•••	•••	6,302	816	31	1 1	5,751	7,289	20,268
Ducca	•••	• • • •	8,290	(1.0	-	3,931	1,385	7,655	20,251
	•••	•••	6,598	2,200	200	11,545	400	1,877	29,915
Chittagong		•••	4,776		200	11,110		4,603	
Patna	•••			2,210	2	268	•••		22,609
Rhagalpur	••	••	1,020	4		520	200	1,097	2,347
Origen	•••	•	5,731	3,226	186		4,026	8,054	18,743
Chota Nagpur	٠	•••	2,683	4,764		3,652	•••	580	11,298
_						444			
To	tal		49,068	13,659		46,199	11,940	39,413	1,60,884
Matal far 1406	OK	l	11,448	27,948	400	26,898	14,374	42,755	1,56,802

Besides the amount thus expended, a sum of Rs. 24,921 was spent on the improvement of the Orphanganj market. The existing godowns and sheds in the market were repaired, and a few new ones were built, and the revetment wall along the bank of Tolly's Nala was extended.

In Jalpaiguri 45½ maunds of Naini Tal potato seeds were distributed amongst the jotedars in the Falakata, Alipur, and Bhalka tahsils for experimental purposes. The outturn of cultivation was generally good, except in the Bhalka tahsil, where the crop suffered considerably from floods. In Darjeeling an attempt was made to improve the fodder supplies at Kalimpong by the introduction of foreign grasses, which have proved fairly successful. Endeavours were made in Gaya to encourage the cultivation of Darjeeling potatoes, but the yield was poor. The experimental cultivation of sugarcane is being tried in the Khurda Government estate in Puri. The result of the experiment cannot be reported till next year.

In Midnaporo there are 878 primary schools in khas mahals supported by the District Board. In the 24-Parganus 63 schools were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,846. All these schools are in the Government estates in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, with the exception of only one, which is in Port Canning. In Jalpaiguri there were 126 primary schools with 2,917 pupils, on which Rs. 4,621 were spent by Government. There were also two primary schools in the khas mahal Ambari-Falakata. In Darjeeling there were 25 primary schools in the Terai with 597 pupils, and Rs. 4,096 were expended from the district grant. The schools in the Hill Government Estates have been for some time under the supervision of the Scotch Mission. There were 40 schools, as in the previous year, and the total cost incurred for their management amounted to Rs. 8,349. In Backergunge 352 schools with 7,651 pupils were maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,896. In Chittagong the whole allotment of Rs. 4,283 was spent during the year. In Angul Rs. 3,643 and in Puri Rs. 3,431 were spent in maintaining 120 and 138 schools respectively. In Singhbhum 129 schools with 6,427 pupils were maintained. The annual contribution from the Estates' Funds was Rs. 602 in the Kolhan and Porahat estates.

In the 21-Parganas Rs. 2,843 were expended on the construction and repair of village roads in the Government estates Roads and communications. in the Diamond Harbour and Basirhat subdivisions. Of this, Rs. 1,217 were paid from the Khas Mahel Fund, and the balance was paid by the Local Boards concerned. A sum of Rs. 30,072 was spent on account of the maintenance of all the important roads of the Government estates, Western Duars, Jalpaiguri. Of this expenditure, Rs. 20,726 were contributed from the District Fund; Rs. 7,245 were spent on the Terai roads in Darjeeling, of which Rs. 2,000 were met from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund; Rs. 1,262 from Government estates, and the balance from the District Fund. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was allotted by Government for the construction of some important roads in the Kalimpong subdivision. The work will be undertaken during 1896-97. In Noakhali Rs. 2,456 and in Chittagong Rs. 8,302 were expended by Government in repairing important roads. In Gaya Rs. 5,830 were spent on original and repair works out of the grant of Rs. 6,350 allotted by Government for the purpose. In Monghyr a road was made for the improvement of the bazar in the Government estate Khagour, and a road opened at Shibkund. In Puri the total expenditure incurred by the District Board in the up-keep of roads and communications amounted to Rs. 12,925.

The condition of the raights in the Government khas mahals is reported to be on the whole fairly good. In Bankura the Condition of raiyats. raiyats are stated to be in straitened circumstances, owing to the lands in some of the estates having been considerably damaged through the deposit of sand caused by the river Dwarkeswar. In the 24-Parganas the raivats of Bonomalipur, where the crops were destroyed by the ingress of salt water, are said to have supported themselves temporarily by the illicit manufacture of salt. In Murshidabad, too, the condition of the raiyats has overywhere been bad owing to the poor outturn of the crops, except in the Kandi subdivision, where the people are said to be better off than in other parts of the district. Khulna, owing to the failure of crops in the Chandkhali group, the material condition of the raivats in that quarter suffered. In Darjeeling the raivats of Kalimpong khas mahals are said to be more or less indebted to the Marwari money-lenders. In Dacca, owing to diluvion, some of the raivats of Sheoli char In Mymensingh the outturn of the aman crop was below the average, and some of the Government estates suffered extensively on that account. In Noakhali the raivats suffered severely from the cyclone of the 2nd of October last, accompanied as it was by a salt-water inundation. A blight has fallen on the betel groves, half of which in some villages has been destroyed. The crops suffered to some extent, too, from insects and rats. In Patna the loss of the crops during the year has to a certain extent caused anxiety and rendered it difficult for the raivats to meet the full Government demand. In Gaya the raiyats of Sarawan are badly off and will continue to be so till proper irrigation is provided for them. Cattle disease caused much havor in some parts of the estates, while in others the raivats suffered considerable loss from fire. The condition of the poorer tenants of the Cuttack town khas mahal, who have no agricultural holdings, is reported to be bad, but they are not worse than others in similar circumstances elsewhere.

The orders of Government on the subject of the sale of petty Government estates were carried out as far as practicable. Out of, 941 estates, which it was in 1894-95 decided to sell, 451 were actually sold during the year in addition to 29 disposed of in 1894-95, with an area of 13,586 acres and an annual revenue of Rs. 18,290. The price realized was Rs. 91,810, equivalent to about five times the annual revenue. These estates were sold at a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the existing rental.

A sum of Rs. 4,12,600 was granted by Government for the management of, and miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary improvements in, Government estates during 1895-96, but the sum actually disbursed amounted to Rs. 3,94,552. The subjoined table shows the expenditure on miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary works of improvement in estates managed direct in

each Division:—

				AM	OUNT BEEFE	DED-		
Divisions.		In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage und irrigation.	In plant- ing trees.	On drains and em- backments.	On roads and bridges.	On aundry works.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rq.	Ru.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rn.	Re.
Burdwan	1	7,019	186		10,368		1,881	19,454
Presidency		6,594	150		6,205	378	9,638	22,985
Rajshahi	• • •	6,302	816	34		5,751	7,289	20,258
Dacea	•••	8,200			2,931	1,385	7,655	20,251
Chitingong	•••	6,593	2,200	200	11,545	400	1,877	22,916
Patna	• • • •	4.778	2,210	•••	11,110	•••	4,603	22,000
Bhagalpur	•••	1,020	9 999	3	268		1.097	2,397
()1188B	•••	5,731	8,226	186	520 3,652	4,026	8,054	18,743
Chota Nagpur	•••	2,683	4,764	•••	3,002		899	11,298
Total		19,068	13,652	422	46,499	11,940	39,413	1,60,884
Total for 1894-95		41,448	27,948	409	26,898	14,374	42,755	1,50,802

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Elards' and attached Estates.

The total number of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Board during the year 1895-96 was 140, against 146 in the preceding year; the decrease of 6 was in the number of encumbered estates, that of wards' estates remaining the same. There were 74 wards' estates and 55 encumbered estates so managed; the remaining 11 were trust estates, or estates attached under the Bengal Tenancy Act. Ten wards' and 6 attached and encumbered estates were under management for part of the year only, having been taken in charge or relinquished during the year.

The total amount of revenue and cesses due by all estates to Government was Rs. 50,39,322, of which Rs. 49,97,899 were paid, leaving a balance (after remissions amounting to Rs. 242) of Rs. 41,181. The Pachete Estate in Manbhum, which was taken in charge during the year under the Encumbered Estates Act, was responsible for the greater part of the balance, namely, for Rs 28,108, but this sum has been paid up since the close of the year. Of the seventeen other estates which were in arrears, nine owed very small sums.

Rent and coss due to superior landlords by estates in charge throughout the year was Rs. 3,41,549, and the arrear demand was Rs. 62,859. The payments under both current and arrear demand amounted to Rs. 3,46,807, leaving, after remissions, a balance of Rs. 54,648, the payments thus being equal to 101.5 per cent. of the current and 85.7 per cent. of the gross demand. Rupees 33,931, or nearly two-thirds of the entire balance, was due by the Satkhira Estate, which defaulted in this respect in the year 1894-95 also.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balances of rent and cesses due to all the estates during the last five years:—

			DRMAND.		Co	LIECTIONS.		PRECENTAGE OF				
YEAR	,	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrour.	Cur r ent,	Total.	Current collec- tions on current demand.	Total collec- tion on current demand.	Remis- sions,	Balances,	
	ĺ	2	3							10		
1601-92 1692-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96	:::	18s. 77,67,017 62,03,663 68,73,027 65,50,095 61,50,879	Rs. 01,53,100 92,09,637 97,32,203 92,85,008 93,44,103	Rs, 1,69,20,117 1,65,03,300 1,64,10,230 1,68,36,103 1,66,03,982	Rs. 30,69,365 29,04,156 29,84,408 29,83,914 20,16,194	R9. 60,69,371 61,34,739 64,12,911 61,69,326 59,93,431	Rs. 91,34,786 91,00,45,5 93,97,313 91,53,240 89,09,625	66:3 66:6 65:3 66:4 64:1	99-8 97-8 96-5 98-5 95-3	R4. 12,12,179 9,05,695 4,35,740 5,67,884 5,90,112	R4. 65,(k),202 60,96,710 65,77,177 61,18,979 60,04,245	

The collections of rent and cesses in the year under report were worse than in any of the preceding four years both in the aggregate and relatively to the demand. The percentage of current collections on the current demand for all estates was only 64·1, and for estates in charge throughout the year 64·6, against the standard of 90 per cent. fixed by Government. The percentage of total collections on the current demand was 95·3 for all estates and 96·4 for those estates only which were in charge throughout the year. The Orissa Division was again the only one that worked up to the fixed standard; there the current collections were 98·5 per cent. of the current demand. The Presidency Division showed the worst results of all, the percentage of current collections on the current demand being only 42·1. In the Kasimbazar Estate in this Division collections reached a percentage of only 26·1. In Kanika there were practically no arrears at the close of the year—only Rs. 2,783 out of a total demand of Rs. 1,78,372, and only the trifling sum of Rs. 428 was remitted during the year.

The Kasimbazar Estate, with a current demand of Rs. 3,79,352, had arrears amounting to Rs. 5,37,894. The Satkhira Estate in the same Division had an arrear demand of 2½ lakhs, although the current demand was less than a lakh and-a-half. In the Burdwan Division, estate Barutter Hingly had an arrear demand of over Rs 9,000 with a current demand of Rs. 5,877. In the Dacca Division the Annada Chandra Roy and Kishori Mohan Rai estates had each accumulated arrears exceeding twice their annual rentals. In the Tikari Estate, where rent was paid on the bhaoli system, the outstanding arrear was about 81 per cent. of the current annual demand.

The bad and irrecoverable debts of estates in charge for the entire year, which amounted to Rs. 1,29,381 at the time of taking charge, have risen to Rs. 4,04,405; doubtful and disputed debts have similarly rison from Rs. 48,232 to Rs. 1,48,511. The total amount of balances due to all estates was Rs. 60,04,245,

or over 64 per cent. of the gross current demand.

Debts due by estates which were in charge for the whole year amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs. 28,02,870. Additional liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,87,929 were ascertained or incurred during the year, the total liabilities of these estates being Rs. 29,90,799. The payments amounted to Rs. 7,23,458, including the repayment to Government by the Deo Estate of a loan of nearly 4½ lakhs. Reductions of debt to the extent of Rs. 35,193 were made by compromise, and the amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 22,32,148. The debts due by estates taken in charge during the year amounted to Rs. 16,47,508, out of which the Pachete Estate in Manbhum was responsible for over 9½ lakhs. Only Rs. 28,491 of these debts were paid during the year.

The cost of management, excluding construction and repairs of office buildings, was 7.8 per cent. of the total current demand for rent and cesses, against 7.9 per cent. in the year 1894-95. As in that year, the percentage was highest in Orissa, viz., 15. In the Burdwan Division the percentage was as low as 3.9, as the Burdwan Raj Estate collects most of its large demand under the patni system.

The amount estimated to be required from all estates on account of the management rate under Act X of 1892 for clerical labour in Government offices and for supervision by superior Government officers, was Rs. 1,49,000, realizable half-yearly in advance, but the arrear demand at the close of 1894-95 was Rs. 22,378, and at the end of 1895-96, Rs. 33,922. The greater portion

of this balance has been recovered since the close of the year.

The rate for professional audit of accounts of estates having an annual demand of Rs. 50,000 and over had to be slightly raised during the year under review, in order to avoid a deficit. The demand on account of this rate for the year was, however, increased by the inclusion of two estates liable to professional audit, which had previously been overlooked. The gross surplus of the year was Rs. 4,689; but there was an opening deficit of Rs. 4,125, so that the net surplus was only Rs. 564.

The following statement shows the expenditure during the last five years on the various descriptions of improvements:—

			Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintonance in efficient condition of estates, build- ings, and other immovable property.	Improvement of land and property and benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.	
	1	,	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1895-96 1894-95 1893-94 1892-93 1891-92		 4	Ra. 52,306 50,217 69,844 64,059 61,155	Rs. 38,699 38,564 46,527 36,524 37,598	Rs. 4,11.228 1,68,808 2,46,225 2,16,870 1,91,397	Rs. 1,83,880 1,43,208 1,58,406 1,57,782 92,864	Rs. 1,69,240 1,64,705 2,01,899 97,104 2,67,345	Rs. 8,55,353 5,65,502 7,12,901 5,72,339 6,50,359	

The total expenditure on all heads of improvements, inclusive of that on surveys and sottlements, showed an increase of Rs. 2,89,851 as compared with the previous year, and was principally due to an increased outlay on buildings and remunerative works. The expenditure under both these heads was larger than in any of the preceding four years, nearly the whole of the increased outlay on buildings being in the construction by the Burdwan Estate of new offices for Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company in Calcutta. Taking this item into account, the Burdwan Raj Estate spent by far the largest amount on reproductive works. The Bhawanipur Estate came next, with an outlay of Rs. 21,974, and the Kasimbazar Estate spent Rs. 20,543 under this head. Experiments in crops, principally potatoes and sugarcane, were conducted in 12 estates. The Burdwan Raj Estate set a good example in maintaining a farm, which was supervised by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. This farm did useful work in teaching improved methods to cultivators and in introducing new staples.

The total amount of subscriptions and donations by wards' estates to schools was only Rs. 52,306, or a little more than

one-half per cent. on the annual demand.

The survey and settlement of the Talipabad, Kujang, and Kanika and Dakhin Shahbazpur Estates were completed during the year, but final reports of the first three only have been submitted to Government. Exclusive of those estates which come within the scope of the general operations in Orissa, Bihar and Chittagong, 17 estates were under survey and settlement; in 6 of these, aggregating 1,107.61 square miles in area, the survey and settlement were under the supervision of the Director of Land Records.

Certificates and Civil Suits.

The following statement shows the working of the certificate procedure during the year 1895-96 and the previous four years:—

Divisions.			Number pending from	Number filed during the year,	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the certi- ficates.	Total amount realised by certificates.
			9	3	4	5	65	7	8	9	10
			<u>-</u>	 	.' !	<u></u>	·		<u> </u>	Rs.	Rs.
Bardwan .		!	1,667	1,268	3,235	1,312	978	945	1,928	1,21,687	30,442
Prosidency			944	1,679	2,627	1,381	790	456	1246	78,702	44,846
e. Lajshahi		•••	516	688	1,204	1,003	84	117	201	29,853	10,514
Dacca .			254	1,832	2,086	761	1 17	1,178	1,325	89,958	32,083
Chittugong .			449	1,684	2,133	1,720	99	314	418	48,216	34,589
Patna .		•••	34	335	500	177	49	140	192	98,056	52,280
Bhagalpur .		•••	137	131	269	152	91	25	316	7,186	2,456
Эгина.		•••	46	182	228	180	45	3	48	4,665	3,601
lhota Nagpur			297	647	P-54	788	82	74	156	40,974	24,869
(1898-9	18		4,649	8,446	13,094	7,474	2,359	3,261	5,620	5,18,797	2,30,582
1894-9) 5		7,818	7,961	•15,774	10,287	2,935	2,532	5,487	5,24,792	1,92,711
Intal for 1898-9	94		10,281	7,477	17,758	11,663	4,334	1,761	6,095	6,71,210	2,17,706
1892-0	26		18,210	8,648	21,858	11,765	9,053	1,040	10,093	8,68,414	3,41,250
)Z		13,704	13,209	27,008	17,148	8,107	1,748	9,855	4,75,668	•••

Nors.—The difference between the number of certificates pending at the close of 1894-95 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1895-95 is due to the exclusion of 839 certificates on account of certain released estates.

The total number of certificates for disposal, including both those filed during the year and those which remained pending at the close of the previous year, was less than in 1894-95. The number of disposals did not keep pace with the number of institutions in the Dacca, Patna and Presidency Divisions. The total number of certificates filed during the year and pending from previous years showed, however, a continuous decrease, being 13,094 at the end of the year under report, against 27,003 in 1891-92.

The particulars of civil suits for the recovery of rent and cesses are shown in the following statement:—

		Par ing	1989 •		2 6	more six			tb. 3		ę
Dı	viriors.	Number suits pe from year.	Numb durin year.	Tota		anding n ban nonths.	Pending than nonths.	!	Amount demand ered by suits,	Amou	Am at
							7		9	10	11
									Rs.	Re.	Rs.
Burdwan	•••	43	610	653	510		134	134	75,486	55,166	10,414
Presidency		19	777	796	772	13	11	24	02,824	59,976	12,943
Rajshahi	•••	64	76	140	59	55	36	81	3,742	3,843	972
Dacos			101	167	61	56	80	106	24,051	23,826	4,044
Chittagong	•••		21	21	21				1,380	509	
Patna		134	1,607	1.741	1,505	180	26	176	1,76,581	1,48,220	1,29,976
Bhagalpur		30	203	223	106	113	4	117	32,025	12,788	1,513
()rissa	•••		2	2			2	. 2	320		•••
Chota Nagp	ur	37	290	326	211	2	113	115	14,614	7,269	5,123
Mark at Com	(189 5-96	383	3,686	4,069	3,314	380	360	755	3,91.609	3,05,603	1,64,646
Total for	(1894-95	308	2,561	2,873	2,425	236	213	448	3,64,445		
				i	i	1					

Norg.—The difference between the number of civil suits pending at the close of 1894-95 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1895-96 is due to the exclusion of 56 suits on account of two released estates and the commission of 9 suits in Saran, in respect of which an explanation has been called for.

There was an increase both in the number and the amount of civil suits. 42.6 per cent. of the demand covered by the suits was realized.

Certificates were filed and civil suits instituted for an amount equal to only

15 per cent. of the aggregate balances due to all estates.

There were 24 estates with a rent-roll exceeding half a lakh of rupees in the charge of the Court of Wards during the Estates with a rent-roll exceedyear, of which the principal were those of Burding Rs. 50,000.

wan, Tikari and Kasimbazar. The Burdwan Raj Estate continued to be successfully managed by Raja Banbihari Kapur. maintained a college and a hospital at Burdwan, a higher class English school and a dispensary at Kalna, and two smaller dispensaries at Sujamutha in Midnapore and Kujang in Cuttack. The amount spent on improvements was Rs. 21,494, exclusive of the outlay on building in Calcutta. The management charges in this estate on account of its exceptional conditions were only 3.6 per cent. of the current demand. The balance of rent and cesses due to the Tikari Estate was Rs. 5,07,701 after remitting Rs. 64,433 found to be unrealizable. Of these claims, Rs. 3,54,235 were in process of recovery. The Tikari Ward's Estate maintained a higher-class English school and a charitable dispensary at Tikari. The arrear domand of the Kasimbuzar Estate was extremely heavy, being Rs. 5,37,894, against a current demand of Rs. 3,79,352. The management charges were high in both the Tikari and Kasimbazar Estates. The expenditure of the latter estate on schools, dispensaries and improvements showed a satisfactory increase as compared with the proceding year. The rentroll of the estate was increased during the year by Rs. 6,196 on account of the survey and settlement of the Sarail pargana in Tippera. This increase was ultimately accepted by the raiyats, though they had combined for a time to oppose it.

Five wards' estates and two encumbered estates were taken in charge, and five wards' estates and four encumbered estates Estates taken in charge and were released. With the exception of the Pachete released during the year. Estate in Manbhum, which was brought under the Chota Nagpur · Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876, the estates taken in

charge or released were of minor importance. The rent-roll of the Bhagwant Narain Sing Estate in Patna, on the date of assumption of charge, was Rs. 21,390, but had been reduced to Rs. 19,371 at the date of release by the commutation of produce-rents. On the other hand, the rent-roll of the Burway Encumbered Estate in Lohardaga was enhanced from Rs. 7,827 to Rs. 11,288 during the period of Government management.

The number of these estates was 54 as against 58 in the preceding year.

The collection of rent and cesses due to the estates is shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance colle tions on ac- count of the ensuing year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh Lohardaga Palamau Manbhum Singhbhum	28,558 54,670 3,670 1,21,470 1,88,417	1,17,343 74,499 19,379 3,01,887 86,205	1,04,463 80,699 16,973 2,08,569 74,716	89°0 108°3 87°5 69°8 86°6	5,524 2,208 18 1,797 26,534	35,914 46,262 6,058 2,13,051 1,73,372	32,719 202
Total for 1895-96	3,96,785	5,99, 313	4,85,420	80 9	36,021	4,74,657	32,962

The following statement shows the progress made in paying off debts due by the estates:—

:				·==	: <i>:</i> ::::::::-	***************************************	1
District.	Due at the commence-ment of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.	Total amount provided in the scheme for payment of debts as shown in the Commissioner's Annual Report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	6,36,264 2,51,806	23.317 9.741	6,59,611 2,61,547	52.978 28,790	31,842 3,108	5,74,791 2,29,649	60,942
Lohardaga Palamau	1,07,938	29,709	1,37,647	12,101	3,100	1,25,546	27,412 16,052
Manbhum	1,58,529	10,74,671	12,33,200	33,482	••••	11,99,718	27,485
Singhbhum	1,35,602	3,579	1.39,181	29,962	•••••	1,09,219	31,296
Total for { 1895.96	12,90,139	11,41,017	24,31,186	1,57,313	34,950	22,38,923	1,68,187
1894-95	11,53,068	3,42,478	14.95,546	1,66,618	39,616	12,89,312	1,63,241
		·					

There was a falling off in payments in accordance with the sanctioned scheme as compared with the preceding year.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Tegislution.

ALL the completed legislation of the official year 1895-96 took place during the first half of the year, in which period were passed Acts II to IX of 1895, which are described in the last Administration Report. The Council adjourned on the 3rd August, 1895, after passing the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act (IX of 1895), and re-assembled on the 29th February, 1896, when a Bill for the protection of Muhammadan pilgrims was introduced. The only other legislative business that was accomplished before the close of the year was the granting of leave to the Hon'ble Mr. Risley to introduce two Bills to amond the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 and the Bengal Municipal Act

of 1884, respectively.

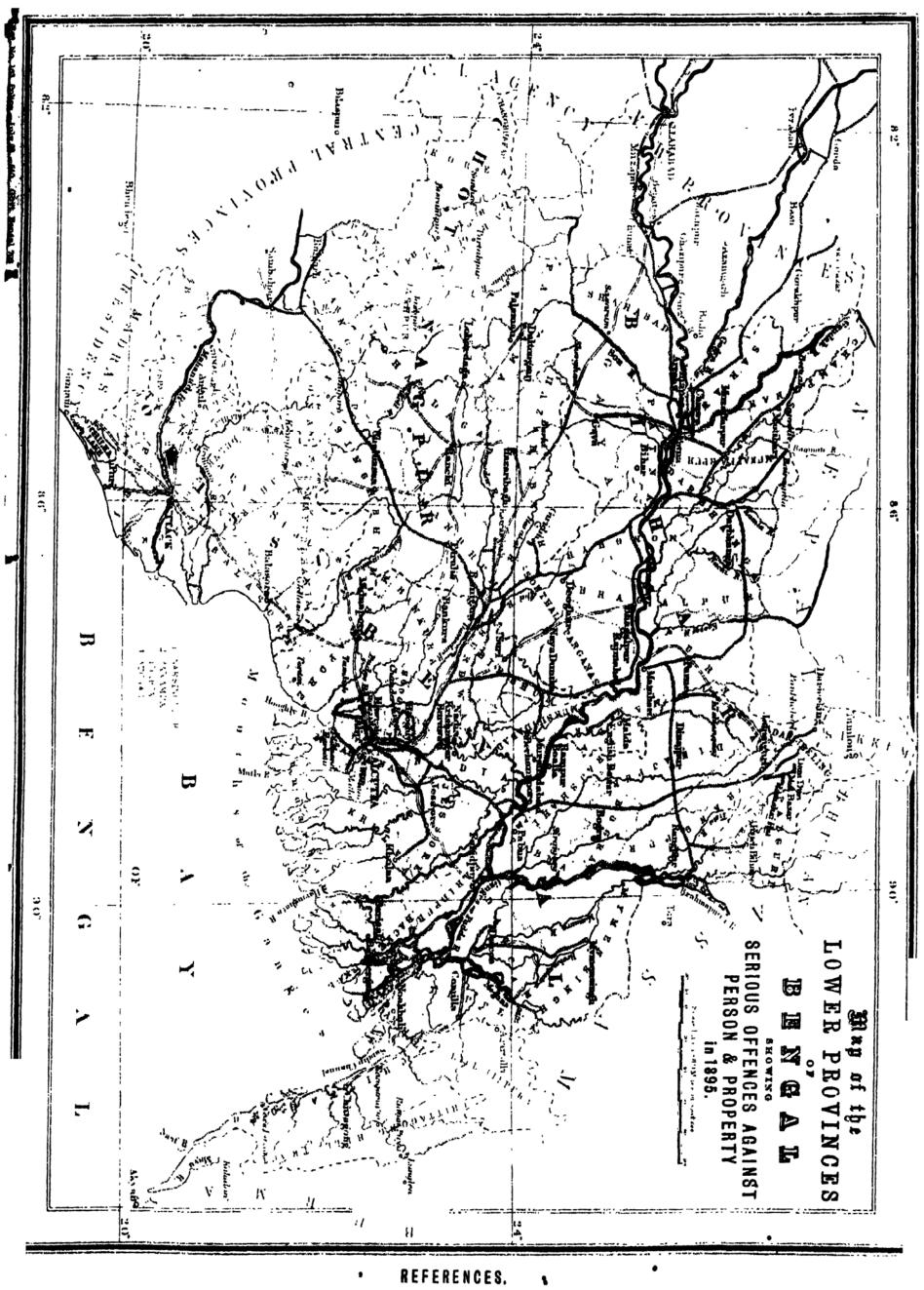
The Bill for the protection of Muhammadan pilgrims has since been passed as Act I of 1896, and came into force on the 10th June. It follows the lines of Bombay Act II of 1887, which was passed in order to protect pilgrims bound for the Hedjaz while passing through the city of Bombay or Karachi. The necessity for passing an Act of the same kind for Calcutta was impressed on the Government by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son in their annual reports on the movement of pilgrims between India and the Hedjaz, and legislation for placing pilgrim brokers in Calcutta under proper control was also recommended by the Commissioner of Police. The Act requires all pilgrim brokers to be licensed, penalises various courses of proceeding by means of which it was found that brokers were in the habit of defrauding pilgrims, and empowers the Local Government to appoint Muhammadan Protectors of Pilgrims, whose principal duties will be to advise and assist pilgrims and to supervise the proceedings of the brokers. The Act applies in the first instance to Calcutta only, but poweris given to extend it to any other place in the province in which it may be found to be required.

The Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, has also been passed since the close of the year, and has been submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Governor General. The immediate object with which this Bill was introduced was to enable Municipal Commissioners to devote a portion of their funds to the veterinary treatment of horses, cattle and other animals. The Bill contained some other amendments as well, and more were added during its consideration in Council. The principal amendments made by the Bill as passed in Council are as follow:—(1) the franchise has been extended, (2) power is given to apply municipal funds to the acquiring and keeping of open spaces for the promotion of physical exercise and education, to the training and employment of female medical practitioners, to veterinary purposes, to the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and asses, to the breeding of mules, and to the establishment and maintenance of free libraries, (3) Municipal Commissioners are required to keep separate accounts for hospitals and dispensaries, (4) the collection of tax on the registration of carts has been placed on a firmer and more equitable footing, (5) variations in the amount of the water-rate as imposed on different holdings in the same municipality have been authorised with the object of regulating the assessment according to the facilities existing for obtaining a supply of water, and (6) Municipal Commissioners are empowered to regulate the letting off of fire-arms, fire works, fireballoons and bombs, and to charge fees therefor.

The Bill for the amendment of the Local Self-Government Act of 1885 was prepared by the desire of the Government of India, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th April, 1896. Its immediate object is to enable

District Boards to devote some portion of their funds to the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and asses, the breeding of mules and the prevention and cure of diseases among horses, cattle and other animals. The Bill further empowers District Boards to spend money on the training and employment, of medical and veterinary practitioners and the promotion of free vaccination and contains some amendments of a formal character. It is proposed to make extensive additions to the Bill, with the object of securing a better water-supply. The Lieutenant-Governor is in correspondence with the Government of India on this subject.





Police.

The sanctioned strength of superior officers remained the same as in the constitution of the force two previous years. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate officers and men was 23,514, as compared with 23,142 in 1894 and 22,739 in 1893. It was increased by feur Inspectors, 146 Sub-Inspectors, 320 constables, and 63 town chaukidars, while 152 head-constables and 16 mounted constables were dispensed with. The total number of men actually employed at the close of the year was, however, short of the sanctioned strength.

The following table compares the expenditure under the main heads during the financial years 1894-95 and 1895-96, but the figures for the latter year are given, subject to further correction when the Accountant-General has finally closed the accounts:—

Serial No.	Heads of charges.		Actual expendi- ture for 1894-95.	Actual expendi- ture for 1895-96.	Increase.	Decroase.
1	. 2		3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting agency		1,74,138	1,64,662	•••	9,476
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	•••	5,21,473	5,11,182	•••	10,291
3	Pay of Executive Police and establishments, good-conduct pay and batta allowance, &c.	with	30,55,191	31,59,468	1,04,277	: !
4	Travelling allowance	•••	92,907	1,07,479	14,572	
5	Fixed boat establishment		57, 599	67,399	 ,	2 00)
6	Special, regular, and contract contingencies	•••	5,83,709	5,46,185	•••	38,524
7	Government contribution to the Municipal Railway Police •	and	1,51,711	1,50,628	•••	1,083
8	Bengal Military Polico		46,702	68,301	21,599	
	Total		46,83,430	47,61,301	1,10,148	69,574
	Net increase	•••	•••		80,8	

During the year the Inspector-General submitted to Government a scheme for the establishment of a permanent Police Training School at Bhagalpur, with the object of giving suitable training to investigating officers of the Bengal Police. Since the close of the year the project has received the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Rules for the management and supervision of the school have been approved and issued, and the institution is now in full working order.

It is a matter of general complaint that the rate of wage fixed for town chaukidars is too low to attract respectable men. Working of the Town Police. Of 2,043 chaukidars, three receive Rs. 7, 507 Rs. 6, and the rest from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per mensem. An increase in the rate of pay now drawn by the bulk of the men is advisable where the wages of labour are higher: but objection may fairly be taken to any increase which would have the effect of bringing the pay of town chaukidars, whose services, as a rule, are only required during the night, to an equality with that of constables. The details of the Bengal Town Police system of patrol were fully explained in circular orders during the year, and instructions were issued to introduce it into the larger towns with such modifications as local conditions might require. The system has been adopted in certain towns in each Division, and good results are already apparent. In several towns criminals are reported to have been caught red-handed by the men on patrol, and a decrease in crime has been the result.

The number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 and Regulation XX of 1817, and of chaukidars holding service lands (chakran) in each of the past four years, is shown

below:

Class of chaukidars.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	2		4	5
Under Act VI of 1870 Regulation XX of 1817, salaried ,, ,, ,, ,, ehakran	96,787 53,665 18,629	101,517 48,696 17,911	109,870 41,366 17,003	114,134 85,069 17,063
Total	169,081	168,124	168,239	166,266

These figures show that considerable progress has been made in recent years in extending the provisions of Act VI of 1870. Excluding the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, where Act VI is not in force, the total number of chankidars not appointed under that Act in 1895 was 36,185, of whom no less than 27,734 are returned from the Burdwan Division alone. From the total figures for the Province, it appears that there is one chaukidar to every 400 of population, while in the Burdwan Division there is one chaukidar to every 188 of population. In the latter division systematic steps are being taken to abolish the chakran chaukidars and replace them by men appointed under Act VI of 1870. The conditions of Orissa are peculiar, and the question of modifying the system of chaukidari administration in that Division has long been under the consideration of the Government. In the Chota Nagpur Division little progress is reported in the extension of Act V of 1887, but crime is light in the Division, the chaukidars are now better paid, and, with the large aboriginal population, it is undesirable to press on changes rapidly.

During the year a sum of Rs. 15,683 was expended in rewards to chaukidars, against Rs. 12,545 in 1894. Of this amount Rs. 13,971 were disbursed from the District Chaukidari Roward Funds, against Rs. 6,782 in the previous year, while the unexpended balance of these funds rose from Rs. 33,516 at the close of 1894 to Rs. 58,343 at the end of 1895. The sums at the disposal of District Superintendents are ample, and should be more fully utilised in the judicious distribution of rewards. The ordinary chaukidar cannot look forward to increase of salary or to pension; his one incentive to good work, therefore, is the hope of earning money rewards; and, as District Superintendents now have funds at their disposal from which to finance these rewards, it

is much to be regretted that they have not utilized them more.

A net increase of 3 head-constables and 12 constables occurred in the sanctioned strength of the Railway Police, owing chiefly to the extra men enrolled for the new Assam-Bengal Railway, raising the total force from 619 to 634.

Additional police were employed in 7 cases during the year as compared with 11 in 1894. In the Nadia, Murshidabad, Additional Police. Faridpur, Tippera, and Darbhanga districts, bodies of extra police were quartered in consequence of agrarian disputes, and in Champaran and Muzaffarpur on account of certain anti-kine-killing disturbances. The fourth company of Military Police, the formation of which was sanotioned during 1894, took charge of Gnatong in Military Police. Sikkim during the year, causing an increase of 70

men in the total sanctioned strength. The other three companies at Dacca, Dumka, and Bhagalpur were maintained at their former strength, and are reported to have attained a degree of efficiency creditable to the officers responsible for their control. During the year some further concessions as to pay and allowances were made by Government to render the Military Police service more popular, and the results have been satisfactory. Detachments from the Dumka and Bhagalpur companies were despatched to Bankipore and Motihari in anticipation of possible disturbances in connection with the Bakr-id festival.

The following figures show the details of casualties during the past three years:-Casualties.

		1	1893.	1894.	1895.
3. 4. 5.	Retirement on pension or gratuity Resignation Dismissal Discharge Desertion Death	728 ,,	1.74 per cent. 3.09 " 2.66 " 93 " 18 1 93	465 or 1.93 per cen 889 , 3.70 ,, 615 2.56 ,, 161 .67 ,, 47 .19 ,, 559 2.33 ,,	t. 383 or 1.55 per cent 814 3.31 591 2.40 184 74 90 36 521 2.11
		2,481 or	10.5	2,736 or 11.4	2,583 or 10 [.] 5

Fifteen charges of torture were brought against the police during the year—the same number as in 1894. Of these, 12 Torture and extortion by the proved to be false after judicial enquiry, against police. 10 pronounced false in the preceding year, and in one no evidence was forthcoming. The remaining 2 cases, both of which occurred in the Orissa Division, ended in conviction and punishment. number of cases of extortion reported fell from 127 to 83, of which 11 only ended in conviction. Of the total number of extortion cases, 53 were reported from five districts-Mymensingh (24), Dinajpur (8), Bogra (8), Backergunge (7), and Cuttack (6). The Mymonsingh district again shows the largest number of cases, but most of them were eventually found to be of a petty nature, and the majority were declared to be false after judicial enquiry. The number of cases in the previous year was 44, most of which were also returned as false, and there appeared to be good reason to believe that something like a combined effort had been made in this district to terrorise the police. That influence seems to have been still at work in the past year. The very small number of charges of torture found to be true, and the decrease in charges of extortion throughout the province as a whole, indicate an improvement in the working of the police, and with the better class of officers now introduced into the force, continued improvement will doubtless be observed.

The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted on members of the force during the past ten years:-Punishments.

JUDICAL CONVICTIONS UNDER THE PENAL CODE.			D	Do. under Act V.			DEPARTMENTAL PUNISHMENTS.			
Year.	<u></u>	umber.	.Percent- age of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percent- age of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percent- age of officers.	Percents of men
1886	•••	318	1.0	1.4	207	•2	1.0	5,095	46.6	176
1897	•••	279	•5	1.3	×13	•3	7.0	5,137	48.9	17.4
1888	•••	297	1.3	1.3	191	•3	.8	5,149	5 ()∙ 5	17 I
1889	•••	830	1.3	1.4	158	•8	7	4,997	454)	17.3
1890	•••	336	1.1	1.2	160	•2	•7	4,828	4 3·0	162
18%1	•••	260	•3	1.3	112	•3	-5	4,234	39· 2	143
1892		245	•7	10	120	•1	•5	4,223	41.0	14.0
1893	•••	287	•4	1.0	126	•8	'5	4,853	42.4	16.7
1894		276	.3	13	183	.03	•6	4,638	36· 7	16.2
1895	***	248	•4	1.1	98	•1	•4	3,893	28.7	137

These figures show that the number of convictions under the Penal Code and Police Act has decreased satisfactorily, while the number of officers and men departmentally punished is lower than it has been during the past ten years.

In recent years shortcomings and misconduct on the part of the police have been more promptly and more prominently brought Conduct of the police. to notice than was the case before. Every adverse comment made by subordinate courts upon the conduct of an investigation is at once brought to the notice of the District Superintendent, who is required to take adequate notice, and make such further enquiry as may seem necessary to enable him to pass appropriate orders. Police officers have been explicitly warned that they will not be judged by statistical results, but are required to work energetically, with rectitude of purpose and by fair means. plaint against the investigating police is gradually changing form. Fewer charges of corruption are preferred: but, on the other hand, complaints of their incapacity in detecting crime are more frequent. They are said to be less capable detectives than their predecessors. It appears that there is no réason to think that their capacity is less, and admittedly they are better educated; but they cannot hope to be as successful with the criminal classes whom they have to fight with less effective weapons. All the old means of securing confessions and disclosure of caches of stolen property and tutoring witnesses are at a discount. There are few criminals now who have failed to realise that the powers of a police officer are strictly defined by law, and that, if he exceeds them, he can be put in the prisoners' dock. The investigating staff in this province is passing through a transition stage, and it would be premature yet to venture an opinion as to the results which the new system of recruitment and the change in working practice will bring about.

The statement below shows the cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported in the Province during the last ten years,

Reported crime of the Province. with the average price of common rice:—

Year.		Cognizable Non-cognizable crime.		Total reported crime of the province.	Average price of food-grain (common rice) for the rupee.	
L	1		2	3	4	5
1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895	•••		105,798 101,969 110,357 119,656 117,443 128,472 146,185 137,898 140,902 136,77	112,664 109,254 112,006 117,407 116,554 119,072 121,624 121,490 118,070 125,685	218,457 211,223 222,363 237,063 233,997 247,544 267,809 259,388 258,972 262,462	Seers. Ch. 20 8 21 11½ 19 0 15 15 17 7 16 8 13 1 13 11 14 19 16 12

The fluctuations in cognizable crime reported, it will be seen from these figures, bear a remarkable relation to the average price of the chief food-grain of the Province. The slight increase observable in total crime in the past year is due to the larger number of non-cognizable cases reported. The general increase during the past five years is attributed to the better attention given to chaukidari parades, and the fuller use made of the power to decline investigation, which has encouraged people to report petty occurrences, knowing that these reports will not, as a matter of course, be followed by a police enquiry and the harassment incidental thereto.

The incidence of total crime, both cognizable and non-cognizable, according to Divisions, will be seen from the statement lelow:—

Division.		Population, 1891.			Number of population to each case of cognizable crime.	Number of population to each case of non-cognizable crime.
1		2	3	4	6	6
Burdwan Presidency Rajshahi Dacca Chittagong		7,689,818 7,853,566 8,019,187 9,844,127 4,082,795	40,817 93,666 26,196 42,094 17,271	188 233 806 284 236	379 468 525 513 749	874 464 784 429 346
Total Bengal	•••	37,488,493	160,044	234	487	451
Patna Bhagalpur	::	15,811, 014 8,682,490	50,905 27,334	311 314	507 595	801 665
Total Bihar		24,393,504	78,239	312	635	747
Orissa Chota Nagpur	:::	4,017,352 4,628,792	11,914 12,265	339 377	662 669	697 1,120
GRAND TOTAL	••• }	70,558,141	267,462	269	516	561

The following table shows the number of cases declared to be false and the result of prosecutions during the past five years:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
		3			6
Number of cases declared to be false Ditto in which prosecution was instituted.	6,631 1,025	6,253 743	6,103 725	6,634 695	6,735 584
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction.	37.1	33.1	37.2	29.5	33.3 ⁴

The number of cases declared false has risen slightly as compared with the figures of the preceding year; but while it is somewhat in excess of the average for the previous ten years (6,399), the number of prosecutions has fallen from an average of 1,076 during the decade 1885—94 to 584, or little more than half. Many reasons combine to diminish the number of prosecutions, the most important being that the Courts everywhere have as much work to do as they can get through, and are therefore unwilling to add to it by undertaking prosecutions in these cases.

The returns for 1895 show somewhat less tendency than in the previous years to refuse enquiry in burglary and theft cases, and are to this extent satisfactory, the percentage of burglary cases not enquired into being 28.5, and of theft cases 15.1, as compared with 29.3 per cent. and 16.0 per cent., respectively, in 1894. The difficulty, however, of attaining uniformity of practice on the part of different officers in giving effect to such orders as these is strikingly exemplified by the diversity of the returns from different districts.

The statistics show a slight falling off in the percentage of cases tried ending in conviction. It is open to doubt whether the District Magistrates nowadays are sufficiently in touch with their District Superintendents and police work generally. They seldom themselves try cases, and there is therefore no reason, even on the strictest theory of separation of judicial and executive functions, why they should not control and direct, more actively than they often do, the investigation

of serious crime. They are also bound to exercise a close supervision over the work of their subordinate Magistrates of all grades. They can and ought to do this without in any way interfering improperly with the judicial independence of their subordinates in individual cases. But it is their clear duty to point out mistakes in procedure, flaws in judicial enquiries, and inefficiency in dealing with crime of every description. The District Magistrate is, in short, responsible for the whole standard of criminal work in his district, and the returns show that much has to be done in Bengal to bring that standard up to a satisfactory level.

The number of cases of rioting fell from 2,337 to 2,229, the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions alone showing an increase.

Offences against the State and public tranquility.

There has been very little fluctuation in the figures and the public tranquility.

under this heading during the past 10 years. Several important cases of rioting occurred in the Hooghly, 24-Parganas, and Howrah districts, in which the mill employés were concerned. The gradual increase of industrial centres along both banks of the Hooghly and the outbreak of these disturbances called for the adoption of further measures for police protection; and as a result of an enquiry made by the Inspector-General in conference with the Indian Jute Manufactures Association, Government sanctioned an additional police establishment for the riverine municipalities. The Dacca Division, as usual, shows much the largest number of rioting cases, but there is a satisfactory decrease from the figures of the preceding year, due to a great falling off in Mymonsingh, where rioting cases fell from 201 in 1894 to 95. In the district of Mymensingh no less than 4,196 persons were bound down to keep the peace, as compared with 1,090 in 1894. These measures appear to account for the great reduction in cases of rioting, but they can have at best but a temporary effect, and do not prevent the recrudescence of agrarian disputes. cases information regarding pending riots ought to be more generally forthcoming than is now the case, and Magistrates must use effectively the powers given them by law, and insist on landholders and their agents and on panchayats and chaukidars doing their duty. It is also important, after the original case is disposed of, to persevere in following up persons implicated who abscord and are not arrested at first. The provisions of section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, are not sufficient to enable Magistrates to deal with the most common causes of riots in the Eastern districts, where a valuable char becomes the subject of dispute between rival claimants, neither of whom can establish the fact of actual possession. It has been urged that the Magistrate should have power after summary enquiry to put one or other of the contending parties in possession. This is a point which may well be considered in connection with the revision of the Code.

Of the 5,146 true cases of serious assault reported during the year no fewer than 1,358, or more than one-fourth, are returned Serious offences against the from the Dacca Division, the majority of these again occurring in the districts of Backergunge (180) and Mymensingh (429). There has been a marked increase of murders in recent years in the Backergunge district, where in 1894 there were 63 true cases, 13 being by gunshot, and in 1895, 73 true cases, 22 of which were by gunshot, assassinations committed at night and under circumstances which precluded the possibility of successful investigation, unless the residents of the neighbourhood had co-operated vigorously. The condition of this district has engaged the anxious attention of the Government for some time. In October 1895 the late Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the addition of four Inspectors to the investigating staff in the hope that a marked imprevement would result in the detection of the numerous murders, especially those by gunshot, but no appreciable success having been attained measures of a stringent character became indispensable. No less than 50 murders were committed in the halfyear ending with Jnne 1896, of which 12 were by gunshot. The Lieutenant-Governor fully enquired into the situation and conferred with the local officers in August, and was satisfied that the withdrawal of all licenses for guns and for the sale of ammunition, and the adoption of other steps which would tend to secure the co-operation of the landholders and other classes with the authorities were the measures most likely to have speedy effect in suppressing this very serious outbreak of homicidal crime. Orders were passed accordingly.

Of 14 persons sent up for trial in drugging cases during the year, 7 were convicted. The Inspector-General refers to one case in which the accused, an old offender, was identified through the medium of anthropometry, and was convicted in three cases in Dacca, receiving a cumulative sentence of eight years' imprisonment, and was under trial at the close of the year before the Sessions Court on a similar charge of drugging at Samastipur in the Darbhanga district. Three cases occurred of murder by dacoits, the worst being one reported from Purnea, in which dacoits to the number of 40 or 50 burnt their victim to death with the object, probably, of forcing him to disclose where his property lay concealed. No satisfactory evidence was obtainable, and the case fell through.

Although the number of persons convicted of dacoity during the five years ending 1895 is larger than the total number convicted during the decade ending 1890, the crime appears to be steadily increasing, and, with the exception of the year 1892, has reached a higher figure than in any year since the year 1874. I'art of the increase, however, is probably due to the inclusion under this class of many offences which are not really of a very serious character, but are technically

"dacoity" because committed by five or more persons.

The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year was 3,575, against 3,390 in 1894. Of 3,076 persons sent up for trial, 2,699, or 87.7 per cent., were convicted, against 85.0 per cent. in the previous year. In cognizable cases 85.3 per cent. of persons tried were convicted, against 84.9 per cent. in 1894. These results are very satisfactory, and reflect credit upon the working of the Railway Police.

The orders passed by this Government in 1894 to facilitate the renewal of licenses are shown to have worked well in the Dacca Division. During the year instructions were issued, directing that all guns for which licenses were granted should be marked by punching consecutive numbers on the stocks to enable identification. Prosecutions were more resorted to during the year, the number of persons fined for breaches of the Act, including the figures for Calcutta, having risen from 1,276 to 2,308, more than half of this number being returned from the three districts—Purnea, Mymensingh, and Rangpur. Compliance with the law and rules must be insisted on, but it has been pointed out to officers that it should ordinarily be sufficient to deal with petty omissions, such as neglect to apply in time for renewal of licenses, by a few prosecutions as a warning to licensees generally.

The following table shows the percentage of remands in Magistrates' Courts in police cases sent up for trial, during the past three years:—

These figures show a steady decrease during the past three years in the number of cases disposed of at the first two hearings. The worst returns in this respect are from the Shahabad, Rangpur, Backergunge, Monghyr, and Lohardaga districts, in all of which the percentage of cases disposed of at the first two hearings was under 40. The Darjeeling and Hooghly districts again show the best returns, with over 86.2 and 84.3 per cent. of cases disposed of at the first two hearings. The general percentage for the Province has fallen from 59.8 to 57.3.

During the year 1895 the Central Police Office was able to furnish the criminal history of 207 ex-convicts whom the local police had failed to identify. Of these successful cases, 1 was from Assam, 44 from the area under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and 162 from the districts of Bengal. Of 641 persons in Bengal districts whom the local police were unable to identify after full enquiry, 162, or 25 per cent., were recognised by means of anthropometry. During 1894 the total number of persons identified by this means was 143, or 21 per cent. of the total number registered as unidentified, and during 1895 it was 207, or 27 per cent. These figures afford further testimony of the success with which the system has been worked in this Province. The Inspector-General anticipates that the substitution of finger impressions for measurements, if a satisfactory system of classifying them could be devised, would yield even better results, and the subject is receiving his attention.

Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta.—The total number of offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in the Suburbs.

Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Calcutta and its Suburbs during 1895

and the four preceding years, is shown in the following table:-

		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
			3	4		
Town		48,569	47,765	36,552	41,512	45,291
Suburlis		11,871	11,472	11,242	13,014	13,589
	Total	60,440	5 9, 2 37	47,791	54,526	58,880

The total number of cases tried in the Town and Suburbs during the year was 42,004, of which 33,346 ended in conviction. Of 28,071 cognizable cases sent up by the police, 25,498, or 90.8 per cent., ended in conviction, as compared with 93.4 per cent. in the previous year; while out of 1,586 cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrates direct, convictions were obtained in 436 cases only, or in 27.5 per cent., against 42.7 per cent. in 1894. The results are creditable to the work of the police force.

Property to the value of Rs. 1,75,596 was stolen in the Town and Suburbs during the year, as compared with Rs. 1,83,787 in 1894. Of this, Rs. 1,01,014 were recovered, or

57.52 per cent., against 68.14 per cent. in the preceding year.

There were nine cases of murder during 1895, or the same number as in the two preceding years. Two were murders by poison, and both cases One case of triple murder occurred, in which were eventually withdrawn. a man of respectable parentage, who had squandered his fortune and was unable to support his wife and children, gained access to his father-in-law's house, where his family were living, in the dead of night, and stabbed several persons. The plea of insanity, urged on his behalf, was rejected, and he was executed. No case of culpable homicide occurred during the year. There were two cases of administering drugs, in both of which prostitutes were robbed. In one case the two accused, who were up-country men, were traced, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Thirty-six cases of hurt by dangerous weapons occurred, as compared with 31 in 1894, and an average of 43 in the preceding five years. Of 41 persons arrested in these cases, 16 were convicted and 22 discharged. A considerable rise occurred in the number of cases of kidnapping; but of the 31 cases reported, 28 were instituted on complaint to the Courts direct, in 14 of which the accused were acquitted or discharged, and in one only was a conviction obtained. Of 581 persons charged with offences under the Shipping Acts, 542 were convicted, against 206 tried and 181 convicted in 1894. There were 7,057 persons arrested during the year for cruelty to animals, with the very satisfactory result that 6,862, or 97.23 per cent., were convicted, or about the same proportion as in the previous year. Of this number, 1,677 were sent up by the police and 5,185 by the Society's agents.

The numbers of non-cognizable offences reported true under the Penal Code and under special and local laws, respectively, were 4,829 and 15,971, compared with 4,403 and 13,321, the corresponding figures for 1894. The increase occurred chiefly in cases under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, II (B.C.) of 1888, sections 90 and 212, for exercising a trade or profession without license and obstruction in the public streets. Sixteen cases of forgery were instituted, against 13 in 1894, three of which were enquired into by the police, 2 resulting in conviction. One of these cases was an ingenious attempt to defraud the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, by obtaining a policy for Rs. 16,000 under a fictitious name, and then reporting the death of the holder.

Sixty-six cases of suicide were reported in the Town and Suburbs during the Suicides and accidental deaths. The year, against an average of 81 during the preceding four years. Of this number, 35 were males and 30 females—59 Hindus and 7 Muhammadans. During the year there were 226 accidental deaths reported, as compared with 288 in 1894 and 349 in 1893. Seventeen persons were run over and killed by vehicles, against 32 in the previous year; and 251 persons were prosecuted for rash and furious driving, of whom 210 were convicted, against 101 and 38 prosecuted, and 89 and 34 convicted in 1894 and 1893, respectively. Five Europeans and 32 natives were drowned in the Port of Calcutta, as compared with 12 and 41, respectively, in 1894.

The number of fire-arms of all descriptions in stock at the commencement of the year was 2,555. In addition to these, 2,389 pieces were imported, and 1,819 purchased in India by dealers, making a total of 6,763. Of this number, 716 were sold under transport licenses, and 3,511 disposed of locally, leaving a balance of 2,536 pieces in stock at the close of the year. Of 4 persons charged with offences

under the Act, 3 were convicted and 1 acquitted.

During the year 73 vagrants were admitted into the Government Work-house, against 51 admitted in 1894. Of these, 66 were declared vagrants in Calcutta, and 7 were sent by District Magistrates. This large number, which is considerably in excess of the average for the past 17 years, was probably due to the number of ships laid up in port waiting for favourable freight. Of the total number in the Workhouse during the year, 33 were discharged, 8 released, 6 deported from British India under section 17 of the Act, and 3 sent away as distressed seamen, while 9 failed to return from leave, and 9 absconded.

The fire-brigade was employed at 35 fires during the year, against 32 in 1894. At 12 other fires assistance was rendered by the manual engines. One hundred and seven other petty fires occurred, in which the loss of property was trifling. At 9 of these assistance was rendered by the brigade, and at 98 by the out-station fire-brigade staff and manual engines. The total loss of property from fires during

the year is estimated at Rs. 5,46,647, against Rs. 8,84,976 in 1894.

The total sanctioned strength of the force was 2,891, as compared with 2,889 in 1894. There were 268 casualties, against 306 in the previous year, the percentage being 9.27, as compared with 10.59 in 1894, and 8.38 in 1893. Thirteen members of the force were punished judicially, against 7 in 1894, of whom 6 were imprisoned and 7 fined; 65 were dismissed against 82; and 29, or 10.03 per mille, died, against 26, or 8.99 per mille, in 1894. Admissions to hospital rose from 2,305 to 3,039, chiefly owing to the prevalence of malarial fever among the men attached to the southern tracts of the suburbs. Extra drill was imposed as a punishment upon 229 native constables, compared with 187 in 1894 and 227 in 1893.

At the close of the year, 899 released offenders were under police surveillance, as compared with 706 and 595 at the close of 1894 and 1893 respectively. During the

year 656 persons arrested for offences against property, whose antecedents were unknown to the police, were anthropometrically measured, and previous convictions were thereby traced against 43, as compared with 405 persons measured and 31 convictions traced in 1894. The measurements of 620 habitual offenders were, besides, recorded in the Anthropometrical Department of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

The number of persons confined in the police lock-up rose from 7,646 to 8,255, of whom 3,557 were arrested for drunkenness and 4,698 on other charges. The percentage of natives confined for drunkenness has been steadily increasing during the past three years, having risen from 65 per cent. in 1893

to 77 per cent. in 1894, and over 80 per cent. during the past year.

The total number of cases instituted in this Court was 11,716 as against 11,936 in 1894. Of 13,446 persons concerned, Court of the Chief Presidency 12,313 were convicted, 1,074 acquitted or discharged, and 42 were under trial at the close of the year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 26,779, of which Rs. 21,551

The total number of persons reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1895 was 1,603, against 1,693 in 1894. In most of the Bengal districts there was a decrease, which is attributed to the fact that the floods were fewer than in the previous year, and wild animals were thus less driven to the higher sites occupied by the villages. The number of persons killed by elephants fell from 30 to 22, but the number killed by tigers rose from 373 to 385. In Midnapore 27 deaths are reported to have been caused by tigers, against none in the previous year; and in Lohardaga and Singhbhum the numbers have risen from 97 and 39 to 117 and 76, respectively. The number of persons

Midnapore 27 deaths are reported to have been caused by tigers, against none in the provious year; and in Lohardaga and Singhbhum the numbers have risen from 97 and 39 to 117 and 76, respectively. The number of persons killed by leopards fell from 180 to 143. The numbers killed by wolves and hyenas fell from 105 and 19, respectively, in 1894 to 53 and 14; while 59 persons are reported to have been killed by bears, against 47 in the previous The number of deaths caused by other animals decreased slightly, from 939 to 927. During the year 38,500 head of cattle were killed by wild animals, against 31,943 in 1894. The total number of wild animals killed rose from 5,353 to 5,855. The numbers of tigers and leopards killed in the Dacca Division rose from 75 and 111 to 101 and 128, respectively. Twentysix alligators were killed as against 24 in 1894. In the Chota Nagpur Division 99 tigers, 379 leopards, 111 bears, 251 wolves, and 311 hyenas are reported to have been killed in 1895, as against 105, 356, 137, 277, and 289 in 1894. Leopards were killed in all the districts of the Chittagong Division, and tigers Forty-eight wolves were killed in the Sonthal Parganas. in all but Noakhali.

The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals in 1895 was Rs. 14,203-5-8, as against Rs. 14,151-5-8 in 1894. The number of licenses for destroying

animals granted was 406 as compared with 586 in 1894.

The number of reported deaths among human beings due to snake-bite fell from 9,874 to 9,157 in 1895, while that among cattle rose from 463 to 887. From time to time the expediency, or otherwise, of granting rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes has been under the consideration of Government. It has constantly been represented that such rowards can have no appreciable effect in actually reducing the number of snakes, but affords rather encouragement to professional snake-dealers to breed snakes or collect them from distant and jungly tracts; while the people themselves generally attempt to kill any deadly snakes they may come across, and require no encouragement to do so. The subject has been considered in all its aspects by this Government, and instructions were issued during the year directing that, in future, the payment of rewards should be discontinued, except in municipalities, where the matter may be left to the option of the Municipal Commissioners.

During the year the Elephants' Preservation Act, VI of 1879, was extended to the Midnapore district. In Chittagong no injury to houses or cultivation by wild elephants was done during 1895; there was no need to authorise the destruction or capture of any wild elephant, and no case occurred under section 7 of the Act. It is to be

noted that though there are a few herds of wild elephants and some solitary wild elephants in this district, the Khedda Department have never found it worth while to hunt it in recent years. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the Elephants' Preservation. Act is not in force, elephants are, very carefully preserved, and their destruction is not under any circumstance permitted. Sanction was accorded during the year to khedda operations in the Angul district, and they will be carried out during the next cold weather.

Criminal Austice.

The number of cases which came for trial before the High Court in its

Original and General Jurisdiction in 1895 was 88.

Of these, 75 were decided against 110 in 1894.

There were 106 persons under trial, of whom 28 were acquitted or discharged, 61 were convicted, and 17 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the number convicted, 15 were sentenced to death, 13 to transportation, and 33 to rigorous imprisonment.

Including those involved in 92 cases pending from 1894, the number of persons in 1895 who appealed to the High Court, or whose cases were taken to the High Court under sections 417, 432, 438, and 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 3,876 as compared with 4,240 in the previous year. The results of these appeals and references are shown below:—

Appeals or applications reject	ted	••.		1,805
Sentences or orders confirmed	1		•••	652
Ditto modified•	•••		•••	225
Ditto reversed	• • •		•••	832
Ditto onhanced			•••	19
Proceedings quashed	•••	•••	•••	3
New trials or further onquiri	ics ordered	•••		171
Died, escaped or transferred	•••	•••	•••	•••
Number of persons whose car	ses remained un	decided at	the end	
of the year	•••	•••	•••	169
•	1	Total		3,876

The number of Stipendiary Magistrates in Calcutta and of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates outside the Presidency town remained unaltered. The number of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta was 105 as against 106 in 1894.

The total number of Benches of Honorary, Magistrates, inclusive of those in Calcutta, was 201 as against 205 in the preceding year, and the number of Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates at the close of the years 1894 and 1895 was as follows:—

	189	94.	1895.	
	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.
	1	2	3	4
Stipendiary Honorary	2 106	420 2,049	2 1 105	* 430 2,092

Of the Stipendiary Magistrates outside Calcutta, 278 exercised powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 104 of the second class, and 48 of the third class, as compared with 275, 104, and 41 respectively at the close of 1894.

The total number of cases before the Sessions Courts in their Original Criminal Jurisdiction was 1,646, of which 1,551 were decided as against 1,423 in 1894. There were 3,448 persons under trial, against 2,916 in 1894. Of these, 14 died, escaped, or had their cases transferred, 1,140 were acquitted or discharged, 1,724 were convicted, 66 were committed, or had their cases referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and 504 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 172 were sentenced to transportation, 1,354 to imprisonment, and the rest to whipping, or to pay fines with or without other punishment.

The districts in which trials by jury were held were the same as in the two preceding years. With effect from the 15th September 1895 by a notification of this Government, dated the 2nd idem, all offences and abetments of, and attempts to commit, offences under Chapter XX (Offences relating to marriage) of the Indian Penal Code were added to the offences triable by jury. The number of persons tried by jury was 625; and of the persons so tried, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in respect of 535 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 90. In 29 cases in which the Sessions Judge disagreed, references were made to the High Court. Twenty-five of these references were heard and determined, with the result that in 11 cases the verdicts of the jury were reversed, in 12 their verdicts were upheld, and in 2 they were modified.

The total number of cases for disposal on the appellate and revisional sides of the Courts was 9,819, of which 9,492 were Courts of Sessions-Appellate decided as against 9,992 in 1894. The number of Jurisdiction. appellants and applicants, including those whose cases were pending at the commencement of the year, was 14,199 as compared with 15,286 in 1894. Of these, the appeals and applications of 6,209 persons were rejected. The original sentences and orders were confirmed regarding 4,607 persons, modified regarding 1,652, and reversed regarding 2,115, while in the cases of 1,077 new trial or further enquiry was ordered. In the cases of 78 persons proceedings were quashed, and the cases of 531 persons were referred to the High Court for revision. The number of persons whose cases were disposed of was 16,269. The cases of 688 persons remained pending at the end of the year, and those of 16 were shown under the head "Died, escaped or transferred."

The total number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, was 156,963, and the number decided was 157,016, against 154,672 in 1894. The number of persons who were concerned in the above cases, and the results of the trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons		•••	•••	218,924
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	•••	•••	76,240
Ditto	convicted	•••	•••	133,188
Ditto	committed or referred	•••	•••	3,363
Ditto	who died, escaped or we	re transferrod		278
Ditto	remaining under trial a	t the end of the y	your	5,855

The following statement furnishes details as to the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside the Presidency town:—

Fine	with imprisonment	•••	• • •	4,161
F100 ,	without ditto	•••	•••	94,951
Whipping	sole punishment additional ditto	•	•••	1,517
wmhhme	additional ditto	• • •	***	221
Imprisonment	rigorous	•••	•••	22,943
imprisoument	\mathbf{simple}	•••		760

There were 32,165 cases instituted in the Courts of the Presidency Courts of Presidency Magistrates during the year. The number of cases decided by the Magistrates was 32,139, as against 32,732 in 1894. Stipendiary Magistrates decided 21,405 cases, Presidency Magistrates 9,660, and Benches of Magistrates disposed of 1,074 cases.

The number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates during the year was 41,808, as compared with 42,558 in the previous year. Of the persons under trial, 8,484 were either acquitted or discharged, 33,172 were convicted, 18 died, escaped or were transferred to other courts, and 28 were committed to the sessions. The percentage of convictions was 82.03 of the persons whose cases were decided. Of those convicted, 1,788 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 86 to whipping, and 29,360 to pay fines. Twenty-two of those sentenced to fine and 4 of those sentenced to whipping were so sentenced in addition to other punishments, and of the 1,788 sentenced to imprisonment, the sentence was in the case of 12 juveniles commuted to detention in a reformatory school.

During the year 120 European British subjects, concerned in 105 cases, were brought to trial in the criminal courts, as compared with 95 in 84 cases in 1894; and of these, 63 were convicted, 50 acquitted, while the cases of

5 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 100 cases decided, 97 were tried by European Magistrates and Judges and 3 by Native Magistrates. The majority of the offences with which they were charged consisted, as in previous years, of breaches of local and special laws, criminal force, assault, and hurt. Four such persons were charged with offences affecting life, of whom two were acquitted and the remaining two were treated to as of unsound mind. Five of the persons claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, while none claimed a trial by assessors of special nationalities.

The number of witnesses examined in the different courts during the year was 513,006. Of this number, 476,208 were examined by Magistrates outside the Presidency town, 23,536 by the Presidency Magistrates, 13,135 by Courts of Sessions, and 127 by the High Court.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders was 1,846, as compared with 1,250, 1,424, 1,355, 1,981, and 2,174 in the five previous years.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Parganas, and the results of the trials:—

Total number of persons	under trial	•••	•••	6,191
Ditto	convicted	•••	•••	3,614
Ditto	discharged or acquitted	•••	•••	2,292
	committed or referred	•••	•••	58
Ditto	who died, escaped, or were	transferred	•••	5
Pending for trial at the e			•••	222

Of the 3,614 persons convicted, 1,140 were sentenced to imprisonment, 2,283 to pay fines, and the remainder to whipping or to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

The results of appeals preferred and of applications for revision are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected	•••	•••	•••	294
Sentence enhanced	•••	•••	•••	9
Ditto modified	•••	•••	•••	36
Ditto reversed!	•••	•••	•••	67
Retrial ordered	•••	•••	•••	36
Remaining at the end of the year	•••	•••	•••	18

grisons.

The revision of the Jail Code, undertaken in consequence of the passing of the Prisons Act and Prisoners Act, was completed during the year, and the revised Code was approved by Government.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Province during 1895 and the preceding ten years:—

	1885.	1886,	1687.	1888.	1899.	1890.	1891.	1802.	1893.	1894. 1895.
	2	9					Я	9	10	19
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsi- diary jails on the last day of previous year	15,354	15,076	14,620	13,210	18,985	15,048	15,211	16,609	17,794	17,530 16,822
Total number admitted dur- ing the year	80,858	77,966	75,664	81,136	84,639	80,989	87,925	95,523	91,812	91,740 85,957
Total	96,207	03,042	90,293	91,346	123,88	96,007	103,136	112,133	109,636	109,270 102,779
Total discharged	81,131	79,413	77,083	80,361	83,576	80,800	80,540	94,338	92,100	92,448 85,871
Balance at the end of the year	15,076	11,620	13,216	13,985	15,048	15,207	16,590	17,794	17,530	10,822 10,908
Daily average of all classes	15,177	14,506	12,250	13,731	15,026	14,777	15,616	17,180	17,724	17,344 16,929
Number of convicted prison- ers admitted direct	31,530	30,675	29,042	8 0,995	33,512	32,886	34,814	38,538	37,265	86,179 33,246

The total number of prisoners admitted decreased from 91,740 in 1894 to 85,957 in 1895, and the daily average population fell from 17,344 to 16,929. The number of convicts admitted direct was 33,246, showing a steady decrease since 1892, when the number was 38,538. The number of European seamen admitted into the Presidency Jail rose from 233 in 1894 to 456 in 1895. The Inspector-General of Jails ascribes this to the larger number of shipping cases, especially cases of refusal of scamen to work on boardship, in the hope of obtaining freedom from engagements through a short term of imprisonment, which, he observes, appear to be mainly due to the higher wages often obtainable on reshipping locally, and also to the reluctance of seamen to proceed to certain unpopular ports.

The table below shows the ten districts which furnished the largest numbers of convictions, the district population, and the ratio of convicts to population.

Ratio of convicts to population.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of convictions.	Ratio per mille of population.	
1	2	3	4	
Calcutta Mymensingh 24-Parganas Backergunge Monghyr Saran Faridpur Hooghly Dacca	681,560 3,472,186 1,892,033 2,153,965 2,036,021 2,467,477 1,797,320 763,625 2,420,656	1,923 1,481 1,467 1,317 1,308 1,209 1,200 1,061 1,013	2·82 0·42 0·77 0·61 0·64 0·48 0·66 1·37 0·41	
Outtack For whole Province	71,346,987	33,246	0.61	

Of the 33,246 convicts admitted direct into jail, 18,984, or 57·10 per cent., were Hindus; 12,546, or 37·73 per cent., Muham-classification of convicts. madans; 527, or 1·59 per cent., Chrstians; and 98, or 30 per cent., Buddhists. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age decreased from 478 in 1894 to 344 during the year under report. The total

number of female convicts admitted direct into jail was 1,101, against 1,444

In 1894 and 1,510 in 1893.

More than one-third of all the prisoners admitted remained in jail for one month or less, while 56 per cent., or more than one-half, remained for periods not exceeding three months. The numbers of sentences of simple and rigorous imprisonment were 2,287 and 30,959, respectively, against 2,647 and 33,531 in 1894.

The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for bad livelihood was 2,129 against 1,723 in 1894. The number of judicial whippings fell from 2,341 in 1894 to 1,930, of which more than 78 per cent. were in

cases of theft.

The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 31,211, as compared with 31,507 in 1894 and 32,307 in 1893. Of the total number admitted and those remaining in jail on the first day of the year, 15,260, or 47.28 per cent., were convicted, and 13,639, or 42.26 per cent., released, as compared with 50.92 per cent. convicted and 38.65 per cent. released in 1894. The number of deaths among under-trial prisoners decreased from 61 to 45. Five under-trial prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 3 were recaptured. The warders at fault were in each case suitably punished. The average detention of these prisoners increased both before the Sessions and in the Magisterial Courts. Detention was shortest in Darjeeling (3.64), Khulna (5.32), Patna (6.27), and Gaya (6.27), while in eight other districts it was under ten days.

Sixty-four civil prisoners remained in confinement at the close of 1894, and 785 were admitted during the year. Of this total, 4 were transferred, 2 died, and 782 were released,

leaving 61 confined on the 31st December 1895.

Of the two Lushai Chiefs confined in the Hazaribagh Central Jail,

Thangula was released on the 8th April 1895, and forwarded under escort to the North Lushai Hills, and Dokola was transferred to the Chittagong Jail, whence he was forwarded to Lungleh, to be subsequently released from custody. Three State prisoners transferred from the Madras Presidency were admitted into Bengal jails during the year.

The total expenditure upon major and minor works and repairs in the central, district, and subsidiary jails during the Jail buildings. calendar year 1895 was Rs. 1,23,086. important projects under the head of Major Works undertaken during the year were the construction of additional wards in the Bhagalpur, Buxar, and Hazaribagh Central Jails and the Jessore District Jail; the provision of a filtered water-supply for the Buxar and Midnapore Central Jails and the Monghyr District Jail; the construction of an intermediate jail at Halursingha in Angul, and the enlargement of the Bettiah and Howrah Subsidiary Jails. Under the head of Minor Works a large number of improvements, chiefly of a sanitary nature, or for the provision of a better water-supply, were carried out in most of the jails. Some further improvements have been made in the type plans of cubicles, and thenew wards under construction at Bhagalpur, Jessore, and Hazaribagh are being fitted with them. The plan of cubicle prepared for the Bhagalpur Jail has been approved by the Government of India as the best hitherto submitted.

The numerical strength of the warder-guard of the Province was raised from 1,643 to 1,664 during the year, in consequence of the conversion, towards the end of 1894, of the

Hazaribagh District Jail into a second class central jail.

In order to give effect to the instructions of the Government of India, and the recommendation of the Jail Committee of 1888-89, sanction was accorded to the employment of female warders in 15 of the jails of the Province. It is reported that so far suitable candidates have been obtained in nine jails only. The number of criminal offences committed by warders was 37 as compared with 34 in the preceding year, while departmental offences were considerably fewer. The Prisons Act is said to have tended to increase the unpopularity of the warder service. Insubordination of a more or less organised character

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occurred in the Presidency, Chittagong, and Darbhanga Jails, and in the case of the last-mentioned jail strong measures had to be adopted to suppress it.

The number of escapes among convicts was 23 against 21 in 1894. Of these, 3 were from central jails, 9 from district and Escapes. intermediate jails, and 11 from subsidiary jails. Twelve of the escapes were effected from inside the jails and 11 from outside. Suitable punishments appear to have been inflicted upon the warders and other officers at fault. Sixteen of the 23 convicts were recaptured, as well as three who had escaped in previous years.

The following table shows the nature of offences committed by convicts

during 1895 as compared with 1894:— Prison discipline.

	1		2	3			4			
				crimins]	OPPRICES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENT-					
			Ę.	by crin	Α.	В.	o.	D.	E.	
			Daily average population.	Offences dealt with b courts.	Belating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Belating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.	
1805 1894		:::	15,580 16,0NO	41 53	19,468 20,334	3.021 4,760	631 661	14,567 15,540	38,203 41,205	

There has been a decrease under all heads, this being, however, to some extent due to the smaller daily average population. Exclusive of warnings, the total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 28,581, as compared with 29,983 in 1894 and 33,206 in 1893. number of warnings fell from 11,312 in 1894 to 9,712. There has been a marked decrease in the number of whippings inflicted, the figures having fallen from 326 in 1893 and 277 in 1894 to 185 in the past year. The jails which show the highest percentage of whippings to total punishments were Comilla (2.36), Darjeeling (2.08), Balasore (2.04), and Jalpaiguri (1.60). In 12 jails this punishment was not inflicted. The percentage for the whole Province stood at the low figure of 0.48. Fetters were imposed in 7,928 cases, as compared with 9,417 cases in 1894, chiefly for offences relating to work and breaches of prison discipline. The reduction in the number of punishments, especially those of the severe forms, affords proof both of more lenient treatment of offences which do not demand exemplary punishment, and of improved discipline and better conduct generally on the part of the convicts.

A daily average of 949 male and 15 female convict officers were employed during the year, the corresponding figures for Convict officers, mark remissions, &c.

1894 being 938 and 14, respectively. Relief was granted from the Claude Martin Fund to 1,340

prisoners on release.

The gross expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the year was Expenditure.

_					${f Rs.}$
Establishment	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,7 5,88 3
Dietary charges	•••	•••	•••	• • •	4,56,975
Hospital "	•••	•••	•	•••	83,760
Clothing and bedding	••	•••	•••	•••	67,275
Sanitation charges	•••	•••	•••	•••	27,564
Moving prisoners	•••	•••		•••	44,728
Miscellaneous charges	for	lighting,	uniforms and	accoutre-	
ments of warders, &	O	•••	•••	•••	50,606
Travelling allowances	•••	•••		•••	5,856
Contingencies	•••	•••	•••	•••	31,092
Charges on live-stock,	tools	and plant	•••	•••	19,234
Petty construction and	repa	irs	•••	•••	24,248
General supervision	•••	•••	•••	•••	66,214
Stationery	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,680
•			Total	•••	13,55,115
Public Works Departm	ent	••	•••	•••	1,23,086

Compared with the previous year, the total expenditure of Rs. 13,55,115 shows a decrease of Rs. 30,213, which is attributable to the smaller average daily population of the jails. The average cost of the prisoners per head increased from Rs. 79-14-3 to Rs. 80-1, attributed to a somewhat larger outlay on public works in subsidiary jails.

• The average prices paid for the principal articles of diet during the year 1895 are compared in the subjoined table with the corresponding prices during

the five previous years:-

		1895.	1894.	1893.	1892,	1891.	1890.
		İ	8	•	- 5	6	7
Rice Wheat (flour) Maize Dal Ment Fish Salt	::: :::	Rs. A. T. 2 6 0 3 1 5 1 13 10 2 13 4 7 7 11 7 7 2 3 11 7	Rs. A. P. 2 9 4 3 7 4 1 12 6 2 8 8 6 2 0 6 14 3 3 13 7	Rs. A. P. 2 10 8 3 4 3 1 12 7 2 8 10 6 10 8 6 5 8 3 11 5	Rs. A. P. 2 9 1 3 10 7 1 13 5 2 11 6 3 10 6 7 6 3 11 0	Ra. A. P. 2 1 9 3 1 7 2 0 0 2 7 8 6 6 7 8 4 8 8 14 6	Rs. A. P. 2 2 7 2 15 4 1 12 9 2 8 4 6 3 2 6 6 11 10 3 15 2

The average price of rice, wheat, and salt was somewhat lower than in the preceding year, while the prices of meat and fish rose considerably.

The following table contrasts the expenditure per prisoner for diet in

each jail during the past two years:-

JAILS.	1895.	1804.	JAILS.	1895.	1894.	JA11.8.	1895.	1894.
JAILS.	1.100.	1001.	UALDS,			72110.	1000,	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Presidency—European Darjeeling	Rs. A. P. 88 0 0 40 13 4 40 2 1 2 23 1 12 9 31 12 9 31 4 10 29 14 10 29 14 7 27 15 10 27 S 3 26 14 4 26 19 6 6 8	Rs. A. P. 82 2 2 40 12 1 37 8 2 52 4 0 30 0 0 30 11 5 26 0 1 25 6 5 26 10 8 31 10 6 27 12 0 27 4 2 26 10 8 26 5 0 25 2 1 27 1 7 25 5 2	Faridpur Hazaribagh Comilla Buxar Ranchi Suri Chasbassa Wuzaffarpur Noakhali Pabna Krishnagarh Begra Berhampore Burdwan Purnea Wotihari Cuttack Purulia	R4. A. P. 25 0 9 25 1 0 25 1 0 25 1 0 24 10 6 24 10 6 24 10 6 24 15 8 23 15 1 23 14 6 23 13 4 23 5 0 22 13 6 22 10 6 22 10 6 22 7 4 21 12 8	Rs. A. P. 31 5 1 24 13 11 28 12 11 28 12 11 23 1 3 19 8 2 22 4 1 24 11 8 26 6 9 24 5 6 25 9 9 21 0 9 25 7 5 24 13 3 22 2 0 23 15 3 21 14 4 21 15 0 22 0 9	Bankura Malda Malda Banhura Boalia Bankipore Jalpsiguri Monghyr Naya Dumka Balasore Puri Darbhanga Gaya	Rs. A. P. 21 11 6 21 10 0 21 9 3 21 2 3 20 15 6 20 10 3 20 9 10 20 2 9 20 0 8 19 9 5 19 7 3 17 8 1	Rs. A. P. 16 0 8 19 15 G 24 0 2 17 9 9 18 13 0 26 15 11 17 7 7 18 2 1 16 8 1 17 8 2 17 2 11 25 15 10

The first four jails have preserved the same position and order as last year Of the 47 jails, 31 show an increase in the average cost of diet, and 16 a decrease. The increased cost in the majority of the jails is largely due to more liberal supply of nutritious food, and the decrease elsewhere to the purchase of articles at cheaper rates. The total value of vegetables and other products obtained from jail gardens and dairies was Rs. 1,08,147, as compared with Rs. 1,09,271 in 1894. Of this sum, Rs. 45,299 represents the value of vegetables grown, and Rs. 35,365 the value of milk supplied from the several dairies.

The total expenditure on establishment in each of the past five years is shown in the margin. The chief increase in 1895 ... 3,81,825 was under the head "Warder Staff," owing to the 1991 3,88,293 1892 payment of the local allowance sanctioned for the 3.94.399 1893 warders in the Orissa Division, and to the enter-4,11,493 1894 ... 1895 4,12,269 tainment of additional warders to supervise prisoners

employed on extra-mural work and jail buildings.

Comparing the average cost per prisoner in each jail, calculated on the expenditure under the three controllable heads of Diet, Hospital charges, and Clothing, and the death-rate per mille of all admissions it is found that there is no relation whatever between the death-rate and the average expenditure. Of the 32 jails in which the cost was below the general average for all the jails, 14 had a mortality above the general average death-rate, and 18 below it; and of the 15 jails in which the cost was above the general average, 7-had a death-rate above, and 8 below the general average.

The average daily number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 15,352, against 15,900 of the preceding year. The average number sick and convalescent or infirm fell from 2,186 to 2,034, and the number on unremunerative labour from 1,131 to 1,013. The average number employed

food whenever necessary.

on manufactures fell from 5,860 in 1894 to 5,744, but the proportion of convicts thus employed to the total number sentenced to labour rose from 36.85 per cent. to 37.41 per cent. The decrease in numbers in all these cases is due mainly to the reduction in the average daily population of the jails. The profits rose from Rs. 3,99,513 to Rs. 4,16,810, or Rs. 27 per head sentenced

to labour, as compared with Rs. 25 per head in the previous year.

The total value of pice-packets of quinine sold rose from Rs. 18,047 in 1893 to Rs. 31,833 in 1895 and Rs. 49,391 in 1894. The total number of powders filled and packed at the Alipore Central Jail was 3,760,434, as compared with 2,917,526 in the preceding year, and the profit increased from Rs. 5,091 to Rs. 8,208. Two thousand five hundred and nine post-offices were supplied with quinine, as against 2,321 in the preceding year, and 6,801 parcels of powders, to the value of Rs. 9,123, were supplied to officers in other Provinces. The success of the undertaking, however, has been so great, and the demand for quinine has increased with such unforescen rapidity, that the producing power of the Mangpoh Factory could not keep pace with it, and it has been necessary to limit the sale to post-offices in Bengal and Assam, and to discontinue the supply to other Provinces.

The Dum-Dum Subsidiary Jail was abolished after the close of the year on the representation of the District Magis-Subsidiary jails. trate and Divisional Commissioner, it being found unnecessary to maintain a separate jail there. The total expenditure on subsidiary jail buildings during the year was Rs. 13,184, against Rs. 7,082 in 1894. The number of convicts admitted direct show a steady falling off since 1892, the figures being 17,385 in 1892, 16,813 in 1893, 16,130 in 1894, and 15,072 in 1895. Eighteen convicts, or 55.2 per mille of daily The total number of under-trial average population, died during the year. prisoners admitted during the year was 13,782, and the average detention of such prisoners, 12.61 days, as compared with 11.41 days in 1891. The number of civil prisoners confined rose from 12 to 19. Of 11 convicts who managed to escape, 8 were recaptured; and of 4 undertral prisoners who broke out, 2 were caught. The average cost per prisoner in these jails was, exclusive of the outlay on new buildings, additions, alterations and repairs, Rs. 128-6-9, as compared with Rs. 71-13-11 in the case of district and central jails.

The central, district, and intermediate jails were capable of accommodating

Accommodation in jails and diet civil prisoners on the 31st December 1895. The only jails in which the average number of convicts exceeded the ordinary sanctioned sleeping accommodation were Barisal and Mymensingh; and in these cases the excess prisoners slept in work-sheds specially prepared for them. This shows a great improvement on former years, when attention was not so constantly given as at present to the transfer of prisoners whenever a jail is, or is likely to be, overcrowded. In a few jails the number of under-trial prisoners at times exceeded the available accommodation. Such cases are unavoidable, owing to the occasional influx of an exceptionally large number of prisoners. The important subject of dieting of prisoners received particular attention during the past year, and no pains were spared by the medical officers to vary diet or substitute more nutritious

Since 1889 orders have been in force for boiling the drinking-water supplied to all prisoners in Bengal jails: previously this had only been insisted on during seasons when cholera was prevalent. In 1891 a boiler was invented by Mr. Larymore, Superintendent of the Alipur Jail, in which the water can be kept at boiling point as long as desired, boiling being announced by a steam whistle. This type of boiler was recognised as an improvement in efficiency, simplicity, and economy, and it has since been introduced into most of the jails of this Province, as well as into several jails of other Provinces. Installations of the Pasteur-Chamberland filters were ordered for the Motihari and Dumka Jails, but there has been delay in their supply from England. Expenditure has been sanctioned for supplying these filters to seven other jails, selected with regard to the health returns, during the year 1896-97. Circular instructions were also issued during the year, drawing attention to the

advantages of the system of disinfection by quicklime, alum, and permanganate of potassium, as advocated by Mr. E. H. Hankin, Bacteriologist to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Chemical analyses of jail water were carried out in 'a systematic manner by Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, Chemical Examiner to Government; and, with a view to enabling medical officers themselves to compare readily the relative purity of water from different sources, permission was accorded to the purchase by each jail of the simple apparatus and instructions for the numerical estimate of microbes present in water prepared by Mr. Hankin for the use of municipalities, and for the supply of Agar Agar tubes from the Agra laboratory. Among the more important projects for the improvement of water-supply undertaken during the year were a scheme for the supply and distribution of filtered water drawn from the Ganges in the Buxar Central Jail, and a similar scheme for the Monghyr Jail. At Rampur Boalia pipes were laid down to connect the jail with the river, which has receded.

The following table shows the mortality among prisoners for the past vital statistics. two years and preceding decades:—

	number of	in per of		NUMBE	THE OF DEATHS-		DEATH-RATE PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH				
YEAR.	Daily average nu	nera.	Ratio per mille of sick,	From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total rumber of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	Remares	
1	2	3	4	5	8	7	8	9	10	11	
844 — 1853	202,418 170,938 186,335 187,184 151,682	4,669 6,912 8,850 6,531	56'4 37'2 44'6 43 0	3,036 3,146 2,017 1,552 721	10,590 13,701 8,647 9,963 5,450	13,626 16,847 10,664 •11,516 6,177	15.0 18.4 10.8 8.3 4.7	52·3 80·4 46·4 53·2 36·0	67:3 88:8 67:2 61:5 40:7		
991 895	17,289 16,875	743 716	43.0 42.4	80 31	735 432	h15 463	4.6 1.8	42.5 25.5	47°1 27°3		
Total for last	81,977	3,399	39:9	254	2,842	3,096	27)	83.3	36.2		
frand Total	932,140	27,954	43.2	10,583	49,524	60,107	11.3	53-1	64.4		
Average	17,925	755	43.2	203	952	1,155	11.3	53.1	64.4		

The death-rate per mille of average strength reached the lowest figure recorded for more than 50 years. The returns of mortality fluctuate considerably from year to year, and even from decade to decade, but the last period of ten years, viz., 1886 to 1895, shows an average death-rate of 37.3 as compared with 62.2 during the preceding decade. The year 1894 was one of the most unhealthy known, and the death-rate in the jails for that year consequently rose to a high figure; still it only reached 47.1 per mille, against an average of 65.5 per mille during the previous 50 years; while the death-rate per mille in the past year did not exceed the very low figure of 27.3. The highest death-rate per mille of average strength of all classes is shown by Dinajpur (146) followed by Chaibassa (123), while the lowest occurred at Berhampore. At the Presidency (European), Noakhali, and Khulna Jails not a single death was recorded.

The daily average number of sick among prisoners of all classes fell from 744 in 1894 to 716, and the ratio of daily average sick per mille to daily average population decreased from 42.8 to 42.3. Among convicts the highest ratio of daily average of sick to daily average population was recorded at Bogra (100.0) and Chapra (98.7), and the lowest at Purulia (8.5), Puri (11.7) and Khulna (13.1).

Although the average population was smaller, the number of admissions from intermittent and remittent fever together rose slightly, the number of deaths being almost the same as last year. During the past year attention was drawn by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India to the lessened prevalence of fever, anemia, and debility in the Panjab jails, in consequence of the prophylactic administration of quinine or sulphate of cinchonidine in daily doses to each prisoner during the unhealthy seasons of the year. Circular instructions were issued to all jails in this Province to adopt this prophylactic treatment during the unhealthy months. The reports received

do not show that any general or marked effects have been produced, but the results have been sufficiently encouraging, to judge from the opinions of the medical officers, to render further experiment desirable, and one thousand pounds of sulphate of cinchonidine have been indented for to meet the wants of the current year.

Dysentery and diarrhoea accounted for 5,666 admissions to hospital, against 6,107 in the previous year, but the number of deaths decreased by more than half, and the death-rate per mille from this cause was lower than in any year except 1891. The jails which show the highest rates of admis-

sion were Bogra (1,611), Chapra (1,238), and Rangpur (1,221).

Diseases of the respiratory organs show a larger number of admissions, but fewer deaths, than in the previous year. The jails which suffered most in this respect were Alipore with 147 admissions and 6 deaths, and Dacca with 142 admissions and 8 deaths. There were altogether four cases of small-pox, two at the Presidency Jail, one at Alipore, and one at Howrah, all in or about Calcutta, where the disease spread with virulence among the free population.

The number of admissions from cholera decreased from 110 cases in 1894 to 47 cases in 1895, and the number of deaths fell from 65 to 26. The only serious outbreak of this disease during the year occurred in the Dinajpur Jail, where 15 prisoners were attacked, of whom 13 died. The origin of this outbreak was traced to an under-trial prisoner who had been admitted two days previously from a village in which cholera was prevalent. When the second and third cases took place, the prisoners were moved into camp, and inoculation on Professor Haffkine's system was performed by a trained assistant despatched by the Health Officer of Calcutta for the purpose.

The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails (including nine prisoners released in a moribund condition) was 418, against 754 in 1894 and 541 in 1893. Of the convicts who died in jail, 110, or 274.31 per mille, were admitted in good health, 122, or 306.74 per mille, in indifferent health, and 168, or 418.95 per mille, in bad health. The death-rate per mille of average strength was 26.9 among convicts and 33.4 among under-trial

prisoners.

Medical Committees were appointed by this Government during the year to enquire into the sanitary condition of the Balasore, Chaibassa, Metihari, Burdwan, and Dumka jails, in all of which the mortality was found to have been excessive in the previous year. The reports of the several Committees have been received, and all the recommendations made have been approved by Government, and some have already been carried into effect. The system of transferring sickly prisoners for the benefit of their health to selected jails was continued during the year with marked success.

The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality occurred,

with the corresponding figures for the preceding year:—

		•	İ	Death-ra all can mil	ers per	Death-rates, exclusive of cholera, per mil		
			- {	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	
	1			2	3	4	5	
Dinajpur	•••	•••		147'A	137.5	54.5	87.5	
Chaibassa	•••	•••		126.6	239.7	130.8	132.8	
Chapra	•••	•••	!	105.7	93.2	165.7	98.9	
Bogra	•••	•••		83.8	•18.€	93.0	14.6	
Barusat	•••	•••		77.6	60.7	77.6	24.3	
Rangpur	•••	•••		63.8	59-1	47.0	P3.J	
Muldu	•••	•••		6.64	19.5	89.0	10.2	
Darjeeling	•••	•••		57.7	34.7	57.7	34.7	
Motihari	•••	•••		55-2	88*2	55-2	88-2	
Burdwan	•••	•••		54.7	71.2	54.7	61.8	
Suri	•••	•••		51.8	48.8	17.3	48.8	
Daltongani	•••	•••	•••	51.2	129.5	21.2	20.8	
Bankura	•••	•••		50.4	36.6	50.4	86.4	
Cuttack	•••	•••	•••	48.2	28.0	48.2	21.0	
Purulia	•••	•••		42.0	40.0	42.0	40.0	
Barical	•••	•••		40.8	52.1	40.8	49.7	
Jalpaiguri	•••	•••	•••	40.8	89.3	40.3	82.3	
Pabna	•••		•••	36.2	21.0	30.2	31.6	

The position occupied by the Dinajpur Jail is due to the outbreak of cholera already referred to. Of the 15 deaths which occurred in the Chaibassa Jail, 9 were from dysentery, 2 from tuberculosis, 1 from remittent fever, 1 from cirrhosis of the liver, 1 from pneumonia, and 1 from fracture

of the skull. At Chapra the Medical Officer attributes the ill-health among the prisoners to the increasing malariousness of the district. Nineteen deaths occurred from dysentery, two from abscess of the liver, and two from apoplexy. No effort has been spared to render the jail healthier, and Rs. 3,016 have been allotted for the improvement of the drainage. At Bogra four deaths occurred from dysentery, one from remittent fever, one from cholera, and two from phthisis.

The total number of boys in the Reformatory schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh on the 31st December 1894 was 562, of whom 224 were in the Alipore school and 338 at Hazaribagh. The number admitted into the two schools, respectively, during the year was 52 and 67, making a grand total of 681. Of these, 131 boys were released, 1 died and 1 escaped, leaving, at the close of the year 1895, 213 boys at Alipore and 335 at Hazaribagh, or a total of 548, of whom 363 were Hindus, 157 Muhammadans, 21 aboriginals, and 7 Native Christians. The general health of the two schools was good, only one death having occurred, against four in the previous year. One escape took place from the outer garden of the Alipore school, but the boy was recaptured, and he and two others who abetted his escape were flogged, and the warder at fault punished. No escape occurred from the Hazaribagh school.

The total number of offences committed in the Alipore school rose from 55 to 83, and the percentage of boys punished to daily average number of boys rose from 25 to 38. At Hazaribagh the number of offences fell from 336 to 322, of which 149 were of idling. The average weekly money earnings amounted to Rs. 5-15-1 at Alipore and Rs. 13-11 at Hazaribagh, against Rs. 6-1-1 and Rs. 11-9-1, respectively, in 1894. The boys at both schools were employed on blacksmith's work, tinsmith's work, and carpentry. At Alipore they were also employed in book-binding, printing and cane-work, and at Hazaribagh in weaving, tailoring and shoe-making. Gymnastics are practised for one hour per diem at Hazaribagh, and the boys have shown considerable skill in the exercises taught. At Alipore they receive one hour's instruction in gymnastics overy alternate day, and take cordially to this part of their training.

The reports received from District Magistrates in regard to the boys released during the year show that 55 were well conducted, 24 were not traceable, 7 were in jail, 12 were viewed with suspicion, and 2 were pursuing the trade taught in the school.

The total profits from manufactures rose from Rs. 16,640 to Rs. 16,679, of which Rs. 12,763 were made in the Alipore school and Rs. 3,916 at Hazaribagh. The larger profits at Alipore are due to the earnings from bookbinding and carpentry, the two chief industries taught. At Hazaribagh the greater portion of the profits accrued from blanket-weaving. The average earning per head at Alipore was Rs. 64-2-2, and at Hazaribagh Rs. 17-7-6.

The following table compares the expenditure under the several heads in the two schools during the past two years:—

		and the second s							
			ALIP	ork School.		HAZABIBAGH SCHOOL.			
HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.		Total cost		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost pe	r head.
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	18.4.	1895.
						6	7	8	
1. 2. 3. 4. 8.	Fixed establishment Diet	R4. 9,770 8,941 920 301 2,243 23	Rs. 10,191 6,657 165 796 2,261 87	Rs. A. P. 43 9 10 35 14 9 0 15 9 1 11 11 10 0 8 0 1 3	Rs. A. P. 46 11 11 30 8 7 0 12 8 3 6 0 10 5 11 0 6 4	Rs. 8,875 8,059 136 1,648 2,086 4,692	Rs. 10,217 8,896 72 893 1,295* 818	Rs. A. P. 28 5 5 25 11 0 0 6 11 5 8 5 6 10 7 14 15 3	Rs. A. P. 29 10 9 25 13 4 0 3 3 9 9 6 3 11 1
	Total	20,001	20,097	92 5 9	92 3 0	25,481	22,186	81 5 4	64 5 8

Including travelling allowance.

In the case of each school there has been a slight reduction both in total cost and in cost per head.

Cibil Zustice.

THE number of civil suits, including Divorce, Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate (contentious) cases pending on the High Court-Original Jurisdic-Original Side of the High Court at the end of tion. 1894 was 1,058, and the number instituted during 1895 was 773, making a total of 1,831 cases for disposal in 1895, as compared The number of suits decided was 883, and the with 1,701 cases in 1894. number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 948.

The number of appeals from the Original to the Appellate Side of the Court pending at the commencement of 1895 was

Appeals from the original decrees.

31, and 48 now appeals were preferred during the year, making a total of 79. Of these, 20 were 27 were decided, the decrees of the Court of first

dismissed for default and instance being affirmed in 19 and reversed in 8.

The total number of original suits instituted and decided in the Civil Courts of the Lower Provinces subordinate to the High Court during each of the last three years, and the number pending at the close of those years, are

Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court. Original suits instituted, disposed of, and pending.

shown below:—

YEAR.		on remand or review.	Instituted.	Determined.	Ponding.
1893	•••	12,998	554,090	560,169	89,981
1894	• • •	13,963	558,59 3	574,225	88,331*
1895	•••	13,663	565,642	581,118	86,536

· Revised figures.

The increase in the number of suits instituted, which was noticed in the reports for 1892, 1893, and 1894, continued during 1895. There was a corresponding increase in the number of cases decided. Of the pending cases, 1,100 had been pending for more than one year, 4,494 for more than six months, and 25,951 for more than three months, the corresponding figures for 1894 being 1,104, 3,456 and 25,335 respectively.

The following statement shows the number of suits of each class instituted in the Civil Courts during 1894 and 1895:— Classification of suits.

			1894.	1895. •
Suits for money or moveables	•••	•••	270,061	274,166
Suits under the rent law	•••	•••	223,634	223,198
Title and other suits			64.898	68,278

The suits other than rent suits and suits for money or moveables instituted during the past two years are classified Classification of title and other below: suits.

		Number of suits.		Percentage of each class to the total number.	
•		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Suits for immoveable property	•••	27,008	26,370	41.62	38.62
Suits for specific relief	•••	9,524	8,734	14.68	12.79
Suits to establish a right of pre-emption	•••	234	123	.36	·19
Mortgage suits Suits relating to religious and other en	dow	24,815	29,1 89	38.24	42.75
ments	uow-	18	39	.03	.06
Matrimonial suits	•••	612	566	•94	.83
Testamentary suits	•••	510	5 96	·78	·87
Other suits not falling under any of the p	revi-				
ous heads	•••	2,177	2,661	3.35	3 89
Total .	•••	64,898	68,278	100.	100.

Average value of suits.

The average value of suits of each class was:-

	•			18 94.	1895.
•	Suits for money or \ Small Cau	se Courts		79.6	84.9
	moveables. Ordinary		••	82.5	76.7
	Suits under the Rent Law	•••	• • •	50.9	49.9
	Title and other suits	•••	• • •	648.6	1, 361·6

The following statement shows for the ordinary Civil Courts the number of applications for the execution of decrees, which resulted in full or partial satisfaction, together with the total amount realized:—

			Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized.
			-		$\mathbf{Rs.}$
1893	•••		113,839	86,732	1,77,49,026
1894	•••	•••	111,384	90,516	1,67,88,558
1895	•••	•••	120,592	99,038	1,93,45,724

The corresponding figures for Small Cause Courts during the last two years are as follows:--

			Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized.			
					$\mathbf{Rs.}$			
1894	•••	•••	1,273	2,527	1,09,917			
1895	•••	•••	1,225	1,914	1,02,142			

The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1894 and 1895, as also the number pending at the close of those years, are shown below:—

		•	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1894	•••	•••	25,943	26,251	1,648
1 89 5	• • •	•••	23, 956	24,537	1,497

The total value of the subject of litigation was Rs. 26,73,241 in 1895, as compared with Rs. 28,49,803 in the preceding year.

The total number of cases instituted and decided in the Provincial Small Cause Courts during the past two years, as well as the number pending at the close of each year, are shown below:—

			Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1894	•••	•••	15,911	16,336	2,081
1895	•••	•••	12,907	13,748	1,567

Of 207,618 cases decided by officers vested with the powers of a Small

							Rs.	Car	use C	OU : ip	as $d\epsilon$	es:	ribed
	ifs with ju	risdiction	up to	•••	•••	•••	50	on	the	mar	cin.	28	.689.
164 Ditte		ditto	••	•••	•••	•••	100			•			were
	dinate Judi		ditto	•••	•••	•••	100			,	Celle	•,	Mere
23 Subor	dinate Judi	ges with	ditto	•••	•••	•••	600	con	itesico	1.			

The statement on the margin shows the number of appeals under section 15

High Court—Appellate Julis. of the Letters Patent Act preferred against the diction.

decrees of a Judge of the High Court sitting alone, or of two Judges sitting together, either on the Original or on the Appellate

		File	ed.		ided.	Side of the Court, and decided in the years 1894
First appeals Second printer Third printer	 	1894. 84 17	1895. 48 	1894. 20 20	1895. 47 	and 1895 respectively. The number of first appeals, that is, appeals in

cases heard by two Judges sitting together on the Original Side of the Court in which they differed in opinion, and of similar appeals from the decrees of one Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction brought before the High Court in 1895, was 79, inclusive of the 31 pending from the previous year. Of these, 47 were decided and 32 remained unheard at the close of the year. Of third appeals from the decrees of one Judge hearing second appeals, 15, inclusive of 6 pending from the preceding year, were on the files during 1895, all of which remained undecided at the close of the year.

The number of first or second appeals from the decrees and orders of the Appeals to High Court from Provincial Courts as Courts of Original and Subordinate Courts.

Appellate Jurisdiction, respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the past two years, is shown on the

			red to the	Deci	ide d.	include appeals from the Courts of Assam and the
First appeals— From decrees ,, orders Second appeals— From decrees ,, orders	 	1894. 374 247 2,163 214	1895. 402 250 2,273 173	1894. 371 224 2,5 13 200	1895. 304 200 1,902 260	Chief Court of Burma. Of the first appeals pre- ferred during 1895, 85 were appeals in contested Will cases.

The High Court during the past year decided 2,206 appeals from original and appellate decrees and 460 appeals from original and appellate orders of Subordinate Courts.

The corresponding figures for 1894 were 2,914 and 424 respectively. The number summarily rejected, dismissed on default, withdrawn or compromised, is shown below:—

		Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Summarily rejected		•••	281	13
Dismissed on default	•••	55	36	38
Withdrawn	•••	8	38	7
Compromised	•••	19	42	8
			-	
Total	•••	4.1	397	66

The results of appeals as affecting the decisions of the Lower Courts in the cases heard and determined are shown below:—

			Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Affirmed		•••	194	1,207	282
Roversed		•••	38 *	80	76
Varied		:	23	63	16
Remanded		•••	5	156	20
	Total	•••	260	1,505	394

The decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed or varied in 23.4 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees, in 9.4 per cent. of the appeals from appellate decrees, and 23.3 per cent. of the miscellaneous appeals. The corresponding proportions for 1894 were 21.2, 11.3, and 24.7 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the results of the appeals decided by the High Court as affecting District Judges and Subordinate Judges:—

	Affirm	red.	Modified or reversed.		
	District Judges.	Sub- Judges.	District Judges.	Sub- Judges.	
Appeals from { Original decrees Appellate ,,	$\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ 483 \end{array}$	114 724	20 59	41 83	
Miscellaneous appeals	150	133	64	28	

B 4

The proportion of cases in which orders of remand were passed, or in

]	Percentag	ζθ.	which the Lower Court was directed to take fur-
Appeals from { Original decrees Appellate ,, Miscellaneous appeals	1893. 5·2 13·8 5·2	1894. 4·6 9·5 7·6	1895. 1·9 10·3 5·0	ther evidence, to the total number decided by the High Court after hearing, is given on the margin.

The number of appeals in regular suits instituted and decided in the Lower Courts during the last three years, and the number pending at the close of each year, are shown below:—

Ү елк.		Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.	
1893	•••	514	19,024	20,606	12,831	
1894	•••	566	19,234	20,771	11,849*	
1895	•••	498	19,240	20,125	11,450	
			Revised figures.	-	-	

Out of 11,450 appeals pending at the close of the year, 3,671 had been pending for more than three months, and 919 had been before the Courts for more than one year, the majority of these being, as at the close of 1894, appeals in title and other suits. There were also at the same time 3,217 rent and title appeals pending for periods of between six and twelve months.

The two appeals referred to in the report for last year as pending before the Privy Council have remained undecided. Two appeals were filed during the year under report in plots of land assigned by Government for the wet docks at Kidderpore. The suits were dismissed by the High Court on appeal.

The table below compares the results of Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during 1895-96 with those of the two preceding years:—

	Olgotyvi Stirs.				A	APPEALS-			APPEALS-			Total.		
					Before	Before Lower Courts.			Before High Court.					
;	1893-94.	1894-93	5. 18	95-96.	1803-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1898-94.	1804-95.	1895-96,	
1.		3	i	4 .	5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13	
Decid d in favour of Gove :- Decid I against Government Comp omised, remanded or with- dra n. Perce tage in favour of Govern- met	63	36 13		146	47 7 18 87-03	45 12 8 78 ⁻ 9	20 • 15 8 57·1	27 11 6 71.05	18 2 4 90	20(a) 5 84	288 61 70 77·7	173 50 25 74·2	147 71 (a) 65 72·7	

These figures show that there was a slight increase in Government litigation as compared with the previous year. The results, however, were less favourable to Government.

In the High Court, 4 cases were decided against Government as compared with 2 in the preceding year. One judgment of the Court decided 17 analogous cases which were brought for setting aside the proceedings of the Settlement Officer appointed to prepare a record-of-rights relating to a Government khas mahal in pargana Singergaon. The Settlement Officer, acting under section 104 (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, of his own motion settled what appeared to him to be fair and equitable rents. No appeal was preferred to the Special Judge under the Bengal Tenancy Act, but these suits were instituted in the Munsif's Court. The Munsif held that the Settlement Officer's decision had the force of a decree, and that the question tried by him was res judicata. On appeal, the Subordinate Judge reversed this decision, and

remanded the suits for re-trial on their merits, and this order was upheld by the High Court. The effect of this decision, if it is treated as establishing a general principle, is to do away with the finality which has hitherto been held to attach to orders fixing rents in proceedings under Chapter X of the Bengal Terancy Act.

The following statement shows the results of Court of Wards' litigation during the past three years in all Courts:-

		1 893 -9 4.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		2	3	
Decided in favour of Court of Wards Decided against Court of Wards Compromised, remanded or withdrawn Percentage in favour of Court of Wards	•••	1,322 133 55 90 8	1,561 215 49 87·8	1,839 149 188 92·5

The following table shows the extent to which decretal amounts due to Government have been realized in 1895-96 and the two previous years:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1. 2. 3.	Amount under realization ,, realized during the year Percentage of recovery	Rs. 47,190 8,943 18-9	Rs 34,726 6,034 17:3	Rs. 67,188 25,753 38-3

It is satisfactory to observe a marked increase in the percentage of recovery in the past year, but there is still much room for further improvement. It has been suggested that the Collectorate Nazir should be allowed a commission of 20 per cent. on the amounts realized by him, and that when all the necessary steps prescribed by the rules have been taken, and the amount is still found to be irrecoverable, the decree may be sold by auction in the Collector's office, after due publication. After consulting the Board of Revenue, the Lieutenant-Governor has not deemed it fit to accept these proposals; but in future when sums due have been recovered by special efforts on the part of the Nazir, he will, in accordance with the existing rules, be remunerated with a sum not exceeding 20 per cent. of the whole amount recovered, and, in order to ensure that proper endeavours are made, the work of realization will in each district be placed in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector, and will be constantly watched by the Collector.

The realizations in cases of Wards' decrees during the three years are

shown in the table subjoined:—

Percentage of recovery

		1893-91.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1. 2. 3.	Amount under realization ,, realized during the year Percentage of recovery	Rs. 10,80,794 2,00,671 18:56	Rs. 8,83,083 1,51,139 17:11	Rs. 9,59,451 2,54,422 26·5

These figures are satisfactory in so far as they disclose that an effort has been made to improve on the very poor returns of the previous year. The percentage of recovery, though still very poor, has reached a higher figure than has been attained for many years past.

The subjoined statement compares the civil work of the Sonthal Parganas Civil Justice in the district of during the year 1895 with that of the two preced-

the Southal Parganes. ing years :--

	l'ear.		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of year.
	1893	•••	12,583	12,431	1,638
Civil suits	1894		13,318	13,448	1,597
	1895		13,599	13,67 L	1,620
	1893		531	502	74
Miscellaneous judicial cases	1894	•••	1,050	1,028	96
-	1895	•••	983	968	111
	1893		6,706	7,313	961
Execution cases	1894	•••	7,600	7,040	1,521
	1895	•••	8,089	8,187	1,423
	1893		19,820	20,246	2,673
Total	1894	•••	21,998	21,516	3,214
	1895	•••	22,671	22, 820	3,151

These figures show a steady increase in the civil work of the district, an increase which has been constant since 1890, while the staff of officers has remained almost the same. The total number of cases of all kinds disposed of was 22,826 against 14,957 in 1890, the average number of cases disposed of by each officer having risen from 819 to 1,250. The average number of original civil suits disposed of by each officer has risen from 477 to 749 during the same period. The civil work of the Subdivisional Officers and their subordinates is thus steadily increasing from year to year.

Money suits.—The number of institutions rose from 7,746 in 1894 to 8,372. The increase occurred chiefly in the Dumka subdivision, where it is attributed

to expansion of the business of the Marwari traders.

Kent suits.—These suits again show a falling off, the figures being 2,820 against 3,133 of the previous year, and the decrease being most marked in the Godda subdivision, where it is ascribed to the resignation of the Manager of the Barkope Estate, who resorted to this means of realising rent. A considerable increase, on the other hand, occurred in the Deoghar subdivision, said to be due to bad harvests and mutations of title of settlement-holders.

Disposal of cases.—Of 13,671 original suits disposed of, against 13,448 in 1894, 13,603 were dealt with by the officers in the capacity of Munsifs, and 68 in the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compromised, settled by arbitration, or decreed on confession; 2,356 were decided exparte, and 3,554, or 26 per cent., were contested. The total number of witnesses examined was 9,151, or 66 per case, and 2.6 per contested case disposed of.

Arbitration.—The number of suits decided by arbitration was 598, compared with 387 in 1894 and 506 in 1893. A remarkable increase under this head occurred in the Dumka subdivision, where 238 cases were decided, as against 73 in the previous year. Arbitration works more satisfactorily when the arbitrators sit in the precincts of the Court, where they better realise their responsibility, and are less liable to party influence. The increased resort to this method of settling cases is satisfactory.

Value of suits and receipts of Courts.—The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 8,81,428, as compared with Rs. 7,23,687 in 1894. This large increase is almost entirely accounted for by the institution of one suit for Rs, 1,50,000 in the Rajmahal subdivision. The number of suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value fell from 95 in 1894 to 63 in 1895. The total receipts increased from Rs. 91,777 to Rs. 1,01,803, by reason of the higher total value of suits.

Registration.

The following table shows the total number of documents registered as well as the receipts and expenditure on account of registration, and the number of offices open during the last six years:—

		Numbe	n of Red	ISTRATION	18—				\	1	
	YEAR.	Affecting immoveable property. O				Total receipts.	Total expendi- ture.	Surplus.	Number of regis- tration offices.	Average receipts.	Avorage expendi- turo
		Compulsory, Opti		tions.	Total.						
		2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs.	Re.	Rs.		Rs.	Bø.
1890-91 1891-92 1892-93		660,413 659,026 732,250	148,755 173,701 207,395	148,148 155,736 162,667	897,316 958,463 1,102,321	12,40,481 13,33,736 14,35,541	6,29,359 6,84,204 7,26,771	6,11,122 6,49,582 7,08,770	323 3.13 346	8,552 4,005 4,140	1,954 2,054 2,100
	Total	1,991,698	529,851	486,551	2,984,100	40,00,758	20,40,834	19,00,424	*****		
1893-94 1894-95 1895-96		771,531 793,887 762,304	227,377 288,115 215,579	170,845 170,723 166,625	1.169,758 1,202,675 1,144,509	13,88,184 13,52,328 13,43,589	7,86,142 8,02,031 8,03,745	6,02,048 5,50,±97 5,30,643	865 888 897	3,803 3,590 8,384	2,153 2,09 5 2,02 4
	Total	2,327,672	681,071	508, 193	3,516,986	40,84,100	23,91,918	16,98,183	••• •.	•••••	
	Increase Decrease	335,974	151,220	41,642	528,836	74,342	3,51,584	2,77,243	51	*****	*****

It will be seen that, while the total number of registrations under each head during the three years 1893-94 to 1895-96 exceeds the corresponding total for the preceding period of three years, there has been a falling off under each head during the last year as compared with the years 1893-94 and 1894-95. The fall in the total number of registrations in 1895-96, as compared with 1894-95, is common to all Divisions except Chota Nagpur and Chittagong, and is ascribed, generally, to the better harvests of the year and the consequent diminution in the number of transactions for raising money. The total receipts of the Department for the three years amounted to Rs. 40,84,100, as compared with Rs. 40,09,758 in the three years 1890-91 to 1892-93. If each year is taken separately, however, a steady decrease is observed in the receipts, from Rs. 14,35,541 in 1892-93 to Rs. 13,43,588 in 1895-96. The orders of Government reducing the minimum ad valorem fee from 12 annas to 8 annas, which came into effect from July 1893, have no doubt contributed considerably to the falling off in the last three years as compared with 1892-93, part of the decrease in 1895-96 being also due to the smaller number of registrations. The total expenditure, on the other hand, has been steadily rising during the past ten years, from Rs. 5.64,274 in 1886-87 to Rs. 8,03,745 in 1895-96, owing principally to the increase in the number of offices, and the consequent increase in the total amount of remuneration drawn by the Sub-Registrars. The average expenditure per office has, however, decreased from Rs. 2,153 in 1893-94 to Rs. 2,094 in 1894-95 and Rs. 2,024 in 1895-96.

The total number of transactions involving the transfer of estates or tonures fell from 1,03,259 in 1893-94 to 1,01.489

Sales of estates, tenures, and in 1894-95 and 98,454 in 1895-96. The number raiyati holdings.

of transactions relating to entire revenue-paying estates was 1.985, to shares in such estates 12,677, to revenue-free properties 7,660, to intermediate tonures 51,823, and to properties of other kinds 24,309.

RAIVATI-HOLDINGS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

The number of raiyati-holdings transferred by deed of sale during each of the last four years, and of purchasers of the different classes, are compared in the following table:— •

DATVATINOUDINGS AT RIVED RATES

	KA	111711	OLDING	BALF	IXED	tal Es.		BALLAT	1-HOLL	DIM(15 W		00101	00007	
				Purcu	ABERS.						Purcha	skrs.		
••	tion	79 OF	Zamind	ars.	1	1		transactions.		Zumin	dar».			
Y RAB.	er of tr	, traders	Landler heldin ferred.	Otl .lords.	Raiyats.	Others.	Total,	Number of trans	Mah: s, i moi enc	Landford heldings ferred,	ō		Others.	Tota
				5	6		İ	9			12	18	16	ł
1802-93	13,749	7,881	1,232	4,777	23,760	9, 156	17,106	125,250	16,135	3,211	7,889	87,160	12,729	1,27,454
1893-94	47, 171	8, 130	1,007	6,081	25,188	10,494	61,200	139,581	17,228	2,518	9,329	1,00,622	14,712	1,14,409
1894-95	49,898	8,608	1,072	6,358	25,919	10,929	52,886	1 \$5,805	17,896	2,772	9,092	1,02,806	15,973	1,55,539
1895-96	46 ±03	7,616	802	5,678	21,511	10,740	49,479	142,771	15.845	2,171	9,548	1,05,752	17,412	1,51,058

The number of transactions of both classes fell off in 1895-96, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, but during the past ten years the increase in both classes has been very marked, the numbers having nearly doubled in the case of raiyati-holdings at fixed rates, and nearly trebled in the case of raiyati-holdings with a right of occupancy. The raiyats formed 70 per cent. of the purchasers of the latter class of holdings and the majority also of the purchasers of holdings at fixed rates. The average price of raivati-holdings, both at fixed rates and with occupancy rights, was higher in 1895-96 than in the previous year. This is attributed partly to a greater demand for land due to increase of population, and partly to the increased acquaintance of the raivats with the rights secured to them under The recognition by the Act of the transferability of the Tenancy Act. occupancy holdings where it exists by custom and the greater security given to settled and occupancy rights generally by the passing of the Act have, no doubt, greatly contributed to enhance the value of such holdings.

The number of documents impounded by the registering officers during the past year was 2,033, of which 1,545 were declared by the Collectors to be insufficiently stamped, and 250 to be properly stamped. Excluding 64 prosecutions on account of documents insufficiently stamped, the total number of prosecutions instituted under the Indian Registration Act was 123, the same number as in the preceding year. The number of persons tried in these cases was 174, of whom 65 were acquitted, 99 convicted, and the remainder were under trial at the close of the year.

The introduction of the system of thumb impressions has been instrumental in providing evidence for conviction in cases of System of identification by false personation. All District Registrars are manimous in reporting that the system is a great safeguard in ensuring correct registration, and in preventing false personation; while several zamindars are said to have become convinced of its utility, and to have expressed a desire to introduce it in their zamindari transactions. Although many registering officers are reported to have not yet learnt to take correct impressions, they are gradually improving, and it is hoped that, in the course of a year or so, they will have acquired the necessary knowledge.

Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marworking of the Muhammadan
Marriage Registration Act.

Working of the Muhammadan
period been extended to 6 more districts, and 60
new offices have been opened. The total number
of marriages registered has more than doubled, and the number of other
ceremonies has also largely increased as compared with the total for the
previous three years, 1890-91 to 1892-93.

One hundred and one new companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,95,01,625 were registered during 1895-96, against 125 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,52,43,604 registered in the preceding year. Of these, 2 were banking companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,20,000, 28 insurance companies with a capital of Rs. 2,62,625, 17 trading companies with a capital of Rs. 43,58,000, 9 mills and presses with a capital of Rs. 86,50,000, 15 planting companies with a capital of Rs. 11,04,000, and 2 miscellaneous companies with a capital of Rs. 1,28,000. Twenty companies limited by guarantee were registered during the year, all of which were insurance companies.

unicipal Administration und Cocal Self-Gobernment.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The total number of meetings of all kinds held by the Commissioners was 215, against 183 in the previous year.

Meetings and attendance of Commissioners.

The number of Commissioners attending more than 50 meetings rose from 17 to 33. The average percentage of attendance among the elected Commissioners was 58, against 55

in the previous year.

The principal subjects which came before the Commissioners in general meeting were the temporary scheme for connecting Proceedings of Commissioners. the Suburbs with the Town system of sewers, the establishment of a dhobikhana, the improvement of cow-sheds, and the final settlement of the question of the statutory three lakhs to be expended annually on suburban improvements. Some delay occurred in the adoption of Mr. Baldwin Latham's temporary scheme for dealing with the sewage of the Suburbs, but towards the close of the year the estimates were passed and the works were commenced. Pending their completion, the night-soil of the Suburbs was trenched up to the 1st March 1896 on certain land belonging to the Port Commissioners, and since then at the Bhatchala ground near the Budge-Budge road, a site which was abandoned in July 1895 in consequence of flooding. The question of the disposal of the sewage from the Fort was also taken into consideration by the Commissioners, the suggestion being made that a sewer should be constructed connecting the Fort with the Town system of sewage, thus obviating the necessity of carting the sewage through the streets, and preventing the discharge of liquid sewage into the Hooghlya source of pollution of the river which has long been complained of. The scheme for the establishment of a dhobikhana or Public Wash-house, which was initiated by Sir Henry Harrison in 1889, was sanctioned, and the work taken in hand. The insanitary condition of many of the cow-sheds in the town, which has for years past been a source of danger to the public health, was brought to the notice of the Commissioners, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to enquire into the subject.

The loan liability of the Corporation at the commencement of the year was as follows:—

Unpaid balance of 6 per cent. debenture 5 per cent. debenture loans 4½ ditto ditto	• •••	Rs. 5,000 1,44,01,900 30,48,300	0	0
Balance of consolidated loans from Gove	rnment	1,74,55, 2 00 48,61,793	0	0 4
Tota	1	2,23,16,993	0	4

A new loan of 18 lakhs, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and repayable in 15 years, was raised by the Commissioners during 1895-96 and devoted to the following purposes:—

				Rs.
For Harrison Road	•••	•••	•••	4,50,000
" drainage (miscellaneous)	•••	•••	•••	4,00,000
,, extension of water-supply	•••	•••	•••	9,00,000
,, town and busti improvement	•••	•••	•••	50,000
				
		Total		18.00.000

Rupees 2,60,425-7-8 of the consolidated loans from Government were repaid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,38,56,567-8-8 as the loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year. Against this they had in their reserve funds and in the special fund for the repayment of the loan of 1866 a total sum of Rs. 15,61,606-5-4. Since the close of the year the Corporation have, with the sanction of the Government of India, raised a further loan of 20 lakhs, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. and repayable after 15 years.

The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the

Income and Expenditure. Municipality for the past two years:—

Receipts.

	Tecocity.			
			1894-95.	1895-90.
			$\mathbf{Rs.}$	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
General rate at 91 per cent	.	•••	16,93,235	17,45,295
Samaga rata at 2	•	•••	3,56,618	3,67,683
Water rate at 6		•••	10,69,443	11,02,295
Lighting rate at 2		•••	3,56,483	3,67,437
inghoing face at 2 ,,		•••	0,00,400	0,01,401
Total of consolidated taxation	a at 19½ per	cent.	34,75,779	35,82,710
Taxes on trades and professi	ons. carriac	es and		•
animals, &c		•••	5,41,531	5,45,274
Municipal market receipts	•••		1,30,823	1,36,996
Receipts from the sale of we		•••	1,06,905	1,25,541
Conservancy receipts	•••	•••	65,003	67,759
Road Department receipts	•••		35,621	36,177
Slaughter-house receipts		•••	44,522	45,062
All other receipts	•••		1,12,293	1,30,964
and other receipts	•••	•••	•	-,00,001
	Total	•••	45,12,477	46,70,783
			-	-
	E xpe n dit	ure.		
			1894-95.	1895-96
			$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}.$	Rs.
Interest on loans	•••		5,35,717	5,45,761
Contribution for repayment	of loans	•••	2,10,777	2,15,517
General establishment	•••	•••	3,82,427	4,01,893
Do. office expenditure	•••	•••	87,494	1,02,469
Road Department	•••	•••	4,36,533	4,28,744
Street watering		•••	90,583	86,874
Gowkhana	•••	•••	2,10,665	1,93,343
Conservancy		•••	1,43,909	1,59,152
Basti cleaning	•••	•••	97,978	98,261
Sewer cleaning and relaying	charges		71,957	97,553
Hospital and vaccination ch	arges		69,908	71,421
Suburban improvements		•••	1,22,170	1,70,228
All other expenditure from	the coner	J fund	2,58,257	4,15,759
Sewago rate charges	tino gonore		2,62,439	2,72,309
Water-rate charges	•••	•••	10,63,815	11,50,578
Lighting-rate charges	•••	•••	•4,28,277	4,17,297
THEMINE-ING OHINE OR	•••	•••	±,~0,~1	±,11,001
		•		
	Total	•••	44,72,936	48,27,159

The total income exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,58,306, the increase being shared by all funds, especially the general fund and the water-rate fund, which showed increases of Rs. 84,335 and Rs. 52,062 respectively. The increase in all the funds was ascribed to enhancement on revaluation and better collections. The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 3,54,223. The increases were chiefly under Office establishment, Rs. 18,559; General office expenditure, Rs. 14,982; Conservancy, Rs. 15,242; Sewer cleaning, Rs. 25,596; Town improvements, Rs. 50,000; Suburban improvements, Rs. 48,058; and working water-works pumping stations, Rs. 68,665.

The year opened with a net cash balance after adjustment of Rs. 4,18,315 at credit of the Revenue Funds and a deficit in the Capital Funds. During the year the total receipts of the Revenue Funds, amounted to Rs. 46,70,783, and the expenditure to Rs. 48,27,159, leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,56,376 to be carried to account; while the receipts of the Capital Funds, including a new loan of Rs. 18,00,000, amounted to Rs. 21,19,530, and the expenditure to Rs. 17,74,868, leaving a net credit balance on the capital account of Rs. 3,44,662. Excluding advances and the value of stores, the net cash balance at credit of the Revenue Funds was Rs. 2,86,819, or Rs. 1,31,496 less than at the close of the previous year.

The revaluation of houses, lands and busti in the town after the disposal of appeals filed against assessment resulted during the year in a net increase of Rs. 2,99,557. The assessed annual valuation of the town on the 31st March 1896 therefore stood at Rs. 2,01,40,565 against Rs. 1,98,41,008, the figure at which it stood on the 31st March 1895. Considerable progress was made in the disposal

of objections against enhanced assessments, with the result that out of a total of 1,996 cases, including 1,382 remaining over from the provious year, 1,105

were disposed of, leaving 891 pending at the close of the year.

The current demand of the consolidated rate was Rs. 38,15,233, against Rs. 37,61,513 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 53,720 due to the revision of assessments, but there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,88,845 remaining from the previous year, so that the gross demand for the year was Rs. 44,04,078. The gross collections amounted to Rs. 35,85,192, or a percentage of 81:10 on the gross demand, against a percentage of 81:50 in the previous year. The incidence of the consolidated rate per head of the population was Rs. 5-14 against Rs. 5-12-8 in the previous year, and that of the total municipal taxation Rs. 6-15 against Rs. 6-11-6.

The following statement shows the progress of demand and collections during the past five years:—

	Outstand- ing balance of consoli dated rate bills on 1st April.		Gross demond, meluding balance,	Gross offertion.	Percent- age on gross demand,	Arrears,
	Rs.	Rø.	Rs.	Rs.		Ra.
1801-92	3,93,898	81,01,933	37,95,981	32,16,046	84.67	5,82,285
1892-93	4,21,257	35, 14,114	39,65,431	33,12,021	83 52	6,53,410
1803-6	1,59,797	36,80,275	11,40,072	33,97,501	82.07	7,42,181
1894-95	5,06,060	37,61,513	12,67,570	31,79,917	81.20	7,87,062
1805-06	5,48 5 15	38,15,233	41,01,678	35,86,128	81.10	8,17,950

Out of the total arrears Rs. 2,11,148 were remitted or cancelled during the

year, leaving uncollected a sum of Rs. 6,06,802.

Of the total collections made in each department, 85.44 per cent. of the demand were received in the Collector's department, 83.09 per cent. in the Joint-Collector's department, and 33.10 per cent. in the Warrant Department, against 85.33, 82.54, and 32.50, the percentages of the previous year. The work of the Collector's department continued to improve, although the amount transferred to the Warrant Department exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 30,342. The collections amounted to Rs. 27,40,685, against Rs. 26,76,776 in the previous year, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year after adjustments was Rs. 84,436, against Rs. 1,08,607. The work of the Joint-Collector's department also shows some improvement. During the year Rs. 6,25,358 were realised, against Rs. 6,09,413 in 1894-95; Rs. 73,939 was transferred to the Warrant Department, against Rs. 75,503; and Rs. 27,687 remained outstanding at the close of the year, against Rs. 28,476.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The following statement compares the gross receipts under the several heads in this department during the previous two License and Registration Devears:partment.

J •••••		•				
	1894-9	5.		1895-	96.	
	· Rs.	A	. P.	Rs. "	A	. P.
Tax on trades and professions	3,44,183	14	9	3,45,564		
Tax on carriages and animals	1,44,004	4	1	1,44,739		
Cart registration fees	72,760	8	0	77,616		
Fees for the removal of trade	•			•		
refuse	61,351	2	0	64,537	2	0
License fees for cow-sheds, &c	53	0	0	5 3		0
Registration fees for hackney						
carriages, &o	19,382	2	0	19,354	6	0
Miscellaneous receipts	688	14	0	1,031	6	0
Fines under section 90 of the				,		
Calcutta Municipal Act	8,027	11	4	7,283	2	9
Fines under section 80 of the	•			•		
Calcutta Municipal Act	1,043	0	0	1,220	8	()
Total	6,51,494		2	6,61,400	13	6
			_			

The total number of licenses for professions, trades and callings issued during the year was 27,562 against 25,098 in the previous year. The number of licenses issued for carriages was 5,245 against 5,236, and that for animals 6,877 against 6,785. The number of hackney carriages registered was 3,607 against 3,594, the increase being in the number of second class carriages. During the year an attempt was made to bring about an improvement in the style and condition of hackney carriages by offering prizes of different values for the best turn-out in each class, but the competition does not appear to have been very keen, as there were only 16 competitors, all of whom obtained prizes.

Fifty-nine surveys were made during the year in connection with proposed improvements and boundary disputes, and 229 Survey. cases of encroachments and demarcation of properties abutting on public grounds, besides 378 miscellaneous cases, were enquired into and reported on.

The total receipts from the Municipal Market during the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,833 against Rs. 1,31,033 in the previous Market, lighting, printing. year, and the profit derived by the Commissioners • from this source, after paying all expenses, was Rs. 1,13,049 against Rs. 1,11,933 in the previous year. A desirable addition to the market in the shape of a new poultry range, which is estimated to cost Rs. 44,000, is now under construction. The numbers of gas and oil lamps in Calcutta at the close of the year were 6,254 and 2,046 respectively, against 6,079 and 1,953 in the previous year. The actual cost of lighting was Rs. 3,91,460 against Rs. 3,86,159, showing an increase of Rs. 5,301 due to the increased number of lamps. The electric lighting of Harrison Road is reported not to have been a success, and the subject will be re-considered in connexion with the general scheme for lighting Calcutta by electricity. The Printing Department continued to work well, and yielded a net profit to the Corporation of Rs. 4,488.

The number of fresh civil suits for the recovery of dues in which the Corporation appeared as plaintiff during the year Litigation. was 80, the total amount involved being Rs. 32,327. They also appeared as plaintiff in 52 cases pending from the previous year. Of the 52 pending cases decrees were obtained in 49 cases, 1 was compromised and I was dismissed; the remaining case is expected to be amicably arranged. Of the 80 new suits instituted during the year, 49 were decreed, 5 were compromised, and 26 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of civil suits in which the Corporation appeared as defendant was 4. Of these, one was compromised, and the remainder were undisposed of during the year. There were 15 appeals to the Small Cause Courts against assessments of houses and lands, with the result that in 6 cases the assessment was reduced by the Court, 3 were arranged out of Court, 1 was withdrawn by the appellant, 4 were dismissed with costs, and 1 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of cases instituted by the Corporation

in the Police Court was 19,785 against 16,941 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,844, which was contributed by all departments, especially the License Department, which showed an increase of 2,227 in the number of cases instituted by it over the number of the previous year. Of the total number of cases instituted, 10,064 were successful, 796 were unsuccessful, 5,328 were withdrawn or struck off, and 3,597 remained pending at the close of the year. The cost of litigation undertaken by the Corporation during the year amounted to Rs. 22,413 against Rs. 33,203 in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 3,250 was spent by the Commissioners in aid of primary education during the year, the money being distributed among 63 schools in several wards of

the town.

The total amount expended on town and busti improvements during the year was Rs. 74,084 against Rs. 76,138, Rs. 92,102, Town and busti improvement. and Rs. 1,41,730 in the three preceding years. The Capital Fund from which this expenditure is met opened the year with a balance in hand of Rs. 12,139. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,589, and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 41,663. Of the total amount expended Rs. 53,041 represent expenditure on town improvements, which consisted chiefly in the widening of Council House Street and Dalhousie Square, south, and opening several new roads, and Rs. 21,043, expenditure on busti improvements, such as the construction of roads and sowers, construction of bathing platforms, tank filling, &c. Rupees 15,441 was spent in the improvement of the bustis in Hastings. Towards the close of the year a destructive fire broke out at Kidderpore, which reduced some 11 blocks of bustis to ashes. In reconstructing these, the opportunity has been taken by the Commissioners to remodel the bustis and introduce sanitary improvements, and they have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 from the municipal fund for filling hollows and cutting drains.

The supply of filtered water was increased by 585,683 gallons a day, and that of unfiltered by 885,201 gallons. About three and a half miles of pipe were added to the distribution system for filtered water, making the entire length of water main 310½ miles. The number of previses connected was 26,312. The average daily supply of filtered water was 20,284,181 gallons, giving a daily consumption per head of the population of 50.09 gallons for the Town proper and 20.11 gallons for the added area. The length of the unfiltered water mains was increased by one and a half miles, and the total length of these mains is now a little over 75 miles. The daily supply of unfiltered water was 5,692,151 gallons, giving

a daily consumption per head of 13:43 gallons. The number of births recorded during the year 1895 was 10,945, which is the lowest on record since 1889. The ratio per Health Department. mille of population was 16.0 against 16.8 in 1894 and 18.4, the average of the previous five years. The number of deaths on the other hand rose from 22,441 in 1894 to 27,031 in 1895, and was the highest on record since 1889. The ratio of deaths was 39.6 against 32.9 in 1894 and 29.82, the average of the quinquennium 1889 to 1893. The increase in the mortality is said to be due to fevers and small-pox. Of the total number of deaths recorded, 11,345 were from fevers against 8,963 in 1894, and 2,220 from small-pox against 405. The Health Officer ascribes the high rate of mortality from fevers in the town proper to the defective condition of the sewerage system, and in the suburban area to the naturally waterlogged condition of the soil, which is rendered worse by the existence of numerous tanks and dhobas, the waste of water consequent on the introduction of the water-supply, and the want of drainage, all of which causes indicate the direction in which remedial measures are required. Of the 2,099 deaths from cholera, 1,302 occurred in the town proper and 797 in the suburbs. The mortality was highest in March and April, in which months the numbers of deaths were 326 and 394 respectively.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the use of water found to contain coma bacilli and to check the spread of the disease in infected localities. Monsieur Haffkine's method of inoculation as a prophylactic against cholera was carried on during the year, and 2,038 operations were performed. In a

note appended to the health report for the year, Dr. Simpson examined the evidence as to the efficacy of this process, and expressed his opinion that "by precise observations it has been proved that the anti-choleraic inoculations reduce the mortality in the first four days by an average of 3.24 times, and that the people inoculated after this period acquire a protection which for a year at least renders them 22.62 times safer than the uninoculated." There was a severe epidemic of small-pox in Calcutta during the year under report. disease which had taken its rise at the latter end of 1894 continued to rage till it reached its climax in March and April 1895, the numbers of deaths in these months being 770 and 564 respectively. Of the 2,220 deaths recorded, 420 were reported as inoculated, 501 as vaccinated, 3 as previously having had small-pox, and 1,217 as unprotected. During the epidemic additional medical aid was employed by the Corporation and all necessary measures were adopted to arrest the progress of the disease. Vaccination was vigorously pushed on in infected localities, and houses in which cases of small-pox had occurred were promptly disinfected, the bedding and clothes of patients being The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 54,982 against 17,335 in 1894, 88.88 per cent. of the primary vaccination cases proving successful. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea was higher than that of any year since 1889, but no explanation is given of the supposed causes.

The important question of the drainage of Calcutta and the Suburbs only within the last few months passed out of the Drainage. stage of preliminary discussion between the Corporation and the engineering experts whom they consulted from time to time. For this reason, although the subject has been discussed in the newspapers and incidentally referred to in the administration reports of the Commissioners for the last five years, no continuous history of the various phases of the discussion, and no final expression of the views of the Corporation as a whole, has yet been laid before Government. The Report on the Calcutta Drainage Works, by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, makes it clear that the drainage question, in its present form, dates from October 1890, when Mr. Baldwin Latham, a Sanitary Engineer of high reputation in England, was invited to inspect and report on the drainage of Calcutta. He arrived in Calcutta en the 11th February 1891, and left on the 3rd March, after submitting a report in which he made certain proposals, the cost of carrying out which was estimated by Mr. Kimber at Rs. 1,70,69,000. From that time till the present, Mr. Latham's suggestions, as further developed by himself in 1891 and 1895, and supplemented by Mr. Hughes's report on the Suburbs in September 1894, have been under examination, and the Corporation now have before them what may be taken to be the final conclusions of their professional advisers. In their joint report on the drainage question, Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, after full consideration, and with a knowledge of the facts necessarily much more minute than Mr. Latham could have acquired during his brief visit to Calcutta, rejected, as based upon incomplete or erroucous data, the main feature of his scheme, and concluded that it was impossible to construct an open low-level reservoir for the discharge, by gravitation, of the combined sewage and rainfall of Calcutta. The project drawn up by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber has, since the close of the year, received the sanction of Government, and its execution has been commenced. During the five years over which the discussion of the general drainage question extended, the Commissioners undertook several works urgently required in connexion with the drainage of the area added to Calcutta in 1889, which admitted of being carried out independently of the main scheme, and were, it is understood, designed so as to form part of it. Of those works, which cost altogether nearly four lakhs, the most important were the temporary project for draining the Suburbs, the drainage of the Entally block, the sluices at Chetla, Garden Reach and Chowlputty, and several large sewers.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

The total number of municipalities in existence at the close of the year was 146. Titaghar was constituted a separate municipalities, populity with effect from the 1st April 1895, and the municipality of Jamui, in the district of Bhagalpur,

The total population under municipal administration in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, amounted to 2,704,900, as against 2,725,434 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the readjustment of the limits of certain municipalities, and to the exclusion of Chanduria from the operation of the Act. The number of rate-payers was 456,050 or 3,700 less than in 1894-95, being 16.8 per cent. of the municipal population. The percentage varies from 20.2 in the Presidency Division to 13.58 in the Bhagalpur Division. The falling off in the number of rate-payers was most marked in the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions.

General elections were held in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and
Maniktola in the district of the 24-Parganas.
There were also 57 bye-elections, of which only 15
were contested. The percentage of attendance of voters varied from 78.9 at
Uttarpara to 10.6 at Tamluk, both in the Burdwan Division. Four of the byeelections held during the year failed, and the vacancies were filled by the
appointment of Commissioners under section 16 of the Act.

Constitution of Committees.

The following table illustrates the composition of the Municipal bodies in each Division:—

	Num	BER OF	MRMBERS. RACE.			CE.	OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION.								
Division.	E.s.officia.	Neminated.	Elected.	Iotal.	Europeaus.	Natives,	Government servants.	Zemindars and landhold- ers.	Pleaders and mukhtars.	Plantera	Merchants, traders, and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	8	6	7	8	D	10	11	13	13	14	15	16
Burdwan Presidency Rajshahi Dacca Chittagong Patna Bhagalpur Orussa Chota Nagpur	3 6 13 2	138 223 85 111 27 165 61 44 61	204 334 94 112 40 193 93 54 42	765 557 185 296 73 871 156 75	21 38 8 8 44 23 5	341 536 147 218 65 827 134 70 08	48 79 44 35 15 61 28 24 33	78 178 33 51 11 117 34 12	80 75 44 71 26 08 21 23	 10 2 1	67 72 13 18 8 44 16 1	12 45 13 8 9 4	45 15 8 11 10 4	9 31 6 3 1 2 6	87 62 19 29 9 23 44 6
Total	41	912	1,170	2,126	191	1,935	367	526	477	13	241	94	88	67	250
Percentage on total	2.07	42.0	65.3		8.9	91.1	17:2	24.7	22.1	.6	11.4	4.1	4.1	8:1	11.7
Percentage for 1894-95	1	45.1	54.7		9. 0	60.0	17'3	24.6	22.3	.6	11.7	4.6	4.3	2.5	11.4

As in the previous year, the lawyer element preponderated in the Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Chittagong and Dacea Divisions. The landed interest was most largely represented in the Presidency and Patna, and the trading element was strongest in Burdwan, Chota Nagpur, the Presidency and Patna, and weakest in Orissa.

There were in all 2,665 meetings held during the year, against 2,663 in 1894-95. Of these, 260, or 9.7 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 225, or 8.4 per cent., in the previous year. In 75 towns, as against 96 in 1894-95, more than one-half the number of Commissioners on the average attended each meeting.

There were Ward Committees in 17 towns against 20 of the previous year, and opinion generally is still unfavourable to the formation of these Committees, as tending to weaken the executive power of the Chairman. It has been argued that Ward Committees are unnecessary complications of municipal administration; that when the local Commissioners interest themselves in the affairs of their ward no Committees are required; and that, when they do not do so, they are useless.

The Howrah Municipality established a standing Sub-Committee for each ward of the town, and these are reported to have worked with remarkable success.

The rate on holdings was in force in 36 towns, and a tax on persons according to their circumstances and property was Assessment and taxation. levied in the remaining 110. In 22 of the former the rate on holdings was assessed at the maximum rate allowed by the law,

Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax.	Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax. Rs.
Hooghly and China Howrah Baranagar Krishnagar Santipur Kanaghat Darjeeling		Dacca Narainganj Patna Jamalpur Bhagalpur Purnea Sahibganj	8* 63 71 7 7 7

 The legal maximum in these places is 10 per cent. on the annual value of holdings, and for the rest of the municipalities in the province it is 73 per cent.

and in the remaining 14 at the rate shown in the margin. The Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality are said to be unwilling to levy the full rate of 10 per cent., for fear it should press too heavily on the ratepayers, since lighting and conservancy rates are already in force in the Municipality, and the water-rate will shortly be

imposed. It is further stated that in Howrah and Bally the existing rate is too lightly assessed. In both places extensive sanitary reforms will have to be undertaken during the next few years, and in Howrah particularly the question of increasing the resources of the Municipality must soon be seriously faced. The case of Dacca is more serious. The conservancy of the town is reported to be in a deplorable condition; the water-supply is insufficient; the drainage is bad; the funds of the Municipality are exhausted, and it is essential that a higher rate should be imposed to meet the primary needs of the town. During the year under report the Baranagar Municipality adopted the rate on holdings for the first time, and levied it as a tentative measure at 61 This has enabled the Commissioners to impose a proper assessment on the factories and large residential and garden-houses within the Municipality, and has yielded an income of Rs. 6,618 from house property. The sudden increase of taxation was at once opposed by the persons affected. The Magistrate prevailed upon the Municipal Commissioners and the objectors to agree to the appointment of an Arbitration Committee consisting of three gentlemen unconnected with the municipality. This Committee disposed of the objections and reduced the rate in many cases. Some of the parties did not accept the decision of the Committee and instituted civil

suits, some of which are still pending.

The average incidence of taxation throughout the municipalities of Bengal (except Calcutta) rose from annas 13-7 in the previous year to annas 14-1, inclusive of the tax paid on Government buildings. This is considerably below the average incidence for all municipalities in India, which, during 1894-95, was Re. 1-1-5, and the figure varying in different provinces from Re. 1-6-6 in Bombay to annas 9-10 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. If the tax on Government buildings were deducted, the actual incidence on the people would in many places be greatly reduced. In 37 towns, as against 31 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of the population. Almost all of these are in Bengal Proper; in the other divisions of the Province, Muzaffarpur and Jamalpur are the only places where the incidence exceeded one rupee during the year under report, while in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions not a single town has reached this standard of taxation. The Rajshahi Division shows the highest average incidence, as the taxation is nowhere less than one rapee a head except in Sirajganj, where the rate is annas 12-6. In 53 towns, as against 62 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation was less than 8 annas per head. It was highest in Darjeeling (Rs. 4-14-10) and lowest in Ramjibanpur and Chandrakona (annas 3-9) in the Midnapore district.

A revision of assessments, general or partial, came into force in 87 towns and resulted in an increase of the demand in all but 24 cases. In Patna there was a partial revision of assessments, which increased the demand by Rs. 8,918. This was reduced on appeal to Rs. 6,900. In Dinapore, Gaya, Arrah, and Chapra the assessments were revised by paid assessors. In Dinapore the revision of the assessments resulted in an increase of Rs. 609, and the objections were heard by Committees. In Gaya the increase amounted to Rs. 8,200. The Commissioners of the Motihari Municipality changed their mode of taxation from the tax on persons to a rate on holdings, in the hope of

YEAR.

1895-94 1896-96 raising their income, and appointed a salaried assessor to make the assessment. The assessor completed the work, and there was an increase of Rs. 800, after allowing for reductions on objection. The revised assessment does not, however, take effect until the current year.

Demands, collections, remissions, and, outstandings on account of taxes.

Under these heads the following statement compares the totals for the three years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96:—

	DEMAND.			Collec							Remissions.				
Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percen- tage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear.	Cur- rent,	Total.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	Out- standing balance.		
3	8	4	8	6	7	8	ø	10	11	12	13	14			
Rs. 4,27,689 4,93,558 4,68,780	R4. 22.81,270 23.71,593 25,27,826	Rs. 27,68,968 28,65,151 29,91,606	Rs. 9,43,143 2,74,419 2,47,870	Rs. 18.60,629 19.76,277 20,89,234	Rs. 21,03,772 22,50,006 23,37,104	56°8 55°0 53°4	81°5 83°8 82°0	77:8 78:5 78:1	Rs. 59,612 96,983 75,814	Rs, 59,372 58,144 59,450	Rs. 1,18,984 1,55,127 1,35,264	4°3 8°4 4°5	Ra. 4 86,213 4,59,328 5,19,238		

With an increase in the total demand there has been a decrease in the percentage of collections of both the arrear and current demands. The collection of arrears has fallen off by 2.2 per cent. as compared with the provious year, and by 3.4 per cent. as compared with the results of the year 1893-94. The outstanding balance has risen by Rs. 59,910. The record is altogether unsatisfactory, except that there has been a small decrease in the percentage of remissions.

In 37 towns more than 95 per cent. of the demands was collected, and

Vishnupur	•••	•••	98.28
Sonamukhi	•••	•••	98.63
Tamluk	•••	•••	8.86
Narayanganj	•••	•••	98:07
Bazitpur	•••	•••	98.7
Jhalokati	•••	•••	99.4
Cox's Bazar	•••	•••	99.8
Jagdispur	•••	•••	89.3
Siwan	•••	•••	$99 \cdot$
Hajipur	•••	•••	88.03
Sitamarhi	•••	•••	98· 5
Madhubani	•••	•••	98.1
Roserah	•••	•••	99.07
Deoghar	•••	•••	99.8
Kendrapara	•••		9 9·
_			

among them the results of the 15 municipalities named in the margin reflect great credit on the municipal authorities, the collections in each case having exceeded 98 per cent. This result was obtained without recourse being had to large remissions, and in nine cases there was no arroar at the close of the year. The good results attained by the municipalities in the Mymensingh and Backergunge districts in the Dacca Division and in the Saran and Muzaffarpur districts in the Patna Division deserve special notice, as the collection has in all cases exceeded 90 per cent. In the matter of remissions, the average percentage for the whole

Province has fallen off from 5.4 in 1894-95 to 4.5.

Several municipalities show heavy outstanding balances. In Howrah the balance rose from Rs. 87,673 to Rs. 1,16,640. The system of collecting taxes by contract under the system in force in Calcutta was introduced in Howrah on the 1st October 1895, but for various reasons did not work well during the year. The outstanding balance of Rs. 30,571 in Patna is attributed to delay in disposing of appeals, petitions, and objections, and to the presence of the auditor during the fourth quarter, which interfered with the collecting staff. On the occasion of an inspection of the Muzaffarpur Municipality, the Commissioner of the Patra Division found the collections to be most satisfactory. This was reported to be due to the practice at present followed in the realisation of the taxes, viz., of receiving money both at the houses of the assessees, if voluntarily paid there, or at the Municipal office.

The latrine-tax was levied for the first time in Kalna, Balasore, Arrah, and in parts of Naihati, and license fees for offensive and dangerous trades under section 261 of the Act in Kalna, Vishnupur, Sonamukhi, Chagdaha, Meherpur, Narayanganj, Jhalokati, and Faridpur. A water-rate of 3 per cent. on the annual value of holdings situated within a radius of one thousand feet from the nearest hydrant was imposed in the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality. Collections were made in the South Suburban Municipality under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigado Act. In Meherpur fees were levied under section 263 of the Act from milkmen, cartmen, and keepers of hackney carriages.

The conservancy cess and cart-tax were imposed within the Bihar Municipality, and the tax on the registration of carts was introduced in Roserah. The horse and carriage-tax was levied in the Chaibassa and Daltonganj Municipalities, but, owing to a strong protest by the rate-payers of the latter place against this new impost, the Municipal Commissioners resolved to discontinue it altogether from the beginning of 1897-98, and in order to make up for the loss of revenue, the personal tax was raised from annas 10 to annas 12 per cent.

The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income, and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Demotrack	Opening	balance.		uring the		d available inditure.	Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
Division.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1805-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95,	1895-96,
,1	8	8	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan Presidency Rajshahi Dacca Chittagong Patna Bhagalpur Orinaa Chota Nagpur Total	Rs. 39,468 1,73,459 50,139 25,910 50,806 1,15,833 40,008 7,156 17,252 5,09,035	Rs. 45, 276 1, 19, 741 89, 835 26, 483 19, 022 1, 43, 719 24, 215 4, 063 12, 800 4, 85, 824	Rs. 12 01,300 6,32,361 4,05,889 3,48,253 85,000 9,04,446 2,32,373 1,11,097 68,621	Rs. 16,50,686 6,14,179 8,59,232 3,49,575 90,163 6,36,991 2,36,421 1,11,751 67,918 41,16,855	Rs. 18.00,772 8,05,829 4,45,028 3,74,168 1,33,506 10,20,279 2,72,381 1,18,253 83,873 45,54,380	Rs. 16,95,961 7,83,920 4,47,767 8,76,028 1,09,125 7,80,710 2,62,636 1,15,814 80,718	Ra. 12.55,404 6,86,064 3,56,403 3,44,989 1,14,785 8,76,260 2,46,043 1,14,190 71,078	R4. 16,12,594 6,33,044 4,92,926 3,50,373 82,696 6,37,663 2,31,757 1,10,905 69,664	Rs. 45,278 1,19,736 88,535 27,179 19,021 1,43,719 26,338 4,063 12,800 4,86,669	Rs. 83,367 1,00,876 44,841 25,655 26,429 1,43,047 30,879 4,909 11,114

There was a satisfactory increase both in income and expenditure. The difference between the closing balance of 1894-95 and the opening balance of 1895-96 is slight, and is due to revised figures having been shown in the present accounts.

The closing balances in some municipalities appear to have been again unnecessarily large. Except in the few cases in which money has been allowed to accumulate for the purpose of carrying out schemes of permanent improvement, the existence of a large balance indicates inefficient control over works and expenditure. Twenty-three municipalities fell into an error of the opposite kind and were left at the close of the year without sufficient funds to pay heir, staff and meet current expenses during the first month of the current year.

The following table shows the revenue derived from taxation proper in each Division in 1895-96 and in each of the four preceding years:—

				NA.	MRS OF D	ivisions.				
TRAR.	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chitta- gong,	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	8	8	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	31
1891-92 1892-95 1893-94 1894-95	Rs. 5,43,855 5,88,357 5,71,793 5,84,253 6,00,851	Rs. 4,56,946 4,36,448 4,43,654 4,74,507 4,84,148	Rs. 1,75,379 2,03,564 2,04,781 2,12,618 2,28,726	Rs. 2,29,153 2,39,493 2,42,987 2,62,646 2,64,493	Ra. 55,208 51,169 50,206 56,418 59,216	Re. 3,83,542 4,81,908 3,92,134 4,27,627 4,53,276	Rs. 1,45,241 1,59,245 1,52,969 1,71,872 1,71,532	Rs. 65,911 76,810 62,010 82,479 80,313	Rs. 40,797 58,865 39,445 40,825 41,816	Rs. 20,98,162 21,75,359 21,79,901 23,13,485 23,67,600
Increased since 1891-93. Percentage of in- crease.	66,996 • 10.4	27,198 5•9	53,847 80·4	30,315 17·1	3,149 5*6	69,734 18·1	26,251 18 ·06	1 6,402 21 8	1,019 2·4	2,91,438 13*9

The total income from taxation shows an increase of Rs. 74,115, or 3.2 per cent. over that of 1894-95. The increase occurred in all divisions except Bhagalpur and Orissa, and was largest in Patna, Burdwan, and Rajshahi, where it came to Rs. 25,649, Rs. 16,598, and Rs. 15,913 respectively. The increase in the Patna Division was shared by all districts except Saran and Darbhanga. During the period of five years covered by the table, municipal taxation in Bengal has risen by 13.9 per cent. The proportion of increase

varies from 30.4 in the Rajshahi Division to 2.4 in Chota Nagpur; while in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, where municipal administration is most highly developed, and there is the greatest need for improvements in conservancy, drainage and water-supply, the income from taxation has risen by only 5.9 and 10.4 respectively.

The rate on holdings yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,34,269, which is Rs. 17,357, or 2.1 per cent., more than in the pre-Rate on the annual value of vious year. There was an increase in the Burdwan, holdings. Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna, and Chittagong Divisions, and a decrease in the other Divisions except Chota Nagpur, where the In the Burdwan Division there was an increase in all the municipalities except in Burdwan itself, where the decrease is attributed to the delay in disposing of objections against the revised assessment. In the Presidency Division the increase was in the 24-Parganas only, and was largest in Baranagar, viz., Rs. 17,502, where it was due to the substitution of this rate for the tax on persons hitherto in force there. There was a large decrease of Rs. 7,141 in the South Suburban Municipality, which is attributed to bad assessment and general maladministration. In the Patna Division the increase was due to revision of assessments and better collections in the districts of Gaya, Saran, and Muzaffarpur, whilst in Patna town there was a falling off, which has not been explained. In the Bhagalpur Division there was an increase of Rs. 2,863 in Monghyr town, due to the enhancement of the rate of house-tax from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to the maximum limit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The increase in income from the tax on animals and vehicles was shared by

all Divisions except Burdwan and Orissa, in both of
which the decrease is ascribed to the interpretation
put by the High Court on the word "habitually" in section 142 of the Act.

In the small municipalities round Calcutta, carts are said to be taxed by the
first municipality that can catch them, and to this cause is attributed the large
income raised under this head by Barasat, which is nearly equal to its receipts
from the personal tax, and increased by Rs. 684 during the past year. Baranagar, on the other hand, shows a decline of Rs. 2,112, owing to the amendment of the Municipal Act restricting the levy of fees to one municipality.

The revenue from the tax on trades increased by Rs. 5,817, owing to extensions and professions and trades.

Tax on professions and trades.

Bhagalpur. In the Dacca Division the decrease was for the most part in Nasirabad, where the tax on jute godowns was not realised pending a proposed revision. In Dacca town also there was a falling off, owing to the Commissioners having given the owners of the hide godowns notice to remove outside the town.

Nowhere in the Province are tells levied on roads, and in the Chota Nagpur Division there is only one municipal ferry over the river Koil in Daltonganj, the acquisition of which has recently been sanctioned by Government. All the other Divisions, except Chittagong, show an increase, the largest being in the Patna Division, where it amounted to Rs. 7,580, nearly all of which was due to more favourable settlements of the municipal ferries at Patna.

A water-rate was levied for the first time in the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, where the total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,855. The provisions of Part VII of the Municipal Act were extended to the Howrah Municipality towards the close of the year under review, but the water-rate could not under the law be levied before the first quarter of the current year. The only other municipalities, where the tax is in force, are Burdwan, Darjeeling, Nasirabad, Arrah, and Bhagalpur. In Arrah the receipts show an increase of Rs. 9,334, while in Bhagalpur there was a falling off of Rs. 1,741, or over 20 per cent., for which no intelligible reason is given.

The increase of income from conservancy rates, viz., Rs. 16,863, was shared by all the Divisions except Patna, where there was a falling off of Rs. 2,207, said to be due to the non-disposal of objections and to the collections being hindered by the local auditor's inspection of the accounts towards the close of the year.

Of the 111 municipalities in which the tax on persons is in force, 61 show an increase and 50 a falling off of income.

Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.

For the whole Province the receipts from this source declined by Rs. 13,682, which is more than accounted for by the substitution of the house tax for the personal tax in the Municipality of Baranagar. Of the other sources of revenue, the rate levied in the Maniktola, Cossipore-Chitpur, South Suburban and Howrah Municipalities for the maintenance of the Fire Brigade yielded an income of Rs. 21,882 against Rs. 29,649 in the previous year. Revenue from pounds shows a falling off from Rs. 59,085 to Rs. 58,032, while the amount of fines rose from Rs. 39,092 to Rs. 39,908.

The contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds and from other sources rose from Rs. 1,17,323 to Rs. 1,20,645. They are classified as follows:—

Purpose fo	R WHICH I	MADE.	Provincial.	District Fund.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
	1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical Education Public Works Other purposes	•••	 	2,494 1,947 10,534	35,911 200 1,633	24,129 495 9,576 23,726	72,534 2,642 20,110 25,359
	Total		14,975	37,741	67,926	1,20,645

In the 24-Parganas the Jute and Paper Mills at Titaghar contributed Rs. 2,676 towards the construction of pucka surface drains, and advanced Rs. 600 to enable the municipality to be started. The zamindars of Gouripur in Mymensingh gave Rs. 1,300 for the construction of pucka drains in the Netrokona Bazar, and Rs. 9,700 was contributed by private persons towards the cost of a drainage project in the Muzaffarpur Municipality. The District Boards in the Patna Division made the following grants towards the maintenance of municipal dispensaries:—Patna Rs. 4,800; Gaya Rs. 1,500; Shahabad Rs. 3,470; Saran Rs. 2,700; Champaran Rs. 1,900; Muzaffarpur Rs. 2,590, and Darbhanga Rs. 1,500.

The total expenditure in the municipalities of the province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 41,31,562 against Rs. 40,67,711 in 1894-95, being an increase of Rs. 63,851. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,71,117, against Rs. 4,86,669 of the preceding year. For the whole province the percentages that the expenditure under each of the principal heads bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads) are as follows for the two years:—

YEAR.	General estab- lishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conseivancy.	pə	Vaccine on	Publio Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6			9	10
1894-95 1895-96	8·8 8·7	4·2 4·4	21·8 25·9	7·2 3·9	23·4 23·3	8·7 7·9	•49 •5 1	15·5 13·1	3·6 •53

The total expenditure on office establishment shows an increase of Rs. 3,730, and that on collecting establishment of Rs. 3,730. In six small municipalities, as compared with three in 1894-95, the cost of office and collecting establishment exceeded one quarter of the whole expenditure of the year. The system of paying the collecting staff by commission was introduced for the first time in the municipalities of Baranagar, Bhagalpur, Patna, and in some of the municipalities in the Dacca Division. It seems to have worked well.

The expenditure on the prevention of fire fell from Rs. 29,552 to Rs. 20,969, the decrease being mainly in Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 10,292), due to the fact that the charges of 1894-95 included arrear payments. It is reported that some parts of the Dacca and Nasirabad towns, and a greater part of the towns of Barisal and Jamalpur, were destroyed by fire during the year. In Barisal the opportunity was taken to introduce building regulations.

The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,60,596 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,72,610.

The increase was shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong, and was due chiefly to the increase of lights. In 18 towns against 23 in 1894-95 there was no expenditure under this head, including North Barrackpore with a population of 20,980, Jamalpur (18,089) and Barh Jamalpur. (12,363). In South Barrackpore the streets were

under this head Rs. 9,96,441 was spent against Rs. 7,97,303 in the previous year, of which Rs. 8,96,583 was applied

Water-supply. to original works, and Rs. 99,858 to maintenance. The increase in capital expenditure was due to the completion of the waterworks in Howrali, which were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 8th February 1896. Since then filtered water has been regularly supplied to the people of the town through 197 hydrants. There has been a decrease of expenditure under this head in all the Divisions except Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong. In the Presidency Division it occurred principally in Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 5,228) and Maniktola (Rs. 7,630). In the former town, the main portion of the scheme for the supply of filtered water had been carried out and paid for in the previous year, while in Maniktola the fact that nothing was done to extend the provision of filtered water is ascribed to want of energy on the part of the official Chairman. The decrease in the Rajshahi Division was shared by almost all the municipalities, and was due to a smaller number of works having been taken in hand during the year. The negotiations between the Municipal Commissioners of Raniganj and the East Indian Railway Company, regarding the supply of the town with water from the Damudar river, have fallen through, since the Railway Company have selected Ondal as the place to draw their water from. No progress has been made in the scheme for supplying the town of Midnapore with water from a storage reservoir, and an alternative project of pumping water from wells in the bed of the Kalganj river is now under the consideration of the Commissioners. A comprehensive scheme drawn up by Mr. Kimber, the Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta, for supplying filtered water to the small municipalities on the left bank of the Hooghly north of Calcutta, had to be abandoned, as the cost was found to be The South Dum Dum Municipality are negotiating with the prohibitive. authorities of the Dum-Dum Cantonment to secure a supply of water from the cantonment supply. Attempts are also being made by both the South Suburban and the North Dum-Dum Municipality to obtain a similar supply from the The Titaghar Paper Mills Company have constructed a pucka Calcutta mains. well and put up hydrants for the supply of filtered water to the public. Similar hydrants have been provided by the jute factory at the same place. Berhampore, the Maharani Sarnomoyi, c.i., has given the town more than two laklis of rupees for the supply of filtered water. The supply of water in most of the municipalities in the Presidency Division is reported to be inadequate, especially in North Barrackpore, Barasat, Naihati, Gobardanga, Basirhat, Taki, and Jessore. In Darjeeling two large settling tanks were completed at Senchal, three new hydrants were erected, the dimensions of the existing pipes

were altered, two pucks tanks were constructed, new lines of pipes were laid in some places, and a piece of land was purchased for a second reservoir. A contract was also entered into for the introduction of the Pasteur filter. In Kurseong the laying of a new line of pipes was completed, thus making the supply of water sufficient throughout the year. The number of house connections has also been increased, and the tanks have been guarded against pollution. In the municipalities situated in the Dacca Division, the water-supply in most cases is obtained either from tanks or from rivers. In almost all of them the tanks have been, or are about to be, re-excavated or wells are being sunk to increase the supply. At Faridpur the experiment of constructing a large filter for the supply of filtered water from a tank is now being tried, and if it succeeds will no doubt be adopted in other places which cannot afford regular filter beds and pumps. A pure water-supply is also badly needed in Darbhanga, and a scheme based on that which has been accepted for Gaya is about to be drawn up.

The expenditure or drainage works fell from Rs. 2,73,651 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,49,559. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 75,569, and the cost of maintenance to Rs. 73,990. The decrease was most marked in the Patna Division, where the expenditure declined from Rs. 1,78,946 to Rs. 38,169. In the Patna town alone there was a falling off of Rs. 1,03,585, owing to the Patna drainage scheme having been completed in 1894-95. Muzaffarpur also shows a decrease of Rs. 43,110 on capital charges, and an increase of Rs. 7,533 on maintenance. Capital expenditure rose in the Burdwan Division owing to the Serampur Municipality spending Rs. 9,467 against Rs. 857 in the previous year, and also in the Rajshahi Division by reason of the Jalpaiguri Municipality devoting Rs 12,775 to the completion of a drainage scheme. Rs. Besides Scrampur and Jalpaiguri, the Municipalities Cossipore-Chitpur 4,364 Titaghar 2,672 noted in the margin incurred considerable expendi-Bhagalpur ... 4,414 ture on original works. In Howrah the question

of drainage is one of considerable difficulty, and the scheme prepared by the Resident Engineer is now under the consideration of the Sanitary Board.

The expenditure on conservancy and latrines amounted to Rs. 8,94,066 as compared with Rs. 8,84,861 in 1894-95. There Conservancy (including road was an increase of expenditure in all the Divisions watering) and latrines. except Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, Rs. 6,352 Rajshahi Bhagalpur, but the variation in each case was 2,557 Dacca unimportant, save for the decrease of Rs. 7,644 10,523 Patua 2,132 Orissa in the first-named Division, and an increase of Chota Nagpur

Rs. 10,523 in that of Patna. The trenching ground at Burdwan, which was converted into a garden, brought an income of Rs. 400 to the Municipal Commissioners as rent, and Rs. 150 were realised by them from the owners of private lands for night-soil deposited thereon. In Howrah the greater portion of the night-soil is removed by a train of 12 trucks making three trips a day to the Belgachia trenching ground. Some portion of the night-soil is also carried in buckets and carts to the 13 trenching grounds in the possession of the Municipal Commissioners. Nothing has yet been done as regards the disposal of the contents of cess-pools and drains. There are at present 80 carts employed for the removal of the sullage, and they make only three trips a day, and can thus remove only a sixth of the whole quantity of sullage. The Municipal Commissioners have realised the gravity of the situation. In the Presidency Division, Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force wholly in 12 municipalities, partly in 4, and not at all in 21. It has been extended to one municipality since the close of the year, and another has applied for its extension.

In Dacca itself the conservancy system is still most defective, but he other municipalities in the Division show a great improvement. In Barisal the Commissioners have given effect to the suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner by raising a part of the trenching ground above the highest flood level by artificial means. In Chittagong the conservancy is said to be grossly neglected and the condition of the public latrines extremely unsatisfactory. Comilla is the only municipality in the Chittagong Division where

Part IX of the Act is in force.

Rupees 3,02,792 were spent from municipal funds on hospitals and dispensaries, against Rs. 3,31,052 spent in 1894-95. The decrease was nominal and occurred mainly in the Chittagong Municipality, where the Municipality had contributed the sum of Rs. 30,711 in 1894-95 towards the construction of a building for the new

General Hospital.

A lady doctor was employed at the Burdwan Dispensary, and the District Board contributed Rs. 25 per mensem towards her pay. The Uttarpara Municipality granted Rs. 210 towards the pay of the female hospital assistant attached to the dispensary. The Rampur Boalia Municipality paid an allowance of Rs. 20 a month to the female doctor practising within its jurisdiction, and Darjeeling spent Rs. 240 on the education of two hill girls at the Sealdah school. In Jalpaiguri a passed midwife was employed on a salary of Rs. 30 a month with free quarters. The Barisal Municipality entertained a lady doctor, towards whose salary the Countess of Dufferin's Fund contributed Rs. 80 per mensem, and a midwife was employed by the Noakhali Municipality. Lady doctors were also employed at the cost of the Municipality in the lying-in hospital attached to the Bankipore Dispensary and at the Bihar Dispensary, and in Arrah and Dumraon partly at the cost of the District Board.

Two hundred and two vaccinators were entertained at a cost of Rs. 19,688.

They performed 105,294 operations, of which 87,743 were primary, and 17,551 revaccinations; of the primary operations, 86·3 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 87·6 of the previous year. Each operator vaccinated on an average 521 persons, and the average cost of each operation was 3 annas 5 pies. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are in force in all municipalities.

The expenditure on public works decreased from Rs. 5,86,247 in 1894-95 to Rs. 5,03,741 in the year under review. The following table compares the expenditure under the

several sub-heads during the two years:—

YEAR.		Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
1894-95 1895-96	•••	Rs. 65,736 64,652	Rs. 60,458 49,960	Rs. 4,52,097 3,86,529	Rs. 7,956 2,600	Rs. 5,86,247 5,03,741
Decrease	•••	1,084	10,498	65,568	5,358	82,506

The reduction in expenditure on roads was most marked in the Burdwan Division (Rs. 20,822) and the Presidency (Rs. 27,632). The tendency to neglect this branch of municipal business requires to be carefully watched.

The total expenditure under this head is Rs. 1,37,627, against Rs. 1,36,524

Public Instruction.

in 1894-95. The expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 57,337 in 1894-95 to Rs. 69,153,
showing an increase of Rs. 11,816, or 20.6 per cent, on the previous year's
expenditure. The increase was shared by every Division of Bengal, and
was highest in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Patna Divisions; but the prescribed standard of expenditure, viz., 3.2 per cent. of the ordinary income
of municipalities, was attained or exceeded only by the Patna, Orissa, and
Chota Nagpur Divisions. The Divisions where higher education has made
most progress show the lowest proportionate expenditure on primary education.
The Howrah Municipality drow Rs. 9,00,000, being the second instalment

of the lean of Rs. 15,00,000 sanctioned for the construction of water-works in that town. The only new lean sanctioned during the year was Rs. 2,000 to the Debhata Municipality in Khulna for the improvement of water-supply. The Narayanganj unicipality asked for a lean of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a municipal

market, and this has since been sanctioned by Government. The total loan liability of municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 24,49,638.

Embezzlements of municipal funds occurred in Baidyabati, Bansberia, Midnapore, Santipur, Kushtia, Darbhanga, Roserah, and Daltonganj. The accounts of the Burdwan Municipality have been thoroughly overhauled by the special auditor appointed under section 82 of the Act, and the defects and irregularities pointed out by him are receiving the careful attention of the Municipal Commissioners.

In the Darjeeling Municipality the number of porters and dandiwallahs registered under the Dandiwallah's Act was 726 against 1,203 in the previous year. The prosecutions numbered 29, and the fines amounted to Rs. 117 against Rs. 91-8 imposed in 1894-95. On the whole, the law is reported to have been worked carefully.

WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

As in the previous year, the 38 District Boards in Bengal contained in all 794 members. Of these, 247 were officials and 547 non-officials. The European or Eurasian members numbered 198, and the natives of the country 596. The District Boards held altogether 586 meetings, giving an average of 154 meetings for each Board, as compared with 571, or an average of 15 in the previous year. The number of meetings that had to be adjourned, and of those that proved abortive for want of a quorum, showed an improvement, the figure for the year being 71 against 89 in 1894-95.

The 103 Local Boards had 1,231 members, of whom 147 were officials and 1,084 non-officials, against 156 and 1,075, respectively, in 1891-95. Of the total number, 40 sat ex-officio members, 758 were nominated by Government, and 433 were elected. Europeans or Eurasians held 114 and natives of India 1,117 seats.

The following statement shows a further decline in the attendance of non-official members:—

YEAR.		Aver	AGE ATTEN	Average		
J KAU.		Official.	Non- official.	Total.	percentage of attendance.	
1		2	3	4	5	
1894-95 1895-96		•9 •9	4·4 4·0	5·3 4·9	44·3 41·1	

General elections of members of Local Boards were held during the year in Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Rajshahi, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, and Patna, and in all the districts of the Presidency Division. No great interest was aroused in these elections. In the Burdwan Division the percentage of voters attending ranged from 39 to 7 per cent., and in 14 thanas out of 49 the elections failed wholly or partially owing to candidates not being nominated in time, or to 10 per cent. of the electors not appearing to vote. In the Presidency Division the elections failed in 19 thanas for various reasons. In the Pabna district the attendance varied from 10 to 31.6 per cent. of qualified voters. In Dacca, out of 18,943 qualified voters, only 2,909 gave votes, and in Faridpur the elections were very poorly attended, and failed altogether in two thanas.

Occupation of members of District Boards.

District and Local Boards are classified according to their professions and occupations:-

	M	VRRN- ENT VANIS.	ZANI	YDARS,		ADEES IND	PLA	nters,		RBION-	M	VERN- IENT IONERS.	OCO	HEB UPA- ONS.	reapper.
•	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Batio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Batio per cent.	Total number of 1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards	244 147	30.7 12.1	239 533	30·1 43·2	173 321	21.7 26.3	62 58	- 7°8	9 3	1°1 *8	19 21	2:R 1:7	48 143	6.0 11.8	70 4 1,831

There was little change in the powers exercised by Local Boards. In

Powers of Local Boards.

Midnapore they were charged with the improvement of water-supply, and in Hooghly with the control of sanitation, in consequence of the formation of Union Committees in those districts. The supervision of the village roads was made over to the Thakurgaon Local Board in Dinajpur during the year, and the district roads, which had been in charge of the Local Boards in Pabna, were resumed by the District Board. In Faridpur, Local Boards were for the first time entrusted with the control of primary education.

The Union Committee system was further extended during the year. the Burdwan Division altogether 21 Unions were Union Committees. started—6 in each of the two districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, 5 in Hooghly, and 4 in Howrah. In the Presidency Division there were 22 Unions—3 in the 24-Parganas, 4 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore, and 6 in Khulna. In the Chittagong Division 5 Union Committees were formed in the Tippera district during the year. Of the Unions formed, the area varied from 3 to 23 square miles, the average being 10; and the population from four thousand to twenty-three thousand, with an average of The Committees were for the most part entrusted with the 11,200. control of pounds, villago roads, sanitation, and water-supply. In regard to primary schools, their authority was restricted to inspection, and no power of control was conferred upon them. The income of the Union Committees consisted of (a) net pound receipts, (b) a consolidated grant from the District Board for village roads, sanitation and water-supply, and (c) funds raised under section 118 of the Act. The amount available from these sources for expenditure on public purposes varied from Rs. 215 to Rs. 2,400 a year, the average being Rs. 558.

The following statement shows the principal items in the income and expenditure of District Boards during the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

		Income.		
			1894-95.	1895-96
			${f Rs.}$	${f Rs.}$
Provincial Rates	•••	•••	35,60,402	36,27,156
Interest	٠	•••	37,616	35,102
Pelice (including pounds)	•••	•••	4,36,693	4,15,947
Education	•••	•••	54,953	53,836
Medical	***	•••	28,93 0	24,489
Scientific and other Mino	r De	partments	5,425	6,692
Stationery and Printing	•••	•	•••••	1,027
Miscellancous	•••	•••	1,99,526	1,81,023
Irrigation-Minor Works	and		14,475	15,224
Civil Works (including fer		•••	10,43,703	10,89,183
Contributions	•••		5,02,999	5,13,192
Debt	•••	•••	7,90,261	8,08,115
1	otal	•••	66,74,986	67,70,986

Empenditure.

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			· Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	•••	••	*****	• 2
Administration	•••	••	2,94,974	2,97,949
Police (pounds)	•••	••	27,215	16,909
Education	***	••	11,28,359	12,26,642
Medical	•••		1,51,912	1,92,810
Scientific and other Mine	or Departs	nents	9,075	11,277
Superannuation allowance	ne and no	neion	2,978	
Stationery and Printing	-			4,171
Miscellaneous	•••	4 10	50,632	50,495
Famine Relief	•••		53,319	71,354
		••	26,621	664
Minor Works and Navig	ation		8,782	3,618
Civil Works	•••		41,72,578	44,71,881
Contributions	•••	•	••••	2,730
Debt	•••	••	7,24,120	7, 36,25 0
Interest on Debt	•••	() •	26,702	10,702
	Total		66,77,267	70,97,463

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 17,32,181 against Rs. 17,34,461 in the previous year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 67,70,987 against Rs. 60,74,986, and the charges to Rs. 70,97,463 against Rs. 66,77,267. The year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 14,05,689, of which Rs. 3,36,971 consisted of deposits, against Rs. 3,52,645 in the previous year. The District Funds of Burdwan and Midnapore had deficit balances of Rs. 8,097 and Rs. 1,339, respectively, owing to the income from road cess falling considerably short of the estimate. The closing balances amounted to more than half of the year's income in Bogra, Tippera and Malda, and to more than onethird in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Noakhali, Bhagalpur and Cuttack.

The proceeds of the road cess, less the cost of collection and of periodical revaluation, form the receipts under the head of INCOME. Provincial Rates. The increase was attributed Provincial rates.

generally to better collections.

The decrease in receipts from interest occurred more or less in every district, but chiefly in Midnapore, Saran, and Hooghly. Interest. In Midnapore the cess collection during the year

was bad, and this was said to have reacted on the realisation of interest.

The statement below shows the number of Pounds. pounds and their income during the past three

years:—

Year.			No.	[Income.
				Rs_{ullet}
1895-96	•		3,583	4,15,947
1894-95		•••	3,514	4,36,693
1893-94		• • •	3,456	4,50,009

of inducing substantial men to come forward as lessees; the injudicious opening of new pounds; the mismanagement of the Local Boards, and the unpopularity among farmers of the elaborate forms and frequent inspections recently prescribed.

Regular inspections of pounds were made during the year by Government and District Board officials, viz., District Magistrates, Subdivisional Officers, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and also by the Sub-Overseers and Pound Inspectors employed by District Boards. The new pound forms were in use in all districts except Bankura and Midnapore, where they have been introduced since the close of the year. They were said to be too intricate for the lessees, who were usually illiterate men. The system of triennial settlement was reported to have worked satisfactorily in Rangpur, but to have failed in Rajshahi, Pabna, and other districts, because profits varied greatly and lessees would not risk more than a year's income.

The income from Education declined from Rs. 54,933 to Rs. 53,836.

The decrease occurred in the Dacca, Chittagong, and Patna Divisions, and was due to casual varia-

tions of no special importance.

The income under the head of Medical also fell off. The decrease occurred chiefly in Hooghly and in Monghyr. In Hooghly the receipts of 1894-95 were swollen by a sum of Rs. 4,578 received from the bequest of the late Dr. Bholanath Bose for the construction and maintenance of the Mandlai Dispensary. In Monghyr some new dispensaries were started in 1894-95, and a large amount of advance subscriptions and donations was received; but after the dispensaries had been opened enthusiasm abated, and the subscriptions fell off. In Balasore also there was a decrease of over Rs. 800, which was said to have been due to subscriptions not having been realised in full, and to the small amount of the sale-proceeds of intestate property of in-door patients. The increase in Patna was attributed to the receipt of a sum of Rs 2,000 as a gift from the Zamindar of Rajgir for the construction of a new building for the dispensary there.

The receipts under the head of Scientific rose from Rs. 5,425 to Rs. 6,692.

Nearly half of the receipts were contributed by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, and consisted of a sum of Rs. 3,294 paid by Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore, K C.S.I., for sanitary and conservancy arrangements in the

Ganga Saugor fair.

The decrease of Rs. 18,503 in Miscellaneous receipts was mainly due to recoveries on account of the cost of collecting arrear cesses not having been credited during

Canal revenue in Chittagong rose from Rs. 14,255 to Rs. 15,004, while in the 24 Parganas Rs. 220 was received for a fishery in the drainage channel along the Diamond Harbour Road from Serakoli to Sonamukhi.

The receipts from tolls on ferries increased in the majority of districts where the unexpected inspection of ferries by Government and District Board officers was productive of good results. No serious complaints were made during the year against farmers on the ground of overcharge or negligence. In one case, however, in the 24-Parganus, a farmer was found levying tolls at higher rates than those authorised, and steps were taken to prevent the recurrence of this practice. In Balasore some prosecutions were instituted against persons opening private ferries within two miles of public ferries. In several districts the condition of the ferry boats, landing stages and approaches was said to have been improved. In Tippera and Noakhali Inspectors of pounds and ferries were appointed, and in the latter district this led to many furners being punished.

The receipts under the head of grants made by Government, local bodies or private individuals for special works rose from Rs. 6,37,133 to Rs. 6,63,209

owing mainly to the increased grants made by Government.

The contributions made by Government to equalize the assets and charges of the several District Boards rose from Rs. 5,02,349 to Rs. 5,10,907. The increase was partly due to the additional grants made by Government to meet the salaries and travelling allowances of the Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools, whose services were transferred to the District Boards during the year, and partly to the additional allotments which were made by Government for primary education.

During the year the District Boards of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jalpaiguri obtained loans from Government of Rs. 20,000, Rs. 15,000, and Rs. 10,000, respectively, for the improvement of certain district roads. The District Board of Muzaffarpur also received a loan of Rs. 80,000 for the construction of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gandak river at Akhra Ghat on the road from Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi.

The cost of general administration increased from Rs. 2,94,974 to Rs. 2,97,949. The increase was attributed to the grant of annual increments to employes, the payment of increased charges for establishment in offices of account, control and audit, expenses incurred in temporary establishments and heavier expenditure on account of travelling allowance and office contingencies.

Pension and Provident Fund Position and Provident Fund Rules.

Pension and Provident Fund Position and gratuity rules for officers transferred from pensionable service under Government or the late Road Cess Committee were also passed in all districts except Faridpur,

where no such rules were necessary.

The decrease of expenditure under the head of pounds was largest in Champaran, where the expenditure was Rs. 1,758 against Rs. 8,159 in 1894-95, owing to most of the pounds being farmed out in June, and the rest from the beginning of the year. The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 11,28,359 to Rs. 12,26,642, being an increase of Rs. 98,283, to which all the heads in the table contribute, except training and

special schools.

Faridpur.

The average expenditure on education incurred by the District Boards during the year was 23·1 per cent. of their ordinary income against 21·5 in 1394-95 and 20·6 in 1893-94. In all the districts of the Patna Division, and in the Birbhum, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Backergunge, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea districts, the expenditure was below the provincial mean. The highest figures are shown against Faridpur (40·6), Balasore (40·3), Bankura (39·6), Hooghly (37·1), Cuttack (36·8), Dacca (36·2), Pabna (36·0), Puri (32·2), Malda (31·2), Nadia (30·9) and Burdwan (30·1). Taking next the proportion spent on primary education, Balasore had a ratio of 31·7, Faridpur 30·4, Cuttack 28·6, Bankura 27·7, Dacca 25·7 and Hooghly 25·1. In Jalpaiguri, Shahabad and Muzaffarpur the proportion was below 10 per cent. of income.

Out of the total expenditure on education, 47.4 per cent. was devoted to primary schools, 21.5 to inspection and 21.1 to middle schools. During the past year there was an increase under all heads except those classed as "Miscellaneous." The increase in inspection charges was divided among the districts to which the services of certain Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools were transferred. It was largest in the 24-Parganas, owing to the number of the Sub-Inspectors transferred to that Board being two in excess of that transferred to the other Boards. The expenditure on middle schools under direct management rose from Rs. 47,601 to Rs. 76,298 during the year, an increase which was shared by all districts except Bankura, Howrah, Mymensingh and

Technical schools were maintained in the Burdwan, Howrah, Midnaporo, 24-Parganas, Rangpur, Pabna, Backergunge, Technical and other schools. Mymensingh and Purnea districts. Burdwan, Pabna and Rangpur were affiliated during the year to the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College. The Maisadal Raja's Technical School, which was under the management of the District Board of Midnapore. was said to have been doing better than before. Classes were opened for teaching thecretical subjects, scholars of a better stamp joined the school, and it was proposed to procure better artisan instructors and to introduce an improved style of workmanship. The Sonarpur Technical School, under the management of the District Board of the 24-Parganas, proved a failure, and was abolished at the close of the year. Scholarships tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College were granted by the District Boards of Mymensingh, Backergunge, Noakhali, Cuttack and Puri. An Apprentice Department was opened during the year in the Comilla Artizan School, which was affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College. The District Board of Noakhali founded a scholarship of Rs. 10 to be held at the Calcutta School of Art, but no candidate came forward. Scholarships tenable at the Bihar Industrial School, which was amalgamated during the year with the Government Survey School, were granted by all the District Boards in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, with the exception of

The District Board of Cuttack paid Rs. 107 during the year to the boys receiving education in the Jobra Workshop, and the District Board of Balasore Rs. 120 to the student sent by that body to the Calcutta School of Art.

The District Boards of 24-Parganas, Jessore, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Patna, Shahabad, Female medical education. Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Cuttack, and Puri granted scholarships to female medical students. Scholarships were also offered by the District Boards of Burdwan, Midnapore, Jessore, Noakhali, and Tippera, but no candidates came forward. The Gaya District Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 492 during the year in the training of dhais in the female ward of the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital. The Monghyr District Board paid a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem to Mrs. Swinden, who was prosecuting her studies in the Calcutta Medical College. The District Board of Faridpur continued its grant of Rs. 20 a month to the female nurse

sent to the Campbell Medical School.

The expenditure under this head showed an increase of Rs. 40,898, chiefly under dispensaries, sanitation, and vaccination, to which all districts contributed, except Midnapore, Hooghly, Pabna, Chittagong, Gaya, Saran, and Bhagalpur. The District Board of Burdwan resolved to open a dispensary at Purbasthali, one of the most unhealthy places in the district, where the death-rate in 1895 was 33.99 per thousand of the population, at a cost of Rs. 780 a year. The Board also decided to contribute Rs. 100 a year to the municipal dispensary at Ranigani. The management of the Nayabasan dispensary, which had hitherto been in the hands of the Midnapore District Board, was taken over by the Maharaja of Moharbhanj. The Polba Charitable Dispensary, which used to be maintained by the Hooghly District Board, was abolished during the year. Owing to an outbreak of malarial fever within the jurisdiction of the Singti outpost, a charitable dispensary was temporarily established there by the Howrah District Board. In addition to the five dispensaries established by the District Board of Rajshahi last year, that body resolved to establish two other dispensaries, one at Kalam in thana Singra, and the other at Durgapur. Four new dispensaries were built by the District Board of Bogra. opened by Babu Nandalal Sen of Baldhana, in the Manikganj subdivision, came during the year under the management of the Dacca District Board. The attendance at the Boalia dispensary was said to have increased during the year owing to the action of the Board in placing Mrs. Bonotoshini Chandra in charge of the female and child-patients. The District Board of Mymensingh established two new dispensaries at Dhalla and Dighpait in addition to the five opened last year. The District Board of Monghyr opened four new dispensaries during the year. They also took over the management of the Jamui dispensary and employed an extra native doctor in the local hospital. The Backergunge Board opened six, and the Noakhali Board two, new dispensaries during the year. The District Board of Puri took over the management of the Pipli dispensary, which had hitherto been maintained by the Puri Lodgingbouse Fund. The District Board of Tippera continued its contribution of Rs. 50 a month to the Faizunnissa Zanana Hospital for a lady doctor, and appointed four Civil Hospital Assistants to travel about with medicines and treat the The Chittagong Board provided funds for sending sick in definite areas. women to the Eden Hospital · in Calcutta to be trained as midwives, but no candidates came forward. The lady doctor employed by them was said to work hard and to be very popular. In Champaran grants-in-aid to two dispensaries were sanctioned, and in Muzaffarpur a police outpost was purchased and fitted up as an out-door dispensary. The Shahabad District Board contributed towards the salaries of the midwives supported by the Dumraon and Sasaram Municipalities. The Board also appointed a lady doctor at Arrah on a salary of Rs. 55 per mensem, whose services were said to be in demand among The Saran District Board paid Rs. 538 during the year to a midwife entertained at Chapra for the treatment of female patients. The District Board of Burdwan contributed half of the pay of the lady doctor employed at the municipal dispensary at Burdwan. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,256 were realized for the establishment of a branch Lady Dufferin

Hospital at Suri, and the District Board of Birbhum guaranteed a monthly contribution of Rs. 20. The Bankura and the Hooghly District Boards contributed Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,200, respectively, towards the maintenance of a branch of the Lady Dufferin Hospital. The District Boards of Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, and Jessore continued to contribute to the pay of midwives at the head-quarter stations. The District Board of Mymensingh employed midwives at Tangail and Kishorganj and a lady doctor at Mymensingh. The Faridpur Board contributed Rs. 220 towards the pay of the nurse attached to the dispensary at Rajbari. The Chittagong District Board sent a boy to study at the Bengal Veterinary Institution on a monthly stipend of Rs. 8. He is reported to have passed the first-year examination, and a second candidate has since been selected. The Purnea District Board sanctioned an annual contribution of Rs. 500 for the maintenance of the Zanana Hospital at Purnea.

The total expenditure of the year on Sanitation amounted to Rs. 99,640

Sanitation.

1895-93. **1894-95.** Rs. Rs. Improvement of water-supply ... **63,768** 65.891 of village sites 8,247 2,598 Conservancy of towns and villages **598** 457 7,560 Sanitation at fairs ... **8,83**0 16,071 Other sanitary expenditure 12,202 Total 86,585 99,640 against Rs. 86,585 in 1894-95, as shown in the margin. On the improvement of water-supply the largest expenditure was incurred in the Dacca Division, viz., Rs. 16,910, and the smallest in the Orissa Division (Rs. 1,164). The minimum limit of Rs. 5,000 prescribed in last year's Resolution was attained only in Mymensingh and Monghyr, where the

expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,278 and Rs. 7,857 respectively. In the Patna Division Rs. 16,004 was spent on constructing and improving wells. The total amount spent on other sanitary objects was Rs. 16,071 against Rs. 12,202 in 1894-95. The largest expenditure was incurred in the Noakhali district, where a sum of Rs. 4,563 was spent in putting drain-pipes on roads, and cutting, clearing and doepening drains and boat passages. The District Board of Saran spent Rs. 3,568 on the sanitation of the Sonepur and four other fairs, and in the 24-Parganas a sum of Rs. 3,219 was laid out on the sanitary and conservancy arrangements of the Ganga Saugor mêla.

The District Board of Pabna maintained two bulls at Pabna and at Sirajganj at a cost of Rs. 196 for the purpose of improving the broad of cattle in the district. The stallion belonging to the Shahabad District Board,

stationed at Buxar, served 20 mares against 28 and 38 mares in the previous two years. Towards the close of the year the Champaran District Board purchased an Arab pony stallion through the Civil Veterinary Department at a cost of Rs. 1,010; but the animal proved unsuitable, and the Board negotiated for its return.

The expenditure on famine relief amounted to Rs. 664, representing advances granted in Faridpur two years ago to distressed women for husking paddy, which were written off as irrecoverable during the past year.

The following table shows the expenditure on public works as compared civil works. with that of 1894-95:—

YEAR.	Ferry estab- lishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original works,	Repairs.	Establish- ment and contingen- cies.	T DO IN MILE	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works,	Total
1	. 3	3	4	В	6	7	8	9
1894-95 1895-96 Difference	Rs. 38,608 •5,682 +7,074	Rs, 12,23,763 14,09,268 +1,85,505	Rs. 22,09,255 23,11,022 +1,01,767	Rs. 6,27,780 6,25,847 —983	Rs. 25,144 21,888 —3,256	Rs. 40,725 51,975 +11,250	Rs. 7,303 5,118 —2,105	R.n. 41,72,578 44,71,881 +2,99,303

The increase of Rs. 2,99,303 affected all the heads except Establishment and Contingencies, Tools and Plant and Drainage Works, the largest increase being under Original Works. The Muzaffarpur Board spent the largest sum

on Original Works owing to the construction of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gandak at a cost of Rs. 80,000 borrowed from Government.

The expenditure on village roads in each Division during the past two

· Village Roads. 1894-95. 1895-96. Rs. Rs. 40,261 Burdwan Division 31,847 43,957 40,418 Presidency ••• 27,273 28,691 Rajshahi **6**3,**4**0**3** 63,433 Dacca 19 49,196 50,149 Chittagong ** 74,925 Paina 67,335 19 39.618 42,105 Bhagalpur 17,927 Orissa 22,389 3,61,718 Total 3,36,449

years is shown in the margin. in last year, the expenditure was highest in the Patna Division, where a total length of 5,725 miles was maintained at an average cost of 13.08 per mile. Of the Bihar districts Saran stands first with 1,694 miles costing Rs. 16,826, and Champaran last with 322 miles and an expenditure of Rs. 1,821. In four out of the seven districts of the Patna Division, viz., Patna, Gaya,

Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, the maintenance of the village roads cost more than Rs. 10 a mile, and in the last-mentioned district the cost was as much as 25.48. Even this figure was exceeded in the Rampur Hat subdivision of Birbhum, where the average cost of maintaining a mile of village road reached the high figure of Rs. 91. The amount spent on village roads by the District Board of Puri was very small, viz. Rs. 1,570, or 6 per cent. of the expenditure on roads; while in Balasore it was 20 per cent. and Cuttack 25 per cent. In Jalpaiguri only Rs. 271 was spent.

The District Board of Dacca spent a sum of Rs. 937 on the improvement of the river Buriganga, on which the town Water Communications. of Dacca stands. Acting under the advice of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, the Board erected spurs on the banks of the river with a view to divert the main current in the river from the right to the left bank, and to cut away the big char opposite the town. Nawab Ashanullah Khan Bahadur contributed Rs. 15,000 for the purpose, and the Dacca Municipality Rs. 500. The Faridpur District Board spent Rs. 3,045 in opening out Dignagar khal, which facilitates boat communication between the Sadar station and Madaripur. The District Board of Backergunge improved the roadside cut between Mahilara and Palardi on the Barisal-Palardi road at a cost of Rs. 3,874. The navigable channels in Noakhali were cleared of obstructions to the passage of boats during the rains, and the drain from Ramganj to Alipur Bil was deepened and extended so as to assist the passage of boats during the rains. Steam communications were supported or promoted by the District Boards of Dacca, Backergunge, Pabna and Noakhali.

The expenditure incurred by the several District Boards in the maintenance of trees on the sides of the district roads, Miscellaneous Public Improve and in replacing by new ones the trees that had ments. withered, is shown below:—

	$\mathbf{Rs.}$		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Monghyr Shahabad Pabna Bogra Bhagalpur Mymensingh Hooghly Gaya	ı 1,994	Burdwan Tippera Dacca Noakhali Jessoro Chittugong Saran 24-Parganas	955	Dinajpur Rangpur Jalpaiguri Birbhum Nadia Patna Champaran Purnea	892 799 749 691 675 563 533 412	Faridpur Howrah Murshidabad Rajshahi Midnapore Malda Bankura	370 302 194 191 189 98 80

The District Board of Dacca also laid out Rs. 322 on the maintenance of the Government land at Narainganj. The Faridpur Board subsidised the Telegraph Department for the telegraphic communication between Faridpur and Madaripur and intermediate places. The District Board of Backergunge maintained jetties at Bhola and Patuakhali at a cost of Rs. 172. The District Board of Purnea spent Rs. 841 in taking gauge-readings of the river Kusi aud on other works in connection with the Kusi survey, and Rs. 740 in repairing the Belwa embankment. The Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, reported favourably on the agricultural operations in the Shahabad district.

In Hooghly, the feeder road from the Haripal railway station to the village of Bhanderhatti was completed during the Railway Feeder Roads. year. The extension of the Galsi feeder road was completed by the Burdwan Board during the year. The feeder road to the Bengal Duars Railway from Lataguri to Tandu basti, for which Government gave a grant of Rs. 11,200 to the District Board of Jalpaiguri, was started during the year. The bridging and improving of the road from Dupchanchia to the Nawabganj railway station in Bogra was completed, and the road from Pabna to Sara was still further improved. The road between Barasat and Barrackpore, which connects the Bengal Central Railway with the East Indian Railway, was metalled at a cost of Rs. 30,000. The construction of the road from Taragonia to Bharamara, for which a grant of Rs. 20,000 has been promised by Government, will, it is stated, be taken in hand next cold weather. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial Revenues for the completion of the feeder road from Tangi to Kaliganj on condition that the District Board of Mymensingh spend Rs. 5,000 in excess of the sum already spent by that Board on the road. Several small feeder roads were complete, while surveys for new roads of this description were undertaken in many places.

Survey operations were commenced during the year by the East Indian Railway in connection with the project of a railway Railways and Tramways. from Burdwan to Katwa. The District Board of Burdwan guaranteed an annual subsidy, not exceeding Rs. 10,000, in order to make up the deficit in the event of the dividends falling below 4 per cent. The proposal for a light tramway from Suri to Sainthia or Ahmedpur was dropped, as the project for the construction of the Baidyanath, Bhagalpur and Ahmedpur Railway was taken up by the East Indian Railway Company. The Midnapore Board granted cortain concessions to Mr. E. F. Keighly for the construction of a tramway trom Chandrakona to Barisa sid Ghatal. A tramway from Howrah to Amta is under construction. The proposal to construct a steam tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is under the consideration of the District Board of the 24-Parganas. Messrs. Martin and Company, who have obtained the contract for the construction of the steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar, have already finished all the field work, and are now engaged in preparing detailed drawings and estimates for submission to Government. A commencement has been made since the close of the year of the earthwork on the feeder line of rail from Raxaul to Segowli, the concession of which has been granted to Sir William Hudson, K.C.I.E. The question of constructing a tramway to connect Bakhtiarpur on the East Indian Railway with Bihar has been taken up by the Patna District Board. A project for the drainage of the villages in the unhealthy than of Purbas-

thali in Burdwan is under the consideration of the District Board of Burdwan. The drainage canal from Dinajpur to Gouripur was maintained and cleared from obstructions In Rangpur, two permanent float bridges were constructed during the year. over the Rangpur drainage canal at a cost of Rs. 1,358. The Kurigram and Nilphamari drains were also maintained by that Board. The District Boards of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad spent in all Rs. 1,636 in the improvement of drains. The Backergunge District Board resolved to make continuous sidecuttings along all the new roads to be constructed for facilitating the free flow of water. The District Board of Mymensingh took up the question of draining the Salimkhali khal which passes through the Bajitpur Municipality. In Noakhali, roadside drains were cleared and channels and khals deepened at a cost of Rs. 4,563. Drain-pipes were put on several roads for the passage of surface water, and an old culvert on the Ichakhali road renewed and its waterway greatly enlarged.

A Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 was introduced into Council towards the close of the year. Its immediate object is to enable District Boards to devote some portion of their funds to the of horse and cattle diseases. The opportunity has been taken to remove certain omissions in the sections of the Act which deal with the original elections of

members of District and Local Boards, the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and the filling of casual vacancies in such Boards and offices; and a clause has been inserted in section 138, empowering Government to prescribe by what authority disputes relating to elections shall be decided. District Boards are also authorised to spend money on the training and employment of medical practitioners and the promotion of free vaccination. The scope of the Bill has since been enlarged by including in it provisions enabling Union Committees to levy a local rate for water supply and other village purposes and giving to District Boards the power of imposing tolls subject to certain restrictions. Opinions have been invited on these and other points, and are now under consideration.

larine.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

The following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels shipping. during the past three years:—

		rrivals.	Departure	Average.
	1893-94	813	823	2,776
Steamers	. 1894-95	863	869	2,843
	1895-96	909	904	2,958
	(1893-94	178	190	1,751
Sailing ships	. { 1894-95	166	173	1,751
~	. { 1894-95 1895-96	118	129	1,691

It is evident from these figures that steamers are steadily supplanting sailing vessels in the Calcutta trade.

The following statement shows the number of steamers and sailing vessels drawing 21 feet and upwards, piloted inward and outward, during the last two years:—

10.00	21	-23	222	2-23	2:	3-24	2	4-25	25	-20	ł	1-27	То	TAL.
	Inward.	Out ward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward,	Outward.
1	2	3	4	5	a	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Steamers { 1895-96	45 40	67 98	41 55	87 100	48 41	145 141	25 12	111 65	:::	31 18	:::	9	159 157	450 437
Sailing vessels { 1895-96 1894-95	20 33	34 39	22 34	23 40	2 3	4 10	2	1 1	"ï			:::	46 71	62 90

The large increase in the number of the deeper draught steamers using the Port during the year is noticeable.

There were 29 groundings and 3 collisions, against 16 groundings and 12 collisions in 1894-95. Of the former, 13 were accidental, 5 attributed to the fault of pilots, 4 caused by changes in the channels, and 2 unimportant. In the remaining five cases the pilots were not held to blame. The enquiries into the collisions showed that one case was accidental, and that the other two cases were not caused through any fault of the pilots.

Damage was caused in two cases of grounding and in all three cases of collision.

The percentage of casualties to vessels was 1.55, against 1.35 in the previous

year. In 1893-94 it was 1.59.

Forty-five preliminary enquiries were held by the Port Officer during the year. Two of these were referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry, of which one was further referred to a Marine Court, held under Act XII of 1859, by which the pilot was acquitted. In the other case, the pilot was warned to be more careful in future. In addition to the above, two other Departmental Courts were held during the year. One was to investigate a charge of drunkenness against a licensed Senior Master Pilot, while in pilotage charge of a ship on the 10th March 1895. The finding of the Court that the pilot was not drunk was accepted. In the other case a Senior Master Pilot was found guilty of insubordination, and, in addition to a severe reprimand, was reduced to the grade of Junior Masters for six months, and then replaced at the bottom of his grade.

Two Special Courts of Enquiry were held under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, V of 1883, as amended by Act VI of 1891. One was to ascertain the cause of the grounding of the German schooner Antjs while proceeding down the river in tow of the steam-tug Clive. The accident was held to have been due to want of prompt and proper attention on the part of the Commander of the tug to the Pilot's orders. The Commander was warned that his license

would be cancelled on the recurrence of a similar offence. The other Court was held to investigate the charge of misconduct brought by certain members of the crew of the ship Cairnie Hill against her Master. The Court was of

opinion that there was no case against the Master.

Two Special Marine Courts were also held under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, VI of 1884, as amended by Act III of 1890. One was to enquire into the cause of the collision between the S. S. Nizam, in pilotage charge of a Branch Pilot, and the steam-launch Atlas, in charge of a native 2nd Class Master, under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884. The certificate of the latter was suspended for one year. The other was held at Murshidabad to enquire into the cause of the collisions between the East Indian Railway Company's steamer Parbutty and the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's steamer Sarada, and also between the former and the Company's steamer Abala on the river Bhagirathi, on the 30th and 31st August 1895, respectively. In the first case the Court held the collision to be accidental, and in the second the Serang of the Abala was held to blame, and was warned to be more careful in future.

The recommendation made by the Court, that signalling by whistle should

be made compulsory on all inland waters, is under consideration.

A Marine Court was also held under Act XII of 1859 for the trial of a Senior Master Pilot, in connection with the grounding of the S. S. Hamstead while the vessel was under his pilotage charge. The Pilot was acquitted by the Court.

The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates and Engineers after examination at Calcutta is shown in the table given below:—

Colonial 2	Candidates.	Total number examinad.	Passed.		1	. z ' S g	T 5	
Colonial \ \begin{aligned}			_ unatu	Failed.	Number eligible	Provision certificat granted.	Renewal certificates.	REMARKS.
Colonial 2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(21	Masters 1st Mates 2nd ,, 1st class Engineers 2nd ,, ,,	6 23 37 8 18	6 18 18 3 12	 5 19 5 6	 			
Local 1. So	Master	2 10 28 38 1 53 30	 9 20 35 1 26 4	 1 8 3 27 6	 1			

The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year stood at 51 Pilots

Pilot service.

and 14 Leadsmen, against 54 Pilots and 15 Leadsmen at the close of the previous year. Two Pilots died, 1 retired, and 2 resigned. One Leadsman Apprentice was dismissed. Two Leadsmen Apprentices were admitted into the service during the year, one of whom was appointed in England, the other locally.

That the more frequent employment of each Pilot, noticed last year as resulting from the reduction of the service, continued during the year, is evident from the figures below, which show a decrease in the average number of Pilots at work and a marked increase in the average number of vessels piloted:—

	Avorage number at work throughout the year.		Average number of vessels piloted each month.		
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894 95.	
Branch Pilots	11.09	12·41	6.33	5 ·88	
Senior Master Pilots	9.32	9.	5.07	4.83	
Junior ,, ,,	8.48	8.24	4.12	3.78	
Mate Pilots	6· 4 6	7 ·53	3 41	3 ·20	

The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below:—

					Receipts.	Expenditure.	*
				4	$\mathbf{Rs.}$	$\mathbf{Rs.}$	۸ 3
1893-94	•••	•••	•••	•••	8,63,095	8, 34,548	
1894-95	•••	•••	•••	•••	8,54.343	7,72,183	
1895-96	•••	•••	•••	•••	8,85,994	7,81,223	* ,

This does not include payments made in England towards furlough and pension.

The duties of the Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor were carried on by Mr. G. Robertson, assisted by Mr. J. B. Urie, to the end of the year.

The gross receipts from fees for the survey of vessels amounted to Rs. 30,395-14, against Rs. 24,096 in the previous year, and the expenditure, including the travelling allowances of the Surveyors to the out-stations, to Rs. 27,652, as against Rs. 27,262, the charges for the year 1894-95.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Calcutta Shipping Office was 21,644 and 20,515 respectively, as compared with 21,555 and 19,724 in the previous year:—

95 - 96 ,	1894-95.		
Discharged. 1,052 431 124 10 307 18,181 410 20,515	Shipped. 1,545 648 266 19 245 18,466 366	Disenarged. 1,346 632 183 15 294 16,787 467	
_	431 124 10 307 18,181 4 410	1. Discharged. Shipped. 1,052 1,545 431 648 266 10 10 19 307 245 18,181 18,466 410 366	

These figures show that the decrease in the number of British seamen shipped and discharged, which was noticed in the last two years, still continues, and also that this decrease continues to be accompanied by a much larger increase in the number of Indian seamen. The lascar appears to be gradually supplanting the European sailor in the Indian Trade.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped in and discharged from foreign vessels through their Consulates, and not included in the figures given above are—

No appreciable change in the condition of European soamen has been observed, but there is sufficient indication that the foreign element is spreading itself to a greater extent among the crews of British vessels manned by Europeans.

Beyond the fact that the services of Indians forming crews of steamers are being more appreciated, their condition seems to have undergone no alteration. The Goanese continue to improve. No Eurasians joined native crews as lascars or stokers during the year excluding those already employed in that capacity.

The number of deserters fell from 62 in the previous year to 46, the decrease being ascribed to the reduction in the number of European seamen arriving at the port as crews of British ships.

The receipts of the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 39,462, as compared with 39,823 during the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 361. The largest falling off was under "shipping fees," and this was due to the more extensive employment of lascars. Under discharging fees there was a small increase due to the fact that some native crews which were engaged in Bombay were discharged through the Shipping Office on the termination of their engagement and sent back to

that port by rail. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,124, against Rs. 23,711 in 1894-95, the cause of this small increase being satisfactorily explained.

The following table shows the receipts of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Office for the

past two years:-

			1895-96.	1894-95.
			Rs.	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}_{\epsilon}}$
Ticket money	•••		480	322
Deposit money of British seamen	•••		40,661	38,797
Ditto of Native seamen	•••		6,614	1,867
Estates of deceased native seamen	•••		4,720	3,675
. . •			***	44.001
Total		•••	52,425	4 4,661

As explained last year, the amount of "deposit money" is dependent on the number of seamen discharged or left behind in jail or hospital. During the year there was an increase in the number left behind, the majority of whom were foreigners, who deposited a portion of their wages in the Shipping Office in order to secure the rights of British seamen, especially in the matter of relief and passage home at the expense of the British Government. The number of deposits made was 375.

The large increase of Rs. 4,747 in the deposits of native seamen was principally due to the remittances from Singapore of the crews of two steamers, who

were sent on as passengers to Calcutta.

Hitherto the head of account "Estates of British seamen" has been included in the funds held by the Shipping Master in trust, but this account has now been separated and shown as a separate item under the heading "Account current with the Board of Trade." The receipts credited to this fund were Rs. 9,928, against Rs. 5,765 during the previous year.

The amount remitted on account of seamen's money-orders was Rs. 11,079.

The increase is ascribed to the more favourable rate of exchange, which made it an easier task to

persuade seamen to remit their wages home.

The number of distressed seamen sent home was 102, against 26 in the preceding year. Of this number, 66 arrived in Calcutta from other ports in search of work, but as there was no reasonable prospect of their obtaining employment, they were deported. This large influx of unemployed seamen was a source of considerable anxiety to the authorities, and the Government of India, as well as the Colonial Governments, have been addressed on the subject with a view to prevent its recurrence.

Two cases of imposition on seamen, and one of ill-treatment, were reported.

In the first case the serang and lascars of a steamer complained that they had not been supplied with food according to the scale of provisions sanctioned by Government. The charge having been proved, compensation was awarded. In the second case the Master of a ship was prosecuted for presenting an incorrect account of one of his crew who had applied for his discharge. The Master was acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but the High Court set aside the order for discharge, on the ground that an offence had been committed against the statute, though the Master was not actuated by dishonest motives. The charge of ill-treatment was found to be without foundation.

The total number of vessels inspected was 1,592, against 1,589 in 4894 and 1,465 in 1898. The total number of vessels which arrived in port was 1,089, of which 832 were inspected. There were 1,061 departures, of which 760 were inspected. The vessels which arrived from foreign ports are inspected on arrival, but steamers employed in the

coasting trade are inspected four times a year on arrival.

Many of the vessels trading with Indian ports have had their forecastle accommodation improved in the matter of ventilation of crew space.

Ventilation of crew space.

The Health Officer reports that, though Masters of vessels are in favour of improved ventilation, there is still a tendency

on the part of some of the owners to adhere to the plan of ventilation found suitable to cold climates.

The number of European seamen who arrived in the Port during the year was 18,015, against 17,900 in 1894. The daily average number in Port was 1,431, against 1,481 in 1894. The total number of admissions into hospital was 1,565 and the death-rate per mille 24:45, against 16:20 in the provious

tal was 1,565 and the death-rate per mille 24.45, against 16.20 in the provious year and 16.70, the quinquennial mean. Including the deaths out of hospital the death-rate per millo during the year was 31.44, against 26.33, 24.50

and 15.47 in the three preceding years.

Of the admissions into hospital, 9 cases were due to cholera. There were 9 cases of small-pox with 1 death and 3 of sunstroke with 2 deaths. There were 104 admissions from bowel-complaints with 4 deaths. In connection with this disease it would have been satisfactory had the Health Officer reported whether he had observed any improvement in the quality of the bread and ærated water supplied by the bumboatmen. There were 5 cases of drowning, against 12 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of admissions to hospital from venereal diseases during 1895 and the previous 10 years:—

Year.				Admissions.	Admission rate per 1,000.
1885	•••	•••	•••	170	100.4
1886	•••	•••	•••	417	179.2
1887	•••	•••	•••	228	120.4
1888	•••	•••	•••	183	121-1
1889	•••	•••	•••	186	114.3
1890	•••	•••	***	248	147.7
1891	•••		•••	1 85	129.7
1892	•••	•••	•••	479	224.5
1898	•••	•••	•••	386	185.4
1894	•••	•••	•••	343	231.6
1895	•••	•••	•••	342	238.9

While the number of admissions is virtually the same, the ratio per 1,000, owing to the smaller average population, is higher.

There were in all 123 deaths in and out of hospital, against 137 in 1894 and 72 in 1893. The death-rate per mille, 4.79, is slightly lower than that of 1894, viz., 5.34 of the total deaths; 23 occurred in hospital and 100 out of hospital. There were 68 deaths from cholera, of which 10 occurred in hospital,

and 5 deaths from small-pox.

No vessels with pilgrims for Mecca sailed from the Port of Calcutta during the year, but one vessel, the S.S. Sultan, arrived at Calcutta with 1,141 pilgrims. During the voyage from Jeddah there were 30 deaths. No complaints of ill-treatment at Camaran were made to the Health Officer, but the Master of the vessel reported that during the voyage the pilgrims complained to him of bad treatment at Camaran, such as being constantly moved about from place to place for no reason, having to pay for water and getting very little, great difficulty in getting firewood, &c. It is believed that the pilgrims are afraid of being detained on the ship to make any statement of their experiences.

Municipal filtered water was supplied to the shipping throughout the year, and no complaints were received regarding the

Water-supply. supply.

The crews of three vessels complained of the bad quality of food supplied, but on examination the complaints were found to be groundless. The Captain and crew of the County of Kinros complained of a peculiarity in the flavour of the lime-juice supplied, and on examination by the Chemical Examiner to Government, the lime-juice was found to be deficient in citric acid. A fresh supply was taken on board.

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The total quantity of lime-juice examined and passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics during the year under report was 3,894 gallons. The following statement shows Inspection of lime-juice or antithe transactions of the year as compared with scorbutics. those of the preceding year:-

YEAR.	Quantity of lime- juice examined and passed.	Quantity supplied to shipping.	Quantity remain- ing in hand at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4
1905 00	Gallons. 4,676 3,894	Gallons. 4,358 2,768	Gallons. 318 1,126
Decrease .	782	1,590	

The Inspector attributes the decrease in the quantity taken by the shipping partly to the fact that some emigrant vessels contented themselves with taking a small quantity of lime-juice in consequence of a portion of their previous year's supply still remaining in hand, and partly to the disregard of Masters of vessels to the importance of being supplied with a proper quantity.

Out of the total quantity of 3,894 gallons passed in the year under report, the greater portion, viz. 2,232, was as usual taken as stores for the use of emigrants, and 536 gallons were taken on British vessels for the use of crews, leaving a balance of 1,126 gallons in hand at the close of the year. It appears that there was no demand for lime-juice during the year from foreign vessels.

The subjoined table shows the destination of the emigrant vessels supplied with lime-juice in the years 1894-95 and 1895 96:—

No. of vessels. No. of vessels. No. of vessels. 24 1894-95 18 6 8 21 13 1895-96

There was one case of scurvy during the year though it was not brought to the notice of the Shipping Office. As heretofore, non-alcoholic lime-juice is generally approved of and freely used by native seamen.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST

During the year under report, the Commissioners raised two debenture loans bearing interest at 4 per cent., one of 11 lakhs Financial. to provide funds for enlarging the shed accommodation at the Petroleum Depôt, and the other of 16 lakhs for making improvements at the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge, for providing additional rolling stock and remodelling the jetties, and for carrying out certain other works. These loans raised the total originally borrowed, including the consolidated loan from the Government of Rs. 60,25,100, but exclusive of that incurred on account of the construction of the Kidderpore Docks (Rs. 2,87,70,566), to Rs. 1,55,40,100,

the total sum outstanding on these loans on the 31st March 1896 amounting to Rs. 1,14,31.882. The total investments at credit of the sinking funds have been increased from Rs. 13,04,000 at the beginning to Rs. 14,43,700 at the close of the year.

Against the debt consisting of the unpaid portion of the consolidated loan from the Government, together with the book debt on account of the port block transferred by the Government to the Commissioners in 1871, the Dock loan and five debenture loans, amounting in all to Rs. 4,16,46,148, the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 5,06,12,058, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 24,68,325, in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghat to Ahiritollah, for which an annual rent of Rs. 37,292 is payable to the Government.

The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs. 6,95,626; and the income for 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 49,31,805. The expenditure, including sinking funds, renewals and improvements, amounted to Rs. 47,91,061, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,36,370. The income of the year exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 4,76,330.

The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 17,23,432, showing an increase of Rs. 4,17,997 as compared with that of last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,15,680, being Rs. 1,77,075 in excess of that of last year. There was a net balance of Rs. 7,07,752, the largest on record since the formation of the Trust.

The income derived from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge shows an increase of Rs. 1,90,665, the total receipts for the year having amounted to Rs. 3,89,192. The quantity of kerosine-oil imported was 39,237,164 gallons, against, an import of 25,120,773 gallons during the previous year.

The importation of oil from Russia, which was 40 per cent. of the total importations during the year 1894-95, rose during the year under review to 602 per cent. of the total importations

per cent. of the total importations.

By the erection of new sheds at Budge-Budge, the accommodation has been increased to a capacity of 29,00,000 cases. The largest number of cases in the sheds at one time has been 24,08,448.

The total number of packages of tea, which passed through the Tea Warehouse, amounted to 717,510 chests, against 664,587 in 1894-95. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,00,161, or Rs. 1,039 less than those of the previous year.

During the year 226 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 561,401 were borthed at the Jetties, against 216 with a tonnage of 510,991 during 1894-95. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was 10.5...

The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,45,349,

Harbour Master's Department.

mainly due to increased receipts on account of
mooring hire. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,60,911.

During the year there were 10 casualties to vessels, against 25 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of '97, calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in

the port.

In accordance with the orders of the Government, the Deputy Conservator held a preliminary enquiry in the case of every casualty that occurred during the year. The results of the enquiries were reported to the Government, but in no case was a formal investigation under the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, considered necessary. One of the accidents, however, was considered to be a serious one, and the Assistant Harbour Master, who was in charge of the vessel, has been dismissed from the service of the Commissioners.

The work of examining boats while plying, was regularly attended to throughout the year by the Surveyors. During the year 176 cargo and 88 passenger boats were called in for re-survey. Of these 120 cargo and 67 passenger boats had become unfit for service through wear and tear, and 56 of the former and 21 of the latter had become so by meeting with accidents.

The total receipts under the head "Port Approaches" amounted to Rs. 4,17,543, towards which the port-dues, reimposed from the 1st of December 1892, contri-

buted Rs. 4,08,734. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,65,692.

An attempt was made during the year to survey the Sandheads, and the work was partially completed, but the fine weather is of such short duration that it is hardly possible in one season to make a satisfactory and complete examination of such an extended area, in addition to the necessary surveys of the river. The Deputy Conservator, however, hopes to finish the task next season.

The principal changes which occurred in the river were at the Dredge Bar,
the bar at the northern entrance of the Balari
channel, the Rangafulla channel, and the James
and Mary shoal. The other channels remained fairly steady during the year.

The question of doing something to improve the bars of the river was the subject of considerable discussion during the year, and a deputation from the Liner's Conference urged the Commissioners to undertake the work of dredging them. The Commissioners, however, wisely declined to embark on an undertaking which would have not only been enormously costly, but in all probability utterly futile. They decided instead, with the concurrence of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to procure the best expert advice obtainable on the question of the feasibility of improving the Hooghly and the services of Mr. Vernon-Harcourt were secured. Mr. Vernon-Harcourt spent a month in Calcutta making investigations, and left for England in February last, taking

with him all the materials for his report, which, however, has not yet been

The receipts from special tolls, levied under section 108 of the Calcutta

Port Act, 1890, amounted to Rs. 8,56,610, against

Rs. 8,13,398 in the previous year.

The receipts of the Kidderpore Docks amounted to Rs. 3,75,104, as shown below:—

		Ks.
Receipts from graving doc	k	1,05,954
Ditto imports	•••	68,625
Ditto exports	•••	1,60,870
Rent and miscellaneous	•••	37,476
Receipts from towing vess	2,179	
-		
	Total	3,75,104

Against this the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 17,28,837, details of which are given below:—

•					${f R}$ s.
Traffic establishment	•••	•••	•••	•••	79,989
Working expenses					3,10,062
Repairs					43,883
Municipal taxes					1,44,080
Interest on capital					1,50,823
-				-	
			Total]	7.28.837

The deficit thus amounted to Rs. 13,53,733. As in last year, the charges on account of "Traffic Establishment" and "Working Expenses" alone exceeded the income, the excess amounting this year to Rs. 14,947. As the result, however, of an exhaustive enquiry into the best means of utilising the facilities of the Port, the Commissioners have submitted a scheme under which the Docks will be more largely used than formerly, and the state of their finances may therefore be expected to improve.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,64,158, showing an in crease of Rs. 19,106 over those of the previous year.

This was due to the large increase of Rs. 20,896 in the receipts from Railway traffic.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,36,582, being less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 17,029. A reduction in expenditure is shown under all the heads except that of "the ferry steamer Buckland," the increase in this case

being due to the charges on account of repairs during the year.

The wearing surface of the roadway, as well as the superstructure of the bridge and the pontoons, were kept in thorough repair; the iron-work was cleaned, oiled and painted, and the pontoons, fenders and sheathings kept in good order. All other work found necessary to maintain the bridge in order was carried out.

As in the previous years, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received:—

> $\mathbf{Rs}.$ Interest on Government securities of Pontoon Renewal Fund 1,750

The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—

Sinking fund on loan 3,580

The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was Rs. 12,719. As this amount is more than double the originally esti-Lighting. mated cost of the electric lighting, the Commissioners were asked for an explanation of the high charges. They state in reply that the expenditure on repairs, coal, and stores has proved to be very much greater than was anticipated, and that it has not been found possible to reduce They confidently hope, however, that the removal of the engines from the Armenian Ghat to the Commissioners' workshops on the other side of the river will result in some reduction of expenditure.

The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 148 occasions during the year, and of these openings, 104 were on the Traffic. ordinary fixed days of the week, and 44 on Sun-

days on special application.

The number of collisions during the year was smaller than in the previous year. No sea-going vessels collided with the bridge. Collisions. Out of the 78 collisions, 69 were with cargo and other boats. There were 81 collisions in 1894-95 and 78 in 1893-94.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

The Chittagong Port Fund opened on the 1st April 1895 with a credit balance of Rs. 70,134, and the receipts of the year Financial. were Rs. 89,081. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,02,258, leaving a balance of Rs. 56,957 at the credit of the fund.

The subjoined table shows the number and tennage of the vessels which visited the Port during the year as compared with the figures of the two previous years:-

		189	3-94.	189	4-95	189	95-96.
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
					5	6	7
European vessels trading { Entered with foreign ports. { Cleared	•••	17	30,272 26,694	32 20	50,961 20,637	21 19	38,655 33,78 7
British Indian vessels trad- { Entered ing with foreign ports.	•••	17	2, 572	7	1,205	8	56 9
Vessels trading with home Entered ports.	•••	62 6 61 7	202,030 208,885	595 503	210,834 219,942	600 620	211,882 217,873

The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be Rs. 1,10,44,712, of which Rs. 32,48,453 is under imports. There is an increase in the value of this trade of Rs. 3,12,766, as compared with that of the previous year.

The total value of the coasting trade is stated to be Rs. 1,66,38,770, against Rs. 1,63,35,492 of the previous year, the

Coasting trade. increase being chiefly in jute and cotton.

The appliances of the Port and the light-houses at Norman's Point and Kutubdea are reported to have been kept in good ordered with the aid of a loan applied for from Government, and it is hoped that the long pending question of the provision of a jetty will shortly be settled.

The earnings of the steam-tug Gekko, maintained by the Port, amounted to Rs. 12,279, whilst the expenditure on maintain
Earnings and expenditure of the ing that vessel, exclusive of Rs. 16,294 for interest and sinking fund, aggregated Rs. 18,622. The net loss was therefore Rs. 6,343, but as a set off against this loss should be placed the estimated value of services performed for the port amounting to Rs. 5,000, for which no charge was made.

The health of the shipping was good. Thirty-eight seamen were admitted into hospital, among whom there were no deaths, and 35 are said to have been completely cured

before discharge.

Pilotage Fund.

The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

			1894-95.	1895-96.
	-		2	3
Opening balance of the year Receipts during the year		•••	Rs. A. P. 7,341 11 34 16,599 0 0	Rs. A. P. 14,890 4 104 16,357 12 0
	Total		23,940 11 31	31,248 0 104
Expenditure during the year Balance at close of the year			9,050 6 5 14,890 4 10 ¹ / ₂	11,916 13 2 19,331 3 81
	Total		23,940 11 31	31,248 0 101

The working of the Pilot Service is stated to have been satisfactory.

There was one accident to a vessel under pilotage charge, but the Pilot was not to blame for it.

At Chittagong the number of seamen shipped and discharged was 28

Seamen shipped and discharged. and 50, against 46 and 33 in the previous year.

The receipts on account of trust funds amount-

Trust Funds. ed to Rs. 2,677, against Rs. 4,075 in 1894-95.

ORISSA PORTS.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of 1894-95:—

	Year.	En	tered.	Cleared.		
	1344,		Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	
False Point	1894-95	46	74,220	47	75,694	
	1895-96	54	97,459	54	97,459	
Balasore	1894-95	312	80,743	325	82,834	
	1895-96	373	113,012	3 5 7	112,989	
Pari ,	} 1894-95	21	26,224	21	26,224	
	{ 1895-96	82	42,831	31	40,67 4	

The total receipts of the ports during the year were Rs. 20,162, as compared with Rs. 13,789 during the previous year. There was an increase in the receipts from port dues at all the ports. At False Point the increase is attributed to the larger export of rice, consequent on its cheapness in the district during the year. while at Balasore the increase is said to have been caused by the lovying of the port dues once in 30 days instead of once in 60 days as was formerly the practice.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,017, against Rs. 25,911 during the

previous year.

As in previous years, the expenditure has exceeded the receipts, but while the receipts have increased, the expenditure has been reduced. The largest item of increased expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, was at False Point, where, under the head of "Dockyard Services and Supplies," a sum of Rs. 3,738 was expended as compared with Rs. 900 in the previous year. At Balasore under this head there was a large decrease, the expenditure being Rs. 3,957, against Rs. 7,081 in 1894-95. This decrease is attributed to the curtailment of the supply of stores to the Port Fund Department, but it is probably due also in some measure to the amalgamation of the appointments of Port Officer and Customs Officer at Balasore which was effected in November.

A regular steam service was maintained between Calcutta and Chandballi during the year. Up to the 11th February 1896, five steamers belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company and to Messrs. Macneill and Company were employed on the run, and after that date another steamer was put on by the former Company.

Communication between Cuttack, Chandballi and Balasore was kept up throughout the year by the canal steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, as in the previous

year.

At False Point 4 seamen were shipped and 75 discharged. Of the number discharged, one was a European and the remainder natives, and all were discharged by mutual consent. These men were replaced by other seamen from Calcutta. The Shipping Master paid 11 visits of inspection to vessels in port. No complaints were made by any of the crews of the ships visited.

At Balasore 15 seamen were discharged. Of these, 6 were prosecuted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for continued wilful dis-

obedience of orders and neglect of duty.

No transactions under the Merchant Shipping Acts are reported to have taken place at Puri.

WORKING OF THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' ACT.

During the year 258,964 native passengers travelled on 1,309 short voyages and 1,604 passengers on 87 long voyages. Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in the number of the short and long voyages as well as in the number of the passengers carried on these voyages. A case of infringement of the law was reported by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division. The Master of a vessel was prosecuted under section 35 of the Native Passenger Ships' Act, X of 1887, for conveying a larger number of cases of kerosine oil than he was allowed under the B certificate granted by the Port Officer of Calcutta. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500. The working of the Act appears otherwise to have been satisfactory during the year, and no complaints have been made against it.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Metcorology.

During the year 1895-96 there were no changes of importance in the administration of the Meteorological Department, and the system of work introduced in former years was steadily maintained.

The number of observatories submitting reports to the Bengal Meteorological Office during the year was 71, against 72 in

Observatories. the preceding year.

Of the voluntary observatories, that at Kalimpong, which was re-opened last year after having been in abeyance during 1892 and 1893, had again to be closed this year. Shortt's Island continued to supply daily observations of great value, being chiefly utilized in the discussion of the history of storms which visited that part of the Bay. The observations from Gantak and Yatung were accurate, while those from Lungleh were doubtful.

The number of stations which send in daily returns of rainfall only was 327, against 325 in the previous year. The two new stations are Khargpur in Monghyr and Dhumcole in Murshidabad. The work of the rainfall stations was on the whole satisfactory, as judged by the accuracy of the returns submitted. During the year 101 rain-gauges were inspected, some two, three, or even four times.

The working of the system of the Bay of Bengal storm-signal service remained unaltered during the year. The Deputy Conservator of the Calcutta Port, the Collector of Cuttack, and the Executive Engineer, Balasore Division, were added to the list of officers receiving warnings of storms. Storm signals were hoisted eight times during the year, viz., on the 18th and 28th June, 18th and 30th July, 18th September, 1st October, 6th November, and 11th December.

As is usual during January, a number of small disturbances crossed Bongal from the north-west, causing an increase of Meteorological summary for temperature and humidity in front of them, and Cold-weather period-January cold weather after their passage. and February. almost entirely confined to the early part of the month, and being five in number, they came in rapid succession. This rapid recurrence prevented any great development, and their influence, except on temperature and humidity, was slight, even cloud proportion being considerably lower than usual. Rainfall was very light in some districts, notably in the east of the province, and all districts received less than the normal amount. Biharand Chota Nagpur received about four-tenths of an inch, and the average difference from the normal in the large divisions ranged from a fifth of an inch in Bihar to half an inch in East Bengal. All the rain recorded fell between the 1st and 18th, after which fine settled weather prevailed till the end of the month.

Owing to the faint character of the disturbances, none of the meteorological elements underwent any great change, and the means for the month were very nearly normal, with the exception of the rainfall, which was considerably in defect.

The fine settled weather which became established during the latter half of January lasted with but little interruption during February. Two slight

disturbances, similar in character to those of January, crossed the province in the usual easterly direction at the beginning, and about the middle of the month. Moderate rain fell in Bihar and Orissa, but in Bengal proper the 45tal fall was very scanty, averaging about a twentieth of an inch. As usual, winds were westerly in the western districts, and south or south-east in the eastern half of the province and Assam. A rather marked difference was shown in the records for humidity and cloud proportion, the former of which indicates the amount of moisture in the air at the earth's surface, and the latter at high elevations. Humidity was on the whole above the normal, showing that the air at the surface was quite as moist as usual; on the other hand, cloud proportion was decidedly deficient, and this, taken with the absence of rainfall over a great part of the province, leads to the conclusion that the air in the higher reaches contained but a small amount of vapour.

A consequence of the clear skies, which generally prevailed, was slight excess in day temperature, more especially in the northern districts. The differences at night were smaller and more irregular, except towards the end of

the month, when defect up to more than 5° prevailed.

As pressure was relatively high at the beginning of March in the north of the province and low in Burma, northerly winds and comparatively cool weather continued for some days. Pressure soon fell, bringing a reversal of the conditions prevailing between the 1st and 3rd; southerly winds began, and temperature rose first in the northern districts and afterwards in Lower Bengal and Orissa.

These changes were due to a slight disturbance, which crossed Bengal from the west. Several other depressions affected the weather during the month, but they were all of little importance, so far as rainfall was concerned. The usual variations of pressure and temperature occurred, and numerous thunderstorms, but a marked peculiarity of these thunderstorms was the almost entire absence of rainfall. The second disturbance was felt during the second week, and was followed by low pressure which remained for some days, and was most marked about the 16th. Further large changes were caused by similar depressions between the 17th and 18th and the 20th and 22nd.

The last passed across the central districts on the 26th and 27th, giving

high temperature and humidity and light general rain.

The weather was, therefore, more often disturbed than is usual during March, but though rain was not infrequent, the amounts were so small that the total for the whole month was much below the normal in all districts; defect was 1.76 inches in East Bengal, 1 inch in South-West Bengal, and more than half an inch in North Bengal and Orissa.

In April, also, thunderstorms occurred with more than usual frequency, and were attended by scanty rainfall. Owing to the larger number of storms, however, the total rainfall for the month did not differ to any great extent from the

normal,

During the greater part of the month, the pressure distribution was very uniform, in consequence of steady high readings in Bengal, as compared with the Bay. While this arrangement continued, winds were light and temperature was kept low by the local storms which occurred almost from day to day. The mean night temperature for the whole month was practically normal, but the

day mean was low everywhere, especially in the western districts.

From the beginning of the month till near the close, weather conditions were similar to those described above. About the end of the third week a disturbance began in the south of the Bay, and moved to the north-east, developing as it advanced. The squally weather was first felt on the Burma coast on the 23rd, and the sea became rough as far west as the Orissa coast. The centre of the depression moved rapidly during the last day it was over the Bay and crossed the coast near Akyab on the night of the 25th. The disturbance soon afterwards broke up amongst the hills between Bengal and Burma.

The effect on the weather in Bengal was felt for some time after the storm ceased. From being high, pressure fell when the depression was advancing, and recovered very slowly afterwards. The gradient remained steep over the Bay and the province, and strong winds were experienced at all

stations.

While the most noticeable feature of the weather was the high pressure which continued during a considerable part of the month, temperature was low everywhere. After the fall caused by the depression during the last week, westerly winds set in over the western districts, and temperature rose very quickly,

the highest record being 112°.

May began with showery weather, owing to the inrush of moist air from the Bay. While the steep gradient, noticed above as remaining after the depression disappeared, continued, comparatively cool weather obtained for some time, but westerly winds set in when pressure fell, and a rapid increase of temperature ensued. The highest maximum temperature recorded during May in South-West Bengal was 116·1°, in Orissa 116°, in Chota Nagpur 115·7°, in Bihar 113·5°, and in North Bengal 105°. When temperature was most abnormal, the differences from normal pressure were on these occasions the reverse of the differences from normal temperature. As noticed for April, when pressure was low, temperature was high, and vice versa, so in May the highest temperatures occurred, while pressure was low and westerly winds blew without hindrance.

Weather remained settled, except for the somewhat numerous thunderstorms and at times strong winds, throughout the month, both over the Province and the Bay. The strong winds occurred in the early part and again towards the end, when a shallow depression moved over the eastern districts

from the Bay.

About the 12th an advance of monsoon winds began at the Ceylon stations and continued till about the 20th. Soon afterwards they became felt in Burma, and unsettled conditions, which ultimately gave rise to the strong winds in the north of the Bay and Bengal, developed slowly. No very definite depression formed. Steep gradients, however, gradually developed in the south of the Bay, while the distribution remained uniform in the north. The influence of the depression was scarcely felt on the Orissa coast, as wind directions remained south-west, and it was only at Akyab, Chittagong and Noakhali that winds became northerly. A rise of pressure began in the southwest of the Bay about the 20th, and spread quickly northwards, the effect of which was to transfer the steep gradient northwards, and to cause a shallow depression over Bengal, where readings were a fifth of an inch below the normal. Westerly winds prevailed in the west and centre of the province, and it was owing to these westerly winds that temperature rose so rapidly at many stations in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal. The rapid rise of pressure in Burma continued on the 21st and extended to Arakan. this advancing wave of rising pressure, the area of lowest pressure was forced westwards, and the hot winds were confined to Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The rainy weather which followed the slight disturbance from the east of the Bay slowly extended northwards, and heavy rain became general in

East Bengal and Assam and in parts of North and South-West Bengal.

On the 22nd there was again a more rapid rise of pressure in the east than in the west, and the gradient from east to west became steep. This distribution caused southerly and easterly winds in all districts except Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where the westerly winds continued. Thunderstorms became more general, and comparatively cool weather followed in all but the south-western districts.

During the first half of June there were few changes of importance, pressure remaining high with fine weather. In the first week a series of thunderstorms passed across the province from east to west, the usual direction at that time of the year. During the second week a complete reversal occurred. A slow downward change in pressure, somewhat more rapid in Assam and North Bengal, was followed by westerly winds and thunderstorms, which began in the west and spread towards the north-east.

Fine weather became general after the westerly winds were established, and continued till the 14th, when a second series of thunderstorms crossed the

province from the south-west.

The steady fall of pressure which had continued with little interruption during the second week almost entirely removed the large excess in pressure, and at the same time a depression began to form in the east of the Bay.

Strong westerly winds blew across the south of the Bay towards the low pressure area, which moved slowly towards the north-west and became well defined not far from the Orissa coast about the 17th. It remained in the north-west angle of the Bay till the 19th, when the centre crossed the coast between False Point and Puri, moving in a westerly direction. Owing to the rapid rise of pressure in Burma and the east of the Bay, the gradient continued to become steeper, and strong winds developed over the north of the Bay and in Bengal.

After the depression crossed the coast, the squally weather soon moderated, but the easterly winds remained a prominent feature of the weather in Bengal till the end of the month, and caused a rather abnormal distribution of rainfall. These easterly winds and the monsoon conditions in the south-western districts were maintained by a second but very shallow depression, which appeared over Bengal on the 21st. The monsoon current was deflected more to the west than usual over the north of the Bay, with the result that very heavy rain fell in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. For the same reason rainfall became light in East Bengal, and almost entirely stopped in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar.

On the 23rd a rapid but local fall of pressure transferred the low pressure area southwards to Orissa and the adjacent part of the Bay, and then it moved

slowly towards the north-west.

The above shallow depression had scarcely passed away, when another formed in the east of the Bay. It began on the 26th and developed without much change of position during the two following days. The centre of the depression then moved towards the north-west, and crossed the coast between Saugor Island and Balasore on the 28th. On the 29th it was near Chaibassa, and on the 30th it had entered the North-West Provinces, and pressure was rising rapidly in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal.

Very heavy rain fell in Orissa while the disturbance was in the north-west of the Bay, and the subsequent changes of pressure over Bengal, which led to a steep gradient from north-east to south-west over the province, gave rise to strong winds and very little rain except in the south-western districts. During these days the difference of pressure between Dhubri and Chaibassa was 35 inch. In the second disturbance, as in the one in the middle of the month, there was an unusual quick recovery of pressure, and the squally weather soon ceased.

In July there was a reversal of the monsoon conditions which obtained during the latter half of June. Then the monsoon current received such a strong, westerly deflection, that very little rain fell except in the south-west of the province. In July only two shallow depressions formed in the north-west angle of the Bay. Moving in the usual north-westerly direction across Orissa, they caused neither stormy weather in the Bay nor much rain while moving over the land. The monsoon current was, therefore, free to follow its usual course over East and North Bengal. Heavy rain fell in Bengal and the adjacent part of Assam, while only scattered showers were reported from the south-west of the province. The unusually heavy rainfall in North Bengal was more marked, because of a shallow depression over that part of the province. The westerly winds in Bihar checked the easterly flow of the monsoon current, which, accumulating over a comparatively small tract of country, deposited a large part of its moisture in the area where pressure was low.

While this heavy rainfall occurred in North Bengal, from about the 3rd to the 10th, comparatively fine weather prevailed in Lower Bengal and Orissa. Showers were fairly general except in the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly districts, where very little rain fell. The almost complete absence of rainfall in the south-west appears to have been due to the ridge of high pressure which maintained its position over Orissa and part of South-West Bengal from day to day. The small excess which had so much influence on the monsoon current at that time was only 05 inch, but the connection was shown more clearly by

the rainfall which set in as soon as the high pressure disappeared.

became steeper in the south of the Bay, while squally weather was reported from the coast of the Circars, and probably extended over the Bay as far as the Burma coast. In North Bengal and Bihar the heavy rain had ceased. The depression became more distinct on the 18th, and soon after crossed the Orissa coast to the south of False Point. On the 20th the low pressure area

was shown over Chota Nagpur, and on 21st it was very faint in the west of Bihar.

• Instead of entirely filling up the low pressure area continued to exist for several days, moving in an irregular way along a trough of low pressure lying close and parallel to the hills. Its eastward movement ceased on the 23rd when it was over North Bengal, and on the 24th it was again in Bihar, when pressure recovered and conditions became normal. During these days, heavy rain again fell in the north of the province, and rainy weather became general over the whole province. After the rapid rise of pressure began in the north on the 24th, the distribution became daily more uniform, and by the

27th there were signs of the second depression of the month.

Strong south-westerly winds again developed in the south of the Bay, and the indications of a disturbance became more decided at Diamond Island, where wind velocity was increasing and the sea became rough. Slight changes occurred on the 29th followed by larger changes on the 30th, and a well-defined depression covered the north-west angle of the Bay. Squally weather was experienced to within a short distance of the Sandheads, and when the depression moved to the north-west into Chota Nagpur between the 30th and 31st, the strong winds and rough sea were felt at Saugor Island and along the Orissa coast. Like the previous depressions of the monsoon season of 1895, this one soon filled up after crossing the coast, and though it caused wet weather over the whole province, the rainfall was generally light. Up to the end of July a fairly steady monsoon current was blowing over the Bay, and in Bongal it was giving rain, heavy but more local than it should have been. The weather over the Bay August the current became much weaker. was unusually settled, and though a number of depressions formed in, or crossed the north of the Bay, they were without exception shallow and of little importance as far as rainfall is concorned. They were more frequent in the first than in the second half of the month, and moved across Orissa causing a fair amount of rainfall in the districts affected. The monsoon weather, which extended gradually over the province after these depressions passed away, was of short duration, with the exception of one about the middle of the month. It, instead of moving westward across Orissa, turned towards the north, moved slowly across Chota Nagpur, steadily becoming more shallow, and as it approached the Himalayas spread out into a trough of low pressure over the northern districts. Very heavy rainfall followed that arrangement in North Bengal and Bihar, and it was chiefly owing to the heavy falls on the 14th and subsequent days that the mean rainfall for August was normal in Bihar and not much below the normal in North Bengal.

The weakness of the monsoon current was not shown so much by an absence of rainfall as by the irregularity of the distribution. A large proportion was due to thunderstorms, and as these occurred sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, the average rainfall was more regular than might have been expected from the daily falls. For example, in North Bengal the difference from the normal varied from defect of 23 per cent. at Bogra to excess of 27 at Jalpaiguri, and in Bihar from defect of 15 per cent. at Gaya

to excess of 43 at Darbhanga.

The first shallow depression began about the 5th in the north-west of the Bay. The centre crossed the coast near Balasore on the 7th. Heavy rain fell in Orissa on the 6th, but it was very local, and little change resulted else-

where except in North Bongal, where rain had ceased.

The second began on the 11th, and crossed the Orissa coast on the 12th between False Point and Gopalpur, when defect in pressure was only '14 inch. After crossing the coast the depression changed its course, and moving to the north had an important influence on the weather in Bihar and North Bengal as stated above.

The last depression began in the south-east of the Bay about the 19th. It drifted slowly westwards and crossed the Circars on the 23rd. The moderate rise of pressure which followed forced the area of lowest pressure northwards. This slow northerly motion continued day by day, till at the end of the month it was in Bihar. The slight changes which were in progress during these days caused thunderstorms and the more heavy falls of rain in the western districts, as the days on which rain was most general in Orissa and South-West

Bengal were the 27th and 29th, in Chota Nagpur the 30th, and in Bihar the 30th and 31st.

The weakness of the monsoon which appeared in August was established in September. The skies were comparatively clear from cloud, and temperature, especially by day, was high. When cyclonic storms occurred, the heavy rainfall caused by them was less general than usual, and lasted, as before, for but a short time.

There were two cyclonic storms during September, and one which began at the end of the month and affected the weather in Bengal early in October. The first was at the beginning of the month, and crossing the Bay in a westerly direction, passed over the Circars. The changes which followed led to a strong inrush of moist air into the north-east of the Bay and over East

Bengal, and caused heavy rain in Assam and North Bengal.

As indicating the irregular distribution of the rainfall at that period when general rain might have been excepted over the whole province, I quote figures given in the report for the week ending on the 14th September. The mean rainfall for that week in North Bengal was 6.9, and in East Bengal 4.83 inches, each about double the normal fall. For the same period the fall in Chota Nagpur was half an inch, or less than a quarter of the normal, and in Orissa 1.45 inches, about half the normal.

The second occasion of disturbed weather occurred between the 18th and 20th, when a cyclonic storm crossing the north-west angle of the Bay passed through South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and part of Orissa, and caused but little rainfall in the east of the province. The rainfall in Orissa and Chota Nagpur was double the normal for the week ending on the 21st, and in North

Bengal about half the normal.

During September a very large proportion of the rainfall is caused by these cyclonic storms, and the scanty rainfall of the past year in that month was due to the fact that monsoon weather after the two storms was not general over the province. At such times the rainfall should be in large excess, because, during the breaks of fine weather, when practically no rain falls, there

is an accumulating deficiency to be made up when storms occur.

An important feature of the storms which occurred throughout the monsoon season of 1895 was the quick recovery which prevented the monsoon weather, which follows storms, being of the usual duration. In the case of the first storm of September, a very rapid rise of pressure obtained in the north-west of the Bay and the distribution of pressure over the area including the province and the Bay underwent a complete change almost in a few hours. From being low in the Circars on the 6th, pressure on the 7th became low along the foot of the Himalayas, an arrangement which remained for several days and led to the heavy rainfall in North Bengal and Assam. The peculiarity was even more marked after the second storm. On the 20th, the centre of the disturbance was in the North-West Provinces, so that pressure within the province of Bengal was lowest in Bihar. Gradients were very steep from east to west, and strong winds prevailed in the northern districts. On the 21st the distribution had become unusually uniform, not only in Bengal, but over the Bay, and winds, instead of being strong and casterly, were light and westerly.

As that depression moved across Chota Nagpur, there was a somewhat unusual deepening at the centre, and though of but little influence while over the Bay, it caused the strongest winds in Bihar, which had so far occurred

during the monsoon season.

During the last few days of the month a low pressure area formed in the south of the Bay, and appeared up till the 29th to be moving toward the Madras coast. It began to show signs of intensifying on the 29th, and while deepening at the centre moved more to the north; it ultimately passed near Saugor Island, and turning to the east passed over Barisal and Comilla in the early days of October.

Weather during October, as in the two previous months, was characterised by a comparative absence of rainfall, after the effects of the storm at the beginning of the month were over. The deficiency was more marked in the north than in the south of the province, Bihar having received on an average only 16 and North-Bengal 30 per cent. of the normal. In the other divisions

the average fall was 80 or 90 per cent. except in East Bengal, where owing to the heavy rain of the first three days there was a small excess of 7 per cet.

The depression which entered the province from the Bay on the 1st of october developed very considerably while passing over the Sunderbans. The fall of pressure at Narayanganj was half an inch, and at Barisal it was very little under one inch. The rapid fall of pressure extended southwards over the north-east angle of the Bay as far south as Akyab. Winds greatly increased in strength over the land as compared with what they had been over the sea—a result which may have been partly due to the sharp curve which the centre followed after passing Saugor Island. As the depression moved rapidly to the east, it soon reached the hilly ground beyond East Bengal and disappeared.

After the heavy rainfall which followed the passage of the disturbance, weather became fine and settled with clear skies, comparatively low temperature and very little rain till near the end of the month, when the second

disturbance gave moderate rain in all districts.

A cyclonic storm began in the south-west of the Bay and moved very quickly to the north-west crossing the Madras coast. The depression was never near Bengal, but a moist current advanced northwards along the west coast, and rainfall after the lapse of a few days became fairly general in Orissa, Chota

Nagpur and South-West Bengal.

The continuance of the cloudy rainy weather in the north of the Bay, Orissa and Lower Bengal, for quite a number of days after all trace of the disturbance from the south-west of the Bay had disappeared, was probably due to a shallow depression which passed across the north of the Bay from the Burma coast and into Bengal, arriving there about the same time as the moist current which had advanced up the west coast.

Fine settled weather prevailed during November, without, however, the north-east monsoon conditions being strongly manifested. The sky was generally cloudless, and practically no rain fell except in Orissa, where there was an average of 72 inch, little more than half the usual fall in November. The winds were light and shifty, often southerly, and temperature was in consequence high, especially during the day. In the western districts the mean excess in day temperature for the whole month was 3° to 4°, and in the east of the province 1°. Excess at night was smaller, averaging about 1° in the western districts, while in the east there was a small defect.

A slight disturbance occurred in the Bay about the 8th or 9th, and cloud, with a few local showers, spread over the province. From this time up to the 20th, ordinary weather prevailed, except that temperature was high. A comparatively cool wave was felt on the 21st, and then, till the end of the month,

north-east monsoon conditions of normal character prevailed.

Weather in December was peculiar in several respects. Storms rarely occur in the Bay after November, and they have never been known to take so northerly a track as to pass over Bengal, since the present system of meteorological work has been introduced. In 1895, two storms occurred in the Bay—the first between the 9th and 13th, and the second towards the close of the month. The first was a small storm which began in the south-east of the Bay. It at first moved towards the Ganjam coast, and, as not unfrequently happens at the end of the season ultimately moved along a curved path, which took it to the east of Saugor Island and into East Bengal, where it gave much heavier rain than usually falls in December. It broke up on the 13th in the Sylhet and Cachar hills. A peculiarity of this storm was the rapid rate of advance after it re-curved. At 2 P.M. on the 11th the storm centre was at no great distance from Gopalpur, at 8 o'clock of the same day it was near Saugor Island, and at 2 A.M. of the 12th near Chittagong. The centre must, therefore have moved over about 350 miles in 12 hours, or at the rate of 30 miles an hour. A comparison with the rate of movement of other storm centres shows how rapid this was, a not unusual rate of advance being between six and ten miles an hour.

The second storm occurred in the south of the Bay very late in the season. It began on the 25th, and moving westward passed over Ceylon and the

extreme south of the Peninsula into the Arabian sea. While this storm was developing, cloudy weather with light scattered showers occurred in Bengal.

Cold-weather storms which begin in December were less frequent than usual. These come from the north-west, and have generally more influence on the weather in the north-west of the province. In 1895 all the western districts received much less rain than usual. With the exception therefore of the 12th and 13th, weather was very settled over the whole province, and temperature was below the normal in all districts, except North Bengal, where it was practically normal.

The previous statement has given a general summary of the weather conditions in Bengal, month by month, throughout the year, and it remains to add as in previous years a brief statement dealing with the usual meteorological elements of pressure, temperature, humidity and cloud proportion, also with

storms, wind, and rainfall.

The following table gives the variation of actual pressure recorded in each of the six meteorological divisions of the province from the normal, month by month, throughout the year:—

Variation of pressure from the normal in each month of 1895 (variation given in decimals of an inch).

	January.	Pebruary.	March.	April,	May.	Jane.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	71	12	13	
North Bengal East Bengal Bihar Orissa	+'002 +'004 -'003 -'001 -'011 +'007	+*021 +*025 +*012 +*023 +*017 +*030	'012 '020 '020 '011 '009 '001	+ *033 + *042 + *019 + *047 + *020 + *023	027 016 021 025 023 023	1+*027 +*043 +*047 +*042 +*015 +*011	+ '020 + '012 + '013 + '014 + '025 + '010	019 010 015 011 026 613	+*011 +*009 +*008 +*022 +*021 +*026	+ '007 '004 '005 +- '005 +- '009 +- '011	+ '024 + '031 + '036 + '025 + '031 + '024	008 013 023 011 012 005	+ '007 + '009 + '002 + '007 + '006 + '009

The variations from normal pressure in the above table show the usual oscillations of long period, the smaller oscillations with a period of a few days being eliminated by the smoothing process of finding monthly means. Pressure was above and below the normal in very nearly alternate months, the only exception to this arrangement being June and July, when mean pressure was rather largely above the normal. As excess amounts are larger than those of defect, the mean pressure for the whole year is above the normal by nearly '01 inch in all districts, except East Bengal, where it was almost normal.

The variation of the mean monthly temperature from the normal in each of the meteorological divisions of the province is shown in the following table, where the variation is first given month by month and also for the whole year:—

Variation of the temperature from the normal in each month of 1895 (rariation given in degrees Fahrenheit).

	•	January.	February.	March.	April.	Мау.	June.	July.	August.	Beptember.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	19	18	14
South-West Bengal North Bengal East Bengal Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	-01 +01 +01 +05 +07 +10	-0-4 +1'2' 0 +0'7 0 +0'2	+0.4 +0.3 +0.6 +0.1 -0.8	-2.8 -1.6 -1.2 -2.4 -2.9 -3.0	+2.0 -1.2 +0.5 +2.7 +1.8 +2.0	-0.8 +1.0 +0.7 +0.7 -1.2 -0.8	+0.4 -0.4 +0.5 +0.1 +0.7 +0.1	+0.2	+1.8 +0.7 +0.9 +0.9 +1.4 +1.9	-1.2 -1.6 -2.3 -1.1 -0.6 -0.3	+ 1.8 +1.8 +0.7 +2.6 +1.8 +2.9	-0.8 +0.1 -0.8 -0.8 -0.9	0 +0·1 0 +0·4 0 +0·2

During the early part of the year the difference from the normal in temperature was practically the reverse of pressure. When pressure was low temperature was high, and vice versa. This connection was upset during the last four months, partly because the early withdrawal of the monsoon caused

high temperature in September, and partly because cold weather conditions began earlier in October than usual. The average excess in September was more than 1° and the defect in October, though small in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, varied from 1° to 2° in the other divisions. November was an unusually warm month, and December cooler than usual. The mean for the whole year was exactly normal in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and slightly in excess in North Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur.

The following tables give the variations of the humidity and cloud proportion.

Humidity and cloud proportion.

portion recorded at 8 A.M. (on each day) from the normal month by month and for the whole year in

each of the six meteorological divisions of the province:—

Variation of humidity from the normal in each month of 1895 (variation given in percentage amounts of saturation of the air).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Octcber.	November.	December,
1	2	3	4		6 -	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
South-West Bengal North Bengal East Bengal Biliar Orissa Chota Nagpur		- 1 +13 - 3 +10 8 +11	- 3 + 13 1 + 11 2 + 5	- 1 + 7 8 1 8 6 +11	+1	+1 0 -2 15 45	0 13 0 +3 +1 +1	0 +1 -2 +2 +3 +2	-1 +3 +1 -3 -2 -5	-1 +10 -2 -7 +1	+ 6 + 19 + 6 + 4 + 6 + 6	

The variations in humidity give but little indication of want of moisture in the air at low levels, though the continued absence of rain must have been due to drier air than usual higher in the atmosphere. As in temperature mean humidity for the year is exactly normal in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and about 5 per cent. above the normal in the north of the province and in Chota Nagpur:—

Variation of cloud proportion from the normal in each month of 1895 (overcast sky=10 and cloudless sky =0, and variation given in accordance with this standard).

		Februa				June.	July.	August.	September.	Octuber.	November.	December.	Ţ.
	2					7	8.	ຄ	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal North Bengal East Bengal Bihur Orisa Chota Nagpur	-0°1 +0 4 0°3 +0°2 0°3 +0°8	-0.6 +1.5 -0.6 0 0.2 -1.2	+0.7 +0.7 +0.3 -0.2 +0.6 +0.8	+1'8 0 +1'2 +1'4 +2'4 +2'1	+0°8 +1°3 +1°1 +0°4 +1° +2°6	-1.0 0.7 0.2 -1.2 -1.1.0 -0.3	-0.3 +0.6 +1.2 +0.1 -0.7	+0°3 +0°8 +0°8 +0°8 +0°8	-1:3 +0:4 +0:4 -1:3 +0:1	-0.8 +0.8 -0.1 -1.1 -0.7 -0.8	-1'4 +1'5 -0'1 -0'8 - 1'0 -1'2	+0°5 -0°9 +2°0 -1°6 +1°1 +1°1	-03 +06 +04 -03 +03 +01

Cloud proportion was nearly normal in January, but varied considerably in all other months, especially in May, August, and December, when there was considerably more than usual, except in Bihar and North Bengal in December. In the northern districts towards, the end of the year there was a marked absence of cloud. The months when there was a comparative absence of cloud were February, June, September, October, and November. For the whole year there was less cloud than usual in Bihar and South-West Bengal, and more than usual in the other districts, most so in North Bengal.

Stronger winds than usual have continued throughout the year over a large part of the province. At the following stations velocity has been above the normal from month to month:—Akyab, Purnea, Patna, Gaya, and Saugor Island. At Sibsaugor and Hazaribagh there was a slight falling off in the strength of the wind in November, but in all the other months velocity was on an average one or two miles an hour above the normal. At some of the central stations in East Bengal and in the adjacent part of Assam the wind was weak almost

throughout the year. The principal stations at which velocity was below the normal during the greater part of the year are Silchar, Jessore, Burdwan,

Berhampore, and Calcutta.

In the Darjeeling hills there was a considerable excess of strength in the early months, and again towards the end of the year, and a small defect in the monsoon months, except July. In Chittagong there was a small defect, except in May, July, August and October, when there was a small excess. In Orissa winds had nearly normal strength, being weaker in the beginning and end of the year, and somewhat stronger in the monsoon months.

The variation from the normal was considerable in Bihar and Chota

Nagpur only.

In the North of the Bay and the adjacent part of the land the northerly winds were more prevalent than usual during February, but in the contral districts and in Chota Nagpur the prevailing direction in the same month was south-west instead of north-west. In Bihar, south-westerly winds were more common in the early months, except in the extreme north-west, where north-westerly directions were most common. During the hot weather months directions were fairly normal, except that they were somewhat more westerly than usual in Orissa and at the head of the Bay, more southerly in Chota Nagpur and the central districts, and more easterly in the north of the province.

During the monsoon months the deviation from the normal direction was even more slight than in the hot weather. In July especially, the prevailing direction agreed with the normal. In August, the tendency in the southern districts was for the wind to become more easterly, and in Bihar there were greater and more irregular variations. Owing to the early withdrawal of the monsoon, westerly winds were more common in September, and north-westerly

winds in October.

In November and December the normal directions generally prevailed. In Bihar and North Bengal easterly winds were more frequent than is usual in November, and southerly directions were not unfrequent in December.

This part of the meteorology of the year has been already dealt with in the general summary and need be taken up only very briefly here, more especially as the south-west monsoon season was an unusually quiet one in the Bay. The only two storms of any importance were of comparatively little severity, while the centre was over the sea, but they increased very considerably in intensity soon after crossing the coast. The first of these was in September and caused the most stormy weather in Bihar; the second at the end of September and beginning of October. The fury of the latter was felt on the Megna after the storm centre had crossed

the Sunderbuns from near Saugor Island, and great damage was done to the small craft between Narayanganj and the sea.

In January five small depressions entered Bengal from the north-west, all in the early part of the month. They were, consequently, in rapid succession, but being of small depth, caused little disturbance in the atmosphere. The fine settled weather of the latter half of January continued throughout February with two important interruptions caused by shallow depressions which crossed the province in the usual easterly direction, the first about the beginning and the second in the middle of the month. Several depressions moved over the northern districts in March, and as southerly winds had then set in, the disturbances were rendered more noticeable by numerous thunderstorms. But with these thunderstorms was a very marked peculiarity which continued almost throughout the whole of the hot season, especially in March and May. The rainfall caused by the storms was very scanty and often wanting altogether.

The first disturbance in the Bay began, as in the two years previous, towards the end of April. Instead of moving over the Andaman Sca into Lower Burma, the usual direction early in the season, the storm in 1895 moved more northwards and crossed the coast near Akyab, causing stormy weather in the north-east of the Bay, in Arrakan and East Bengal. After the depression filled up, the baric gradient remained steep over Bengal, and strong winds

were experienced for some days.

The only storm in May began in the extreme south of the Bay about the middle of the month and reached Bengal at the end of the third week. There

was no very definite depression, and the chief sign of disturbed weather was the steeper gradient which began in the south and gradually advanced up the Bay. Heavy rain began in Burma and spread northwards to Assam and East and

North Bengal.

During the early part of June several series of thunderstorms crossed the province, and a depression formed in the east of the Bay about the middle of the month. The centre of the disturbance was near the Orissa coast on the 17th and remained in the north-west angle of the Bay till the 19th. Crossing the coast between False Point and Puri it moved westward. The squally weather which followed the depression soon moderated owing to the quick recovery of pressure. The second depression in June began on the 26th in the north-west angle of the Bay, and without attaining beyond slight depth crossed the coast between Saugor Island and Balasore on the 28th. The centre passed near Chybassa on the 29th and on the 30th had left the province.

Two shallow depressions formed in July. The first beginning about the 16th was not well defined till the 18th, and it soon after crossed the coast south of False Point. Instead of filling up, the depression drifted northwards and caused heavy rain in the north of the province between the 21st and 24th. The second depression began in the south-east of the Bay and moved into the north-west angle, where it was well defined on the 30th. Squally weather with a rough sea prevailed in the north of the Bay after the area of lowest pressure had crossed the coast, but the recovery of pressure was again quick and the

squalls soon moderated.

Weather was unusually settled in August, several shallow depressions formed, most of them in the early part of the month, but only one was of importance, and that was because of the rainfall which occurred in North Bihar and Bengal before it had filled up. None of them caused stormy weather in the Bay, and only moderate rain fell in Orissa during their passage. The depression, to which exception has been drawn, formed in the middle of the month and left the Bay moving in a westerly direction. Before passing out of Orissa the direction of motion changed to north. It moved slowly over Chota Nagpur into Bihar and from there eastwards into North Bengal. Then resuming its westerly motion it filled up in Bihar.

In September the depressions became deeper. The first was at the beginning of the month and similar to those of July in being accompanied by only slightly disturbed weather. The second was between the 18th and 20th and was a storm of greater severity than any that had developed during the season. It was only of moderate intensity while in the north-west angle of the Bay, but after passing the coast line it intensified and caused stormy

weather in Bihar after the centre was in the North-West Provinces.

A third disturbance began in the Bay before the end of September. the extreme south it moved at first towards the Madras coast, but changing gradually towards the north it reached the head of the Bay as a depression of considerable depth. It passed close to Saugor Island moving in a north-easterly direction, and continuing in a curved path it passed over Barisal and Comilla and broke up in the hilly country further cast. Like the storm in the middle of September it was not a severe storm while over the Bay, but the depression continued to deepen while moving over the Sunderbuns, and winds attained to unusual strength in East Bengal. The fall of the barometer at Barisal was nearly an inch, and the lowest reading was considerably below 29 inches. Comilla also there was a large fal!, but the disturbance had begun to moderate by that time. The stormy weather was felt in the east of the Bay as far south as Akyab, and there was a change even at Diamond Island, which was twice affected by the depression, first while it was in the south of the Bay, and after an interval of a about a week, when owing to the curved track followed by the centre of the depression, it was in East Bengal.

Another depression passed across the north of the Bay towards the end of October. It was of very slight depth and was notable only because of the rainfall which it maintained for some days in the western districts of

Bengal.

There were no storms in November. In December, however, there were two, both of which were remarkable, the first because it moved into the north of the Bay and over East Bengal later than a storm has been known to do before,

and the second in the extreme south of the Bay because it formed unusually late in the year. The first began about the 9th and broke up in the hills to the east of Bengal on the 13th. It was near Gopalpur on the 12th, moving at a rate nowise remarkable. It then turned towards the north or north-east and moved at about 30 miles an hour, so that it crossed the north of the Bay and East Bengal before the morning of the following day was well advanced, and very shortly disappeared. The speed was too great to admit of the storm becoming severe, and the rainfall it caused was more important than the severity of the storm. The second disturbance had little influence on the weather in Bengal as it moved westwards across the south of the Bay. Still there was a considerable increase of cloud, and a few light showers of rain fell at Bengal stations.

The following tables show the distribution of rainfall in Bengal during the first four months of 1895. The rainfall of these Rainfall: pre-monsoon period. months includes what is caused by the cold weather storms in January and February, and that due to local thunderstorms in the early months of the hot weather. The rainfall in May in East and North Bengal is much heavier than in the previous months, and being connected with the south-west monsoon rainfall in Burma which begins early in May, the rainfall for that month over the whole province has been taken with that of the monsoon period. It will be seen that the rainfall in 1895 was invariably short of the normal during the first three months, and that there was a considerable excess in April in all districts, especially in East Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. For the whole period defect was 2 inches in South-West Bengal, 1.68 inches in East Bengal, and '8 inches in North Bengal. In Orissa there was excess of a quarter and in Chota Nagpur of half an inch.

The first of the following three tables gives the average rainfall in inches for each division, the second the variation from the normal in inches, and the

third the same variation as a percentage of the normal:-

Actual rainfall in inches.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	January 1895.	February 1895.	March 1895.	April. 1895.	Season January to April 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6
South-West Bengal North Bengal East ,, Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	0·20 0·13 0·06 0·41 0·18 0·42	0·09 0·03 0·01 0·38 0·92 0·35	0·42 0·60 1·10 0·14 0·32 0·60	2 30 3·29 5·62 0·76 2·50 1·80	3 01 4 05 6·79 • 1·69 3·92 3 17

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

	 	<u> </u>	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
South-West Bengal North Bengal East ,, Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	0.25	-0.96	-1.04	+0.23	-2 02
	0.36	-0.55	-0.62	+0.74	-0·79
	0.50	-1.02	-1.76	+1.60	-1·68
	0.17	-0.05	-0.27	+0.17	-0·32
	0.19	+0.01	-0.78	+1.21	+0·25
	0.22	-0.32	-0.25	+1.37	+0·58

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

South-West Bengal North Bengal East Bihar Orises Chota Nagpur	-56	-91	-71	+ 11	-40
	-73	-95	-51	+ 29	-16
	-89	-99	-62	+ 40	-20
	-29	-12	-66	+ 29	-16
	-51	-1	-71	+ 94	+ 7
	-34	-48	-29	+ 319	+22

The general rainfall of the province for the monsoon period from May to October is given in the following three tables which have been prepared in the same way as those for the first four months:—

Actual rainall in inches during 1895.

METEROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	Мау.	Juno.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octobor.	Monsoon season, 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South-West Bengal North Bengal East ,, Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	4·66 8·39 11·33 1·95 1·78 1·87	8·32 7·53 8·49 5·59 18·58 8·73	8 06 23·21 13·38 14·65 9·86 12·92	8·47 12·23 14·46 11·77 13·28 9·04	6·08 11·97 9·05 6·80 9·22 6·80	3·69 1·32 5·79 0·55 5·48 2·60	89·28 64·65 62·50 41·31 58·20 41·96

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal	•••	-0.74	-1·82	-3·94	-4.24	-2.96	-0.64	14·34
North Bengal		-0.87	-10·04	+9·13	-1.80	-1.45	-3.10	8·13
East ,,		+2.81	-9·67	-3·22	-1.50	-3.03	+0.36	14·25
Bihar		-0.84	-2·19	+2·45	+0.27	-2.04	-2.89	5·24
Orissa		-2.09	+9·79	-2·64	+1.87	-1.03	-0.68	+- 5·22
Chota Nagpur		-0.78	+0·75	-0·24	-4.52	-1.91	-0.37	7·07
0.								

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

			1	1]	1	
South-West Bengal	14	18	33	33	88	15	-27
North Bengal	-9	57	+65	13	-11	70	-11
East "	+33	—53	19	-10	—25	+ 7	19
Bihar	—30	28	+20	+ 2	-23	84	11
Orissa	54	+111	-21	+16	—10	11	+10
Chota Nagpur	29	+ 9	· — 2	—33	-22	13	14
:		(1				

In each of the months May to August heavy rain fell in one district, while in all the others there was a considerable, and in some a very large deficiency. In May the heavy rain fell in East Bengal, and the falls were most scanty in Orissa. In June the reverse occurred, heavy rain in Orissa, with 10 inches excess, and 10 inches defect in East and North Bengal. In August there was again excess in Orissa, but defect was largest in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. During the remaining two months there was scanty rainfall in all districts, except in East Bengal in October when there was a small excess owing to the heavy fall in the first three days of that month.

For the whole monsoon period Orissa received 5 inches more than the normal and the other divisions less, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North Bengal by

between 5 and 10 inches, and Lower Bengal by more than 14 inches.

In the following table the average district rainfall is given as deduced from all the rainfall recording stations in each district at which records have been obtained for a sufficient number of years to give reliable data. The numbers given in columns 4 to 10, inclusive, show the variation of the monthly rainfall in each district expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. Column 11 gives the normal rainfall in the monsoon season in inches in each district of the province, and column 12 the corresponding actual falls.

The last column gives the actual rainfall for the monsoon season expressed as a percentage of the normal.

Variation of rainfall in the districts in Bengal for the monsoon season May to October 1895.

(The variation is expressed as a percentage amount of the normal fall.)

METROROLOGI- CAL DIVISIONS.	Diaision.		District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Normal district in rainfall of the season May to October.	Actual district rainfall of the season May to October 1895.	Percentage excess (+) or defect (-) for the season May to October 1885.
1	8		. 8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South-West Bengal.	Providence	{	Burdwan Bir bhum	- 7 +13 -36 -37 -11 - 38 -29 -60 - 1 -64 +20	-141912 +-12147 +-10 +-14	-1719 +-444465351663424	- 34 - 40 - 33 - 36 - 28 - 29 - 19 - 19 - 13 - 36 - 13	-20 -20 -30 -33 -15 -49 -43 -59 -49 -22	-20 -36 -4 -29 -1 -41 -19 -37 -28 -62 +21	Inches. 48:57 53:95 52:93 55:86 52:89 63:46 58:91 67:07 51:16 51:77 58:40	Inchos. 38:37 41:40 43:57 89:75 40:19 34:28 40:67 37:42 84:11 51:61 41:97	\$1 23 18 29 24 36 29 34 33 39 21
North Bengal',	Rajshahi		Jessoro	+ 39 + 10 + 10 + 62 + 54 + 9 - 46 - 12 + 24 + 16	31 39 53 73 42 65 63 49 49	-40 -14 +31 +91 +13 +16 +87 +3 -28 -15	-24 -28 + 3 +27 +41 -24 - 6 - 25 -19	10 18 18 16 1 31 +- 25 19	+96 -69 -90 -70 -67 -64 -73 -81 -59	59:31 55:24 58:44 120:51 126:05 112:87 76:93 59:70 56:84 63:06	52:36 44:28 48:00 110:61 133:01 109:74 69:47 69:47 69:47 41:61 48:29	-12 -20 -16 - 1 + 5 - 3 -10 -20 -25
Rast Bengal	Chistogram	{ {	Mymensingh	!7 +89 +27 +39 +63 +6	64 55 70 57 48 52	+33 8 38 38 15 19	+ 12 30 16 12 0 23	-11 -43 -20 -11 -09 -7	-69 +16 +51 +62 -11 +42	73:22 58 61 78:13 72:83 108:78 115:12	61.28 40.69 54.89 61.83 80.34 90.29	-16 -20 -26 -15 -20 -22
Bibar			South Lushai Hills Patna Gaya Shuhabad Sran Champaran Muzaffarpur Darbhanga Monghyr Purneu	+75 -55 -78 -59 -4 +60 +10 +2 +48 -43	-47 + 121022 + 23 + 3119616160	- 33 -17 - 5 +3 - 5 +43 +46 +13 +17 +35	-1 +15 -157 -3 +38 +4 +5 +33 -10 +11	-29 -25 -23 -14 +11 +48 -7 -10 -29 -19 -37	-10 -82 -04 -88 -91 -97 -73 -81 -83 -93	80°25 40°48 30°79 42°55 47°13 43°77 45°17 43°10 46°52 60°54	75-19 35-71 32-32 38-07 41-24 67-73 42-08 30-00 41-00 64-28	-14 -13 -21? - 4 + 4 + 22 + 9 - 7 -16 -19 - 5
Orissa	and an	ີໄ ໂ	Malda So thal Parganas Cuttack Ralesore Pure Huzaribagh	-52 - 52 52 68 40 23	-63 21 +114 +137 15	+ 5 7 :# vo 10	+ 8 20 + 54 16 + 8 34	-67 -40 - 9 -34 +41 -15	-91 -45 +14 -29 13 3	55°10 51°53 51°75 53°92 53°01 49°77	30:08 30:74 0:01 48:20 68:84 43:03	-36 -20 +22 -11 +30 -13
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	{	Lohardaga Palamau Manbhum Singhbhum	- 29 - 32 - 6 - 77	+ 4 - 6 - 5 +32	+ 29 - 20 + 4 + 1	-19 -37 -43 -37	-12 -56 -21 -48	20 61 + 4 + 9	51'08 42'20 47'15 51'84	49192 28138 39180 42 56	-22 -35 -16 -18

The following three tables give in the same form the rainfall for November and December. It will be seen that the rainfall for these months was again below the normal, except in East Bengal, in December. This excess in East Bengal is in consequence of the rainfall caused by the cyclonic storm which moved into the north of the Bay and over East Bengal unusually late in the season. Throughout the period practically no rain fell in South-West Bengal, North Bengal, and Chota Nagpur: a tenth of an inch in Bihar, and about three-quarters of an inch in Orissa. The total rainfall in East Bengal was 1.49 inches.

Actual rainfall in inches.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	nber 1895.	December 1895.	Season November to December 1895.
	2	3	4
South-West Bengal North Bengal East ,, Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	0·01 0·05 0·15 0·01 0·72 Nil.	0·02 0·03 1·34 · 0·10 Nil. 0·03	0·03 0·72 1·49 0·11 0·72 0·63

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	November 1895	December 1895.	Season November to December 1895.
1	2	. 3	4
South-West Bengal North Bengal East Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	-0.32 -0.12 -0.92 -0.13 -0.64 -0.34	-0.23 -0.12 +0.99 -0.07 -0.51 -0.27	-0.55 -0.24 +0.07 -0.20 -1.15 -0.61

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

South-West Bengal North Bengal East ,, Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	•••	•••	-97 -70 -86 -93 -47 -100	-92 -80 +283 -41 -100 -90	95 75 +5 65 61 95
		i			

The actual rainfall for the whole year is shown in the accompanying map,

in which the amount of the fall is indicated by the shading.

It will be seen that as usual there are two tracts where rainfall has been over 100 inches, viz., in Chittagong and Noakhali in the south-east; and in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Bihar in the north-east. The districts where the yearly fall is just below 100 inches are in the south of Orissa, Tippera and Rangpur: those where it is between 70 and 80 inches are Barisal, Mymensingh, Purnea and the Cuttack district of Orissa. Over a belt of country extending across almost the whole province from east to west, and including the central districts, rainfall was lightest and was generally below 50, and in parts below 40 inches. To the north and the south of this belt it was somewhat more heavy, but usually below 60 inches.

The second map shows the variation of the yearly rainfall from the normal as a percentage of the normal amounts. It was 20 per cent. in excess in Orissa and Champaran, and 10 per cent in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darjeeling. In all other districts there was a deficiency, least in the outlying districts and increasing towards the centre of the province. Defect was as much as 40 per cent. in Midnapur, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda and Palamau, and it was more than 20 per cent. over a great part of Lower and Central Bengal. The only part of Bihar where there was defect of more than 20 per cent. was the Gaya district, and generally in Chota Nagpur defect was less than 10 per cent.

Menther, Croys and Prices of Food-grains, and Material Condition of the Proyle.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices of food-grains, and of the material condition of the people in these Provinces during the year 1895-96.

The year was on the whole favourable to the cultivation of bhadoi crops.

Six out of the forty-five districts of these Provinces returned an average crop of 16 annas, twenty-six districts returned crops varying from 12 to less than 16 annas, and thirteen from 9 to less than 12 annas. The general yield of the crops was nearly as good as that of the year 1894, and was estimated by the Director of the Agricultural Department at 14 annas. The jute crop was estimated in the final forecast issued by the Agricultural Department to yield an outturn of 17 annas. The outturn of the indigo crop was less in 1895 than in 1894.

The uneven distribution of rain during the early part of the season, and the subsequent early cessation of the monsoon rains of 1895, proved detrimental to the outturn of winter rice. Out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, only two districts, viz., Dinajpur and Tippera, reported crops above the average of 16 annas; three districts, viz., Rangpur, Pabna and Balasore, reported average or 16-anna crops; twenty districts reported crops varying from 12 to less than 16 annas; fifteen districts reported crops from above 8 to less than 16 annas, and five districts returned an 8 anna or less than an 8-anna crop. In the final forecast of the winter rice crop, which was issued by the Agricultural Department on the 10th December, the outturn for the Province was estimated at 13 annas. The actual outturn may probably have been less. In 1894, the outturn was estimated as 17 annas.

The latter part of the monsoon season of 1895 was characterized, as stated above, by an early cessation of the rains. A period of protracted drought followed, lasting throughout the cold weather, and the rabi crops of the Province suffered materially in consequence. Out of the 44 districts from which returns were received in the Agricultural Department, only one district, viz., Rangpur, estimated the outturn of the rabi crops at 16 annas. Eighteen districts reported crops varying from 12 to 15 annas, and twenty-five districts reported crops of less than 12 annas. The Director of the Agricultural Department estimated the general outturn of the rabi crops of the Province at 11 to 12 annas.

On the S1st March 1896, prices of common rice were lower than the prices ruling on the corresponding date of the previous year in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Cuttack, Balasoro, and in all the districts of the Patna Division, except Muzaffarpur. Prices were equal in the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Puri, and Singhbhum, and higher in the remaining districts of these Provinces. The prevailing prices of common rice at the end of the year under report were lower than the prices at the end of the year 1893-94 in all districts of these Provinces except Bankura, where they were equal, and Monghyr, Lohardaga and Palamau, where they were lower.

On the 31st March 1896, the price of common rice ranged from 12 seers per rupee in Hooghly and Mymensingh to 23 seers 10 chitaks in Puri. In twenty-six districts, it was selling at 14 to 17 seers, in eight districts from over 17 seers to 20 seers, and in three districts, viz., Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, at over 20 seers. Only in eight districts, viz., Hooghly, Darjeeling, Noakhali, Chittagong, and all the districts of the Dacca Division, were less than 14 seers to be obtained for the rupee.

The agricultural conditions of the year in each Division are separately

noticed below:—

The table below shows the average rainfall in Burdwan Division. the different districts of the Burdwan Division during

the past three years:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.	1835-96
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	•	62.25	56.04	41.31
Birbhum	•	60 ·98	61.73	42.23
Bankura	•	$72 \cdot 21$	58 ·58	40.61
Midnapore		72·46	64.76	3 8· 49
Hooghly	•	72.86	54·15	41.61
Howrah -	•	69.43	49:13	37.00

The year 1895-96 was characterized by deficient rainfall. The monsoon set in late and ceased early, and the little rain received was not evenly distributed, and in consequence the winter rice crop was below the average. During the cold weather there was a complete absence of rain, which proved injurious to some crops. The outturn of sugarcane, however, which is one of the important crops of this Division, was satisfactory, and made up to some extent for the loss in the rice crop. The agricultural depression during the year raised the price of rice in all districts except Midnapore and Howrah, but the prices of foodgrains ruled generally low. The price of common rice varied from 24 seers for the rupeo at Contai to 13 seers in Hooghly. The prices of wheat and gram remained more or less stationary.

Notwithstanding the poor harvests of the year, the material condition of the people continued to be good. The labouring classes benefited from the growing demand for labour created by the opening of factories and the construction of railways. Wages and labour remained stationary except in

Midnapore and Howrah, where there was a slight increase.

The average rainfall in each district of the Presidency Division in 1895-96, as compared with that of the two preceding years Presidency Division. is shown in the following statement:

				1893-94. Inches.	1894-95. Inches.	1895-96 Inches.
24-Parganas		•••	•••	72.84	52:13	40.69
Nadia		•••	•••	71.70	60.46	39.14
Murshidabad	[•••	•••	67:91	56 ·26	33.46
Jessore	•••	•••	•••	65.04	58 66	46·9 3
Khulna		•••		79· 9 8	63.24	53.13

The fall in each district in 1895-96 was considerably short of that of the two preceding years, the divisional average in 1895-96 being 42.67 inches against 58.15 inches in 1894-95, and 71.49 inches in 1893-94. The rainfall was also unevenly distributed. Both the autumn and winter rice crops suffered in consequence, the average outturn of aman rice in the Division being 9 annas against 15 annas in 1894-95, and that of aus 10 against 14 annas. The rabi crops were also generally poor. The outturn of jute and indigo was satisfactory. The price of common rice ruled generally low during the first part of the year under report owing to the favourable harvest of the amar crop of 1894-95, but it rose towards the end of the year. The prices of wheat and gram did not fluctuate much. Taking the Division as a whole, it does not appear that the material condition of the people was much affected by the short crops of the year. The prices of labour, which are generally fixed by custom, continued much the same as in the two preceding years, notwithstanding the rise in the price of rice.

The following table shows the average rainfall in the different districts of the Rajshahi Division during the past three vears:—

	1893-94. Inches.	1894-95. Inches.	• 1895-96. Inches.
Rajshahi	67.25	55.14	44.72
Dinajpur	81.74	72.43	57.27
Jalpaiguri	152.62	147.03	183.32
Darjeeling	129.37	117.88	118.28
Rangpur	80.92	63 1 0	65.89
Bogra	76·54	69:85	50.82
Pabna	8 0·3 0	61.93	45·34
Darjeeling Rangpur Bogra	129·37 80·92 76·54	117·88 63 10 69·85	118·28 65·89 50·82

The fall was below the mean of the two preceding years in all districts, and noticeably so in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra and Pabna. The distribution of rain during the monsoon season was uneven. While in May, July and August, it was above the normal; it was abnormally low in June, and deficient in September and October. The cold weather rain was also in defect. Floods in July and August injured the crops to some extent, particularly in Jalpaiguri. The outturn of the crops was generally below the normal except in Dinajpur, where the winter rice crop was above the normal, owing to the favourable distribution of rain. The mulberry crop yielded very poor results. The price of common rice, which is the principal food-grain of the Division, was higher than in the previous year, especially in Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Bogra and Pabna. The prices of other articles of consumption remained more or less stationary. In the hills and the fertile Terai, the crops very nearly reached the average, and the material condition of the people remained unchanged. In the rico-producing Gangetic tracts, where the rice crop was deficient, there was a falling off in the general condition of the people. Wages and labour were stationary in all districts except Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Rangpur. The rise was most marked in Rangpur, where the price of labour generally appears to be gradually increasing.

The following comparative statement gives the average rainfall of the different districts of the Chittagong Division for the

Chittagong Division. three years 1893 to 1896:—

				1893-94. Inches.	1894-95. Inches.	1895-96. Inches.
Tippera	•••	•••	•••	85.12	78 ·5 7	67:34
Noakhali		•••	•••	145.71	117.83	100 65
Chittagong	•••	•••	•••	146.39	112.57	97:28

It will appear from the above that the rain received in 1895-96 was much below that received in the two preceding years, and this deficiency was aggravated by an unequal distribution of the rain. In consequence of the unfavourable season of the year under report, the crops were not so good as those of the preceding years.

A widespread fungoid epidemic attacked the betel-nut plantations of Noa-khali, and a storm in the month of October did considerable damage to the

rice crop in the same district.

Owing to the short outturn of the crops, and especially of rice, which is the principal article of consumption, the price of rice rose throughout the Division. Except in Chittagong, the prices of other food-grains did not fluctuate much. The poor outturn of the rice crop was compensated for to some extent in Tippera by a good return from jute. Wages of labour fell slightly in Noakhali and Tippera. In Chittagong they continued to rule high.

The average rainfall in each district of the Dacca Division during the last three years is shown

in the following table:-

U	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dacca	74·14	69.47	57·6 0
Mymensingh	100.57	88.99	6 8·67
Faridpur	75:33	71.53	54·42
Backergunge	103·91	84.86	67.88
2002008 8 4			12

The rainfall in 1895-96 was below that in the two preceding years, and it was not generally well distributed. In Dacca, floods in July and heavy rain in August injured the aus crop somewhat, and the aman crop was also partially injured by a cyclone in the first week of October. The effects of the cyclone were also felt in Backergunge. Want of rain in October and November injured the aman paddy crop in Mymensingh, while untimely and heavy rain in the same month caused injury to the standing crops of Faridpur. Jute, pulses and oilseeds gave good returns in some districts. The price of rice rose, being sold at 13 secrs 12 chitaks for the rupee in the last fortnight of March 1896, against 17 secrs 11 chitaks in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year. The prices of labour remained stationary in Mymensingh and Backergunge. In Dacca, there was a slight decrease, and in Faridpur a slight increase in wages.

The statement below shows the average rainfall of the different districts of Patna Division. the Patna Division for the past three years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Patna	50 04	59·01	37 ·29
Gaya	38 90	51.04	31.66
Shahabad	49.63	60.63	38.05
Saran	46.01	51 07	42.85
Champaran	82.53	65.13	54.96
Muzassarpur	57.09	51.19	49.60
Darbhanga	56.20	53.21	42.68

During the early months of the monsoon, the rainfall was good; but the latter part of the monsoon season was characterised by an early cessation of the rains. After September, there was an almost total absence of rain. In all the South Gangetic districts and in Darbhanga, the total rainfall of the year was below the normal, while in Champaran and Muzaffarpur it was above the normal, and in Saran the fall was normal. In Bihar, where much of the success of the winter rice crop and of the rabi crops depends on the rain received in the months of September and October, the failure of rain in these months in the Patna Division proved very prejudicial to their successful cultivation. The result was an indifferent winter rice crop and a poor rabi harvest. The bhadoi harvest was good, owing to the favourable character of the season at the commencement of the monsoons. The poppy crop was below the average everywhere, except in Shahabad and Gaya. The outturn from indigo was fair. On the whole, the year was a bad one for the agriculturists of the Division, except those who had the benefit of canal water in Patna, Caya, and Shahabad. Notwithstanding the partial failure of the winter rice and rabi crops, the prices of the common food-grains of the Division differed very little at the end of the year from the prices prevailing at the corresponding periods of the two previous years. Any tendency that prices may have had to rise was to some extent checked by the good outturn of the bhadoi crops, and especially of makai, which forms an important food staple of the Division. There was no marked change in the material condition of the people or in the prices of labour.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Bhagalpur Division during the Bhagalpur Division.

past three years is given below:—

				1893-94. Inches.	1894-95. Inches.	1895-96 • Inches.
Monghyr	•••	•••	•••	47.02	53 97	' 3 3·6 4
Bhagalpur	•••	•••	•••	57:29	49·09	44.86
Purnea	•••	•••	•••	85.28	7 3· 84	64.82
Malda		•••	•••	68·9 5	60.42	33.72
Southal Parg	ganas	•••	•••	65·3 2	64 92	38 82

The rainfall at the beginning of the monsoon season was fairly distributed, but the monsoon ceased early, and protracted drought prevailed thereafter. Little or no rain fell from the 1st October to the 31st March. The winter rice crop accordingly suffered very much, and the rabi crop was similarly affected;

but the bhadoi crops, especially maize, which is an important crop in this Division, yielded a good outturn. Owing to the satisfactory bhadoi harvest of the year, and the good harvests of preceding years, no distress was caused by the partial failure of the crops alluded to above. From a comparison of the prices during the last fortnight in March 1896, with the prices prevailing during the corresponding period of the previous year, it appears that there was not much difference in the rates. The prices of food-grains remained more or less steady throughout the year. Taking the Division as a whole, the condition of the people was prosperous. With the help of the good harvests of previous years, and the good outturn of bhadoi paddy during the year under review, the people of the Malda district were able to export large quantities of grain after meeting their wants. Wages of labour remained almost unchanged. There is a tendency, however, towards a rise in the rates in all parts of the Division except Monghyr, where wages appear to have a tendency to fall.

The average rainfall in each district of the Orissa Division for the three years 1893 to 1896 is shown in the following

table:—

				1893 -94.	1894-95.	1895-96
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	•••	•••		62.07	56.71	66.46
Balasore	•••	•••	•	73 ·58	67.56	57.77
Puri	•••	•••	•	68 · 60	54·89	6 5 ·68

The actual rainfall during the year in Cuttack and Puri was above, and in Balasore less than, the normal. In June, the fall was quite abnormal, and some injury was done to crops by floods; but in common with other parts of these Provinces, the rainfall in this Division was deficient throughout the rabi season. The year on the whole was a favourable one for agriculturists. The harvests were in advance of those obtained in the two preceding years, and rice was exported during the last cold season from every part of the Division in larger quantities than has been known for many years past. After the winter rice harvest, rice was cheaper than it has been for the last ten years, selling at the rate of 25 seers 12 chitaks for the rupee. The good harvests of the year improved the condition of the people. The construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway gave employment to large numbers of landless labourers, and caused a rise in wages in Balasore and Puri. Wages in Cuttack remained unchanged.

The statement below shows the average rainfall of the different districts of the Chota Nagpur Division.

Chota Nagpur Division.

years:—

		18 93 - 94.	1894-95.	1895-96
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh	••	66.41	64.42	41.57
Lohardaga	••	60 ·49	64· 54	55·18
Palamau	••	59·34	61·24	3 9·30
Manbhum	••	63:21	61 ·58	35.77
Singhbhum	••	63.81	55·44	51 ·63

The rainfall during 1895-96 was below the average of the two preceding years, and was less than the normal for the year. It was also unevenly distributed. Stormy weather prevailed in the months of March and April, which injured the prospects of some crops. The monsoon rains ceased early, and the winter showers were deficient. Owing to this failure of rain, the outturn of winter rice was everywhere below the average of normal years. The rabi harvest was poor for the same reason. The average outturn of wheat, pulses, and oilseeds in the Division was only 9.6, 9.2, and 10.7 annas, respectively, against 13 annas each in the previous year. The bhadoi harvest was fairly good, and only partially compensated for the failure of the winter rice and rabi crops. Prices of food-grains rose everywhere except in Singhbhum, where the outturn of the crops was much better than in the rest of the Division. The short crops of the year under report had no serious effect on the prosperity of the people. This was due to some extent to the

extension of the lac industry and to the excellence of the lac crop during the year under review. The rural population of Chota Nagpur are not solely dependent upon agriculture for their well-being, and there is thus a steady tendency towards improvement in their material condition. Prices of labour fluctuated, and there was a tendency towards a rise in wages in those parts of the Division which are being opened out by the construction of Railway lines, and where there was a demand for labour in the newly opened coal mines and for the tea districts.

Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1895 to March 1896.

. and	٠	1	<u>.</u> NUMBE	r of	SEERS (OF 80 T	olas w	EIGHT	PURCH	ASEABL	E FOR	A RUPI	ce.
							COMM	ON RIC	CE.				
Districts	•					1895	·.		.,,			1896.	
1		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Norember.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta Burdwan 21-Parganas Backergunge Chit agong Patna Darbhanga Bhagalpur Puri Hazaribagh		S. c. 12 12 17 12 15 2 16 6 15 8 18 2 16 11 16 10 21 101 17 4	S. c. 12 12 17 16 14 5 16 2 11 16 8 17 15 23 10 16 10	S. c. 12 8 18 12 14 0 19 8 14 12 17 11 16 8 17 10 22 6 16 0	S. c. 12 10 17 1 14 0 20 8 14 0 17 14 15 8 17 10 21 0 16 4	S. c. 11 13 16 0 16 0 19 4 13 8 18 3 18 2 17 10 2 2 8 17 4	S. c. 11 6 15 4 14 8 16 4 13 2 20 0 17 4 18 15 23 0 16 12	S. c. 11 13 15 12 13 8 16 0 14 0 19 8 17 8 18 6 24 10 16 8	S. c. 12 0½ 15 12 13 10 14 8 14 8 18 8 16 6 17 10 23 7½ 15 12	S. c. 12 6½ 16 12 13 8 13 6 19 8 16 6 18 14½ 22 13 14 2	S. c. 12 14 16 114 14 8 13 8 12 10 19 8 18 121 17 10 23 10 14 4	S. c. 13 0 15 12 14 12 13 8 13 0 18 8 19 11 18 4 23 13 14 8	S. c. 13 0 16 8 14 12 13 2 13 0 19 2 18 0 17 10 23 10 14 6

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Calcutta Burdwan		S. c. 12 11 16 8	S. c. 13 5 16 8	S. c. 13 01 17 0	S. c. 12 6 16 8	S. c. 12 4 13 0	S. c. 12 1 13 2	S. c. 12 2 1 13 4	S. c. 11 13 14 0	12 1 1	8. c. 1 8 3 8	S. c. 11 3 12 8	S. c. 11 3 12 8
24-Parganas Backergungo				•••		•••	•				•••		•••
Chiltagong Patra	•••	10 10	10 10 16 11r.	9 14	9 12	9 13	9 14 18 2r	10 0 18 4	10 0 16 0	9 8 1	0 в	10 13	10 14
Darbhanga	•••	17 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 1	13 0	16 6	13 4	14 4 1	4 0 2 4	12 8	13 12 11 12
Bhagalpu r Puri	•••	18 4½ 10 8	10 8	16 6 10 8	16 6 10 8	16 6 10 8	16 6 10 12	16 I 11 0	14 10 1 10 12	10 8	2 10 9 12	12 10 7 12	13 14 8 6
Hazaribagh		11 12	12 0	12 0	11 4	12 4	10 0	11 4	13 0	12 0 1	0 8	10 0	11 4

BARLEY.

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Calcutta	•••	16	10	16	O	16	115	18	63	17	$9\frac{1}{3}$	16	O	16	3	16	0	16	6	16		16	0	16	Ö
Burdwan	•••		.	•	••			,	•••	••	•			•••	•	••								•••	,
24-Parganas	•••	•••	.	•	••		••		···	••	•		•	•••	•	•••	•		•				- 1	•••	
Backergunge	••	•••	•	•	••	•	••		•••	••	•		•	•••	•	•••		•••		••	•	••		•••	
Chittagong		٠٠			··。		••			٠.		300		90					_		٠ _ ا		- 1	•••	
l'atna	•••		8	24	8	23	8	23	0	24	0	23	8	23	0	25	0	25	0	26	8	. 25	8	25	0
Darbhanga		26	3	25	0	24	8	22	0	23	8	22	8		14	25	10		14	16	121	17	8	20	21
Bhagalpur	••	25	4	25	4	24	91	22	11	22	11	23	71	21	7	20	3	22	11	21	44	22	11	21	7
Puri		•••			., }				1			•••			.		. 1			•••		•••	- 1	•••	
Hazaribagh		16 1	03	18	0	19	0	20	0	20	U	14	10	19	0	19	0	21	0	18	0	16	0		8
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Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1895 to March 1896—concluded.

		NO	MBER	OF S	EERS (OF 80 TO	DLAS W	EIGHT	PURCH	ASEA BL	E FOR	A RUPI	CE.
					-	MAI	ZE OR	INDIAN	-corn.			recess to emperor.	
Districts	3.					18	395.					1896.	
•		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Jauuary.	February.	Merch.
1		2	3	4	6	G	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta Burdwan 24-Parganas Backergunge Chittagong Patna Darbhanga		8. c. 16 14 26 8 24 1	S. c. 16 0 23 8 22 0	S. c. 16 6½ 22 0 21 0	S. c. 16 9½ 24 0 20 0	S. c. 16 6 27 4 24 8	S. c. 16 6 28 8 29 0	S. c. 16 6 28 0 30 0	S. c. 16 13 26 0 28 13½	S. c. 16 13 26 8 27 10 ¹ / ₂	S. c. 16 6 26 0 27 14	S. c. 16 0 27 0 28 7	S. c. 16 9½ 27 0 28 0
Bhagalpur Puri Hazaribagh		20 10 20 0	21 7 19 0	20 3 18 0	20 13 19 8	23 15 2 20 0	18 0	28 6 22 0	26 3	25 14 20 0	25 4 18 0	25 4 18 0	26 7 18 0
						G	RAM.				- ,		
Calcutta Burdwan 24-Parganas Backergunge Chittagong Patna Darphanga Bhagalpur Puri Hazaribagh		S. c. 15 9½ 18 0 16 0 13 0 11 6 22 0 18 9 20 3 14 8 15 0	S. c. 15 9½ 18 0 16 0 12 12 11 12 22 8 17 0 21 2 14 0 15 8	S. c. 15 91 18 7 15 8 12 8 12 4 20 8 17 12 20 8 14 31 13 12	S. c. 15 6 18 0 15 8 13 8 11 14 20 0 16 0 20 3 14 7 14 8	S. c. 15 6 17 61 16 0 14 0 11 14 20 12 16 8 20 3 14 7 15 0	S. c. 15 3 17 10 18 0 13 10 12 2 20 12 16 12 20 3 14 34 15 0	S. • c. 15 6 16 0 15 0 14 1 12 6 21 0 18 0 19 9 13 12 3 15 8	S. c. 15 0½ 16 1 13 0 13 12 12 8 21 0 18 8 19 8; 14 7 15 4	S. c. 15 3 16 8 14 0 12 4 20 4 17 8 18 4½ 14 7 16 0	S. c. 14 13½ 15 12 13 10 13 0 12 4 19 8 16 6 16 0 15 1½ 15 12	S. c. 14 8 15 12 13 0 13 2 12 8 17 0 17 8 16 6 16 6 16 6 18 6	S. c. 14 11 17 10 13 8 13 2 12 12 22 0 18 1 16 12 15 0
						S.	ALT.						
Calcutta Burdwan 24-Parganas Backergunge Chittagong Patna Darbhanga Bhagalpur Puri Hazaribagh		S. o 11 13 11 6 11 8 10 14 10 0 11 0 10 8 10 0 11 8 8 0	S. c. 11 13 11 7½ 11 5 10 9 10 0 11 0 10 0 11 8 8 4	S. c. 11 11½ 11 0 11 4 10 3 10 10 10 10 0 11 8 8 0	S. c. 11 42 11 2 11 4 10 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 2 11 10 8 0	S. c. 11 3 10 12 11 7 10 8 10 12 11 0 10 2 10 11 12 0 8 0	S. c. 11 3 11 0 11 6 10 10 10 12 11 0 10 4 10 11 11 12 8 0	S. c. 11 9½ 11 0 11 3½ 10 8 10 12 11 0 10 0 10 11 11 8 8 0	S. c. 11 9½ 11 4 11 5 10 8 10 14 11 0 11 0 10 11 11 4 8 0	S. c. 11/3 11 7½ 11 5 10 8 11 0 11 0 11 0 10 11 11 8 8 0	S. c 11 • 6 11 8 11 3 10 10 ² 3 11 0 11 0 11 4 10 11 12 0 9 0	8. c. 11 6 12 0 11 0 10 10; 11 0 11 0 11 8 10 11 12 0 9 0	S. c. 11 13 11 4 11 2 10 10 11 0 10 12 11 8 10 31 12 0 9 0

Statement showing seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1895.

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				60 00 to C	G 16	2 20 -	10 m m	F 60 14	00		045000
	E of	Fall in 1895.	21			45.76 37.52 39.65 44.09	47.89	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 % d	438	36.72		39-38 45-54 33-07 43-63 41-16
	Total fall the year.	Avorage of vears & sample of pears	22			54.80 54.60 51.78 53.25	58-01 66 (5	65.69 67.79 66.03	62-34 58-53 67-64	65-68 67-48 61-71	9 :	agus algun de senso de se	63:44 62:81 68:07 66:95 67:16 69:50
	ter to end mber iths).	Fall in 1896.	19			: : : :	1:	:::	: :	:::	0.33		! ' ! ! ! !
	Fall after October to end of December (two months).	A rorage of years 8.	18			0.53 0.36 0.32 0.32	0.27	0.60	0.00	0000	990		0.0000
	nd of oer this).	Fall in 1895.	17			37.62 39.65 44.09	47.89	46 29 22 0 22 0	38.98 98.98 98.98	43.36 43.36	36.90		39:38 45:54 33:07 43:63 44:09 41 16
	Fall to end of October (ten months).	Avorage of years as por column 3.	16			54.36 54.24 51.16	67.74	66·12 67·18 65·43	61-98 67-92 68-58	56.09 56.98	67.76		62.76 62.20 57.46 66.29 66.35 68.34
	in ber onth).	Fall in 1895.	15			3.70 3.02 2.55	2.61	2. 4. 4 8. 6. 9 8. 6. 9	2.49 2.49 2.49 2.70		4 6		0.1.0 0.1.0 0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0 0.0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.
INCHES.	Fall in October (one month).	Average of years as	14			395 404 392 441							4.42 4.41 4.61 3.613 4.37
ALL IN	and of aber	Fall in 1895.	13			42.06 34.50 37.10	45.38	46.31 41.69	88.97 86.00 86.00 86.00	38:38 38:38	24.48 24.28 24.28		36.59 39.71 31 11 39.81 36.63
BRGISTERED RAINFALL IN	Fall to end of September (nine months).	Average of years 8.	13			60.41 60.20 47.24 40-63	54.07 61.83	51.97 54.47 50.65	68.41 63.46	52.79	63.41		58-34 67-79 62-94 61-16 62-79 64-67
GISTER	in nber nth).	Fall in 1895.	n			3.98 4.40	<u> </u>						66.85 8 02 8 02 8 99
E E	Fall in September (one month)	aracy lo ogarevA. 8 mmuloo roq aa	01			8:30 8:30 6:64 7:26	10.41	7.98 9.10 7.17	88.77	7.15			9-91 8-84 9-04 111-13 7-47 8-86
	end of ust onths).	Fall in 1896.	6		_	34-10 30-62 32-70	37.70 30.14	37.74 37.92 36.91	25.76 32.45	80.08 80.08 6.08	28.46 28.46		32.56 34.43 25.26 34.71 31.24 32.64
	Fall to end of August (eight months).	Avorage of years 8.	60			46.60 24.49 25.39 25.39	4 6.69 8.68	43.99 45.37 43.48	49.64 45.14 48.95	43 86 44.83 47.83	45 06		48.43 48.95 43.90 50°03 45.32 45.71
	end of te nths).	Tall in 1895.	2			20.76 12.03 14.66	20:38 14:59	13:59 12:61 18:83	13.18 16.78 16.24	13.75	14 63 13 38		:6·19 16·44 13·93 17·21 14·83
	Fall to end of June (six months).	Average of years as per column 3.	9			18:32 19 93 18:55	17:31	17:17	20.44 19:36	19.86	2034		21:48 23:27 21:07 21:09 21:09
	to end of April months).	Fall in 1896.	20			3.97 1.18 3.86 4.59	2 5	8 % P	25.87	2.14.1	1:63		1.96 2.58 0.85 0.94 1.61 0.54
	Fall to end of April (four months)	Average of years as general solumn s.	4			6.26 6.26	3.12	3-95 4-05 4-46	6.03 6.03	4 4 4 9 9 7	6.27		6.03 6.73 6.02 6.02 6.25
llaluit ogato	r latot edi ra edi rol	Mumber of years taken where is taken munns req list	8	\ \		18—19 17—18 17—18	18 - 18			17-18			17—18 17—18 17—18 17—18 17—18
	Names of m	divisions.	83	BENGAL.	Burdwar Division.		Sur Rampur Håt			ly pore	Howrah	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Alipore (Observatory) Basirhat Barasat Diamond Harbour Barrackpore
	Nашев об	districts.		Ä	Вуври	Burdwan	Birbhum	Bankura {	Midnapore	Hooghly {	Howrah	Precors	24-Parganas

Nadia	Murshidabad	Jessore	Khulas	Rass	Raj dahi	ıj pur	Ja aigari	Darj eeli	Bangpur		Pabna		Dacon		Mymensingu	Paridpu	Backergunge	
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Statement shouing seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1895—concluded.

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	Names of sub-			Comilla Brahmanbaria Chandpur Noakhali Feni Chittagong Cox's Bezar Rangamati	PATEA DIVISION. Patna Béhar Béhar Béhar Gaya Nawada Aurangabad Jahanabad Arrah Sasaram Buxar Buxar Chapra Siwan
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N.B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the agriculturists. The fail to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the fall of June" the sowing fall." The tall between June and Angust matures the angles essential to the transplanting of the aman. The fall in September matures the aman, while that after September fills out the ear of the aman and determines the prespects of the rabi.

Zund Becords, Agriculture und Porticulture.

Analysis of districts.

Analysis of districts.

At the suggestion of the Agricultural Conference, the Director to cause analyses of one or two additional districts to be prepared by the agency at his disposal as opportunity offered. The Board suggest that Puri and Balasore might be taken in hand, but it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor desirable not to take up districts under survey and settlement until those operations are completed and the settlement statistics are fully available.

During the year under report, 136 persons emigrated from Bihar to Burma, against 304 in 1894-95. No reasons have been assigned for this large decrease, and the Lieutenant-Governor has desired that the Director will endeavour to ascertain the cause. The arrangements made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of State emigrants from Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, continued in force during the year. The object with which this scheme was started was to induce Bihar zamindars to take up land in Burma and settle on it Bihar cultivators in the hope that a stream of emigration to that Province might be opened out in time. It is important that the working of the scheme should be closely watched, and the causes that impede its operation be ascertained.

In October 1895 Sir Charles Elliott decided that Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukharji's services were no longer required for the scricultural experiments on which he had been employed for many years; but it was conceded that the experiments might be continued under a travelling Overseer and three Assistant Overseers, tentatively, up to 31st March 1896. These men appear to have carried on with some success the work of instructing cocoon-rearing cultivators, and the experiments have therefore been still further prolonged.

At 11 stations 6,574 kahans (a kahan = 1,280 cocoons) of seed-cocoons were raised during the year, while the quantity sold to cultivators amounted to 1,351 kahans, or 4,500 ounces, as against 1,035, 1,900, 2,134, and 2,388 ounces sold in the four previous years. Three nurseries were established under Mr. Mukharji's supervision near Berhampur, near Rampur Boalia, and at Garhbeta, respectively, all of which are recognized centres to which cocoon-rearers go in quest of seed. At these nurseries seed is microscopically selected and is sold to the cultivators, and rational methods of feeding and cleaning are followed. The nurseries have achieved considerable success. The total expenditure incurred on silk experiments during the year was Rs. 7,563, against Rs. 8,259 expended in the preceding year.

During the year information was received of the existence of a wide
Fungoid diseases of betel-nut spread plague among betel-nut trees in the districts of Noakhali and Backergunge. Enquiries into the origin and cause of the plague were made by Dr. G. Watt, Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, and also by Dr. G. King, Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, and Mr. N. G. Mukharji, and the subject is still under consideration. Mr. Mukharji also reported upon a fungoid epidemic which has broken out in pan gardens, and has seriously affected the price of pan.

Agricultural experiments were carried on in the farms belonging to the Burdwan and Dumraon estates, and in the Govern-Manure and crop experiments. ment Farm at Sibpur; also in Government, wards' and private estates. At Burdwan and Dumraon much, attention was bestowed on the conservation of cow-dung for manure. Samples taken from both places were analyzed, and it was found that the sample from Burdwan was by far the richer of the two in nitrogen. At Sibpur Dr. Prain made a botanical study of several species of indigenous wheat plants, and obtained information of some value, which is to be published by the Department in a At Burdwan 96 cultivators undertook the cultivation of separato report. special crops, with selected seed, under the supervision of Mr. N. N. Banerji and the Farm Overseer. The cultivation of Naini Tâl potatoes appears to have been specially successful and popular there, as well as in the Dumraon At both places the planting of sugarcane in trenches was tried with results which show, as in previous years, the advantage of this method over the ordinary one of planting in shallow furrows. In two series of plots, the trenching system gave increased profits of Rs. 32 and Rs. 58 per acre, respectively. Crop-cutting experiments were made in the Jail gardens by the District Officers and the Settlement Officers of Orissa. Among improved agricultural implements, the Sibpur and Baldeo ploughs were tried with but indifferent success. A cream-separator, which was sent up to the Government Cinchona Plantation, seems to have found favour in the Darjeeling district; the raivats who used it are reported to have found a good market for their butter.

The Agricultural Department prepared and published during the year general forecasts of rabi, bhadoi, winter rice, wheat, jute and oilseed crops; also reports on the early and late cotton crops, statistics of the production and value of mineral gems, a list of agricultural implements and machines tested or in use, and Tables of Agricultural Statistics for 1894-95. Agricultural Exhibitions were held during the year at Sonepur, Cossipore, Hat Chapra in Nadia, Berhampur in Shahabad, Sitamarhi in Muzaffarpur, Kalimpong, Alipur and Falakata in Jalpaiguri, Tintanga in Bhagalpur, and Jajpur in Orissa. The Exhibitions held at the eight first named places were assisted by Government with grants of money, which were spent chiefly in prizes.

The total expenditure of the Department on agricultural enquiry and improvement (excluding the pay of superior establishment and the expenditure on silk experiments, and the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department) was

Rs. 9,287, against Rs. 9,428 in the preceding year.

The time of the Director has in recent years been mainly devoted to the supervision of surveys and settlements. The work of agricultural research and agricultural improvement has on this account not received as much attention as its importance deserves. Now, however, that Settlement Officers have acquired experience, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Director will be able to give more attention to agricultural research and the introduction of agricultural improvements in wards' and Government estates.

In November 1891, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla (now Rai Sheo Bux Bogla Bahadur) made the generous gift of Rs. 3,000 Bengal Veterinary Institution and the working of the Civil towards the establishment of a veterinary school and hospital for cattle in the vicinity of Calcutta. Veterinary Department, Bengal. He subsequently presented Government with a site and house at Belgachia near Dum-Dum. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., of Bombay, also made a handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 towards the scheme. On the eve of his departure from India, Dr. Kenneth McLeod, whose labours in the cause of veterinary improvement are well known, endowed a scholarship to be held at the new school. A Committee was appointed to superintend the Institution, coesisting of the Director of Agriculture, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla, and Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Executive Engineer; Dr. Koilash Chandra Boso was subsequently added to their number. The foundation stone was laid by Sir Charles Elliott on 20th April 1892. Shortly after this, the orders of the Government of India were received, conveying the Secretary of State's sanction to the establishment of a Civil Veterinary Department, and appointing Veterinary-Captain W. D. Gunn to be the first Superintendent of the

Department in these provinces. He joined his appointment on 31st May 1892, and in conjunction with Mr. W. B. Gwyther set himself to work out the design of the buildings required for the Veterinary Institution. They were completed by the end of the year 1893, Government contributing to their cost the sum of Rs. 27,800, which was found necessary in addition to the donations already mentioned. Government also bears the cost of establishment and maintenance. The Institution consists of a Veterinary School and a Veterinary Hospital. The former is named the "Kenneth McLeod Veterinary School" at the request of the donor, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla, and the latter the "Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Veterinary Hospital." This building includes four wards for horses and four for cattle, a post-mortem room, a forge, and stables for isolation.

The establishment of the Institution was notified in the Calcutta Gazette of 3rd January 1894, and the conditions for the admission of students to the school and of sick animals to the hospital were published at the same time. The

school was opened in the following month. Candidates for admission must be not less than 16 years of age and must either have passed the Entrance or the Middle English Scholarship Examination or have been promoted to the first class of a high school. Government offered in each year 15 stipends of Rs. 5 a month, tenable for two years, in addition to the Sheo Bux Bogla scholarship of Rs. 10, which is tenable for three years. The course of studies lasts for two years, each year comprising nine months of teaching, as at the Calcutta Medical College. The curriculum for the first year consists of elementary anatomy, animal physiology, materia medica, botany (so far as it relates to medical plants); that for the second year, of advanced anatomy, equine and bovine medicine and surgery, veterinary, hygiene, obstetrics and breeding, and horse-shoeing. The teaching staff consists of the Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and two lecturers; and the teaching is in English. Throughout the course practical instruction is given at the hospital and forge, the students attending at all operations and performing the duties of dressers. An examination is held at the end of each year of study.

The first course of two years has now been completed, and the first final examination was held in March last; 19 stu-Progress of students. dents attended the course throughout, and 12 passed the examination and obtained certificates. Twenty-three students joined in 1895, and 22 in the present year; there are now 48 students at the Institution. Besides the holders of the 30 Government stipends and Sheo Bux Bogla scholarship, 7 students have been enabled to attend the school by the liberality of the Burdwan Raj and Darjeeling Municipality, each of which has given two stipends, and of the Chittagong, Patna and Balasore District Boards, which gave one stipend each. Of the 12 students who have completed their course and qualified, one has been appointed an overseer at the Institution, the services of two have been retained by the Calcutta and Howrah Municipalities respectively, one has been engaged by a local Veterinary Committee at Sitamarhi, four more have been selected for appointments at Patna, Dacca, Port Blair and Nagpur, and two have commenced private practice in Calcutta.

It has been found that the remote situation of the school is a source of inconvenience to the students, most of whom reside Improvements in scheme. at a distance from Belgachia, and are thus hindered from attending to the practical part of their training. This disadvantage to a certain extent keeps back young men from joining the school and, by way of remedy, it has been decided to attach to the Institution a liestel capable of accommodating 35 students. This house is now in course of construction, at an estimated cost of Rs. 39,000, which sum has been provided by Government. The Committee have recently proposed that the Institution should be raised to the status of a College, and the course of studies extended from two years to three; they consider that a three years' course is required to familiarize students with the handling of animals and to Enable them to acquire a sufficient knowledge of pathology—a remark which applies more particularly to students of the literary and commercial classes, by whom the Bengal Veterinary Institution is now mainly attended. The extension of the course would, it is urged, enable all the students to qualify for appointment as Senior Veterinary Assistants; this matter will be referred to at greater length below. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

The hospital attached to the Institution provides accommodation for 60 head of cattle and for 40 horses; and a daily charge is made, which covers the cost of feeding, nursing, operations and general treatment, and is graduated according to the circumstances of the owner. The Superintendent has power to admit free of charge cattle belonging to persons who are in his opinion unable to pay. The following statements show the number of sick animals treated and the number of operations performed since the opening of the Institution:—

I.

	Нож	BES AN	D PONI	I8		CAT	rlh—			Поо	8		841	FF, DI	EBR AN	or and
Ybar.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Bemaining.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Admitted or brought for trestment.	Cured.	Died,	Bemaining.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
1	8	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 Total since the opening.	50 285 432 767	27 259 398 684	Nil 7 18 26	23 19 16	53 312 234 590	42 267 219 528	5 30 15 50	6 16 Nil 21	3 52 62 117	2 46 46	Nil 4 11	1 2 5	Nil 12 45	7i1 11 42 53	Nil Nil 2	Nil 1

II.

			C	PERATION	S OF ALL	KINDS PEI	RFORMED O	N
	YEAR.		Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Sheep, goats and deer.	Total.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1893-94 1894-95 1895-96	•••	•••	21 120 125	20	4 42 39	 6 10	"i	45 169 181
Total	since the opening	•••	266°	20	85	16	8	395

The Municipal Act has now been amended so as to enable municipalities to contribute towards the training of Veterinary Assistants, to provide employment for the trained men, and to establish dispensaries for the treatment of cattle and other animals. At Darjeeling an Assistant who qualified at the Lahore College is already employed, mainly on itinerary duties. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that municipalities will take advantage of these additional powers, and that these and other local bodies and public-spirited landowners will co-operate with Government by founding scholarships and employing the present Veterinary Assistants in dispensaries (or as itinerants) according to the plan which commends itself to His Honour and has been sketched out in the preceding paragraph.

The usefulness and popularity of horse or cattle shows were evidenced during the year under report by the large increase in the entries for prizes at Berhampore méta and by the success of the competitions which were held for the first time in connection

with the very important cattle fairs at Sonepore and Sitamarhi. Boards might with great advantage use the opportunity offered by other large fairs in their own districts to establish competitions of this kind, which are most useful in stimulating attention to questions of breeding as well as in encourag-

ing the kinder treatment of cattle.

One of the most important matters connected with the breeds of cattle is the question whether it is possible to improve Cattle improvement. inferior breeds by muting the cows with bulls of Numerous experiments have been made in this direction both by importing sires from Europe and Australia and by putting bulls of upcountry breeds (such as the Hissar) to down-country cows. Between 1857 and 1860 Mr. Tayler, then Commissioner of Patna, imported some English bulls, and was able to produce a number of large-framed cross-breeds. influence of the foreign stock is still felt, even now in the fifth or sixth generation; and many of the cross-breeds are excellent milkers. But this is almost the only experiment of its kind that has proved successful; and the larger number have been failures for various reasons, the chief one being the peculiar liability to disease of the imported bulls. Again, most of these attempts have aimed at increasing the yield of milk rather than at increasing draught power. It is for purposes of draught that Government is chiefly concerned in improving the breeds of village cattle, and the fact has often been overlooked that the best breeds for milk and draught purposes are not the same. There can be no doubt that improvement in draught cattle must be attained by the mixture of indigenous strains. It has been found that the bulls of Northern India, from Hissar or Hansi, are unfitted by their size to serve the very small cows of Lower Bengal, but possibly some improvement might be secured here by the introduction of the bulls of Bihar, which are only slightly larger than these cows. way of experiment a number of Brahmini bulls have been brought down from Bihar and distributed in Lower Bengal; the results will be carefully watched.

The season from October to March was abnormally dry, and many plants and trees perished or were damaged by the drought. Botanical Gardens. Steady progress has, however, been made in improving the Botanic Garden, not only as a scientific centre for botanical students, but also as a pleasure resort for the public. Several garden roads were repaired, and the new road running from the Shalimar Point to the Garden was opened for traffic by the Public Works Department. steps leading to Colonel Kyd's monument were renovated and paved with marble; and a cutting from the sacred Bo tree at Budh Gaya was presented by Mr. Grierson, late Magistrate of Howrah, and planted in the Garden.

Attention was as usual given to the cultivation and distribution of plants of economic value. Among these the Sida, a fibre-producing plant, and the Adhatoda Vasica, a decection of which is popularly believed to be a powerful insecticide in tea plantations, were cultivated at the instance of the Reporter on Economic Products. The decoction of Adhatoda Vasica was submitted to a test, but the results are reported to have been of a somewhat doubtful nature. portion of the Sibpur Experimental Farm was devoted to raising wheat from samples of seed supplied from the various wheat-growing districts in Bengal, and Dr. Prain, the Curator of the Herbarium, is now preparing a report on the races grown and on their relation to the names they bear in different districts.

The collection in the Herbarium was increased by more than 17,000 specimens, the chief contributors being the Director of the Royal Garden, Kew, and the Keeper of the Botanical Department of the National History Museum, London. Valuable sets of plants were also received from Berlin, Vienna, Zürich, Melbourne, Washington, New York, Andaman Islands, the Straits Settlements, Dehra Dun, Canara, North-West Himalaya, Northern India, Madras and Bombay. A large number of specimens were sent out from the Garden to various Botanical institutions in Europe, Australia, America and India.

During a portion of the year Dr. Prain was deputed to the wheatgrowing districts of Upper India with the object of enquiring into the "host" or vehicle by which the blight affecting wheat and barley, commonly known as "rust," is propagated from year to year. The matter is one of the utmost importance, and it is hoped that Dr. Prain's investigations may render it possible to take effective measures for the prevention of these destructive blights. Two volumes were added to the interesting series of Garden Annals, containing monographs by Sir Joseph D. Hooker on Indian Orchids and by Dr. D. D. Cunningham on the obscure phenomena known as sleep and sensitivity in plants, most of which he traces to purely physical processes. Both Dr. King and Dr. Prain also contributed valuable papers on botanical subjects to various scientific journals.

The Lloyd Botanic Garden at Darjeeling was in charge of Mr. Kennedy, who carried out various improvements in the roads and conservatories of the Garden. A gigantic specimen of the beautiful Australian fern Todea Barbara, weighing upwards of half a ton, was presented to the Garden by the distin-

guished botanist Baron Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.

forests.

THE following statement shows the area of each class of State forest:-

		At com-	•			Per	CENTAGE
Forest.		mencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At close of the year.	Of total forest area.	Of the area of the provinces.
1		2	3	4	6	6	7
		Sq miles	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Roserved		5,839	43	5	5,877	44	3.7
Protected		3,091	435	89	3,437	26	2.3
Unclassed	•••	4,035	··· ••	••••	4,034	30	2.6
Total	 .	12,954	478	94	13,348	100	8.2

The area of Protected Forests in the new Sonthal Parganas division has now been estimated at 435 square miles, and this accounts for the whole of the increase in the figures shown in the above table: no new areas have actually been added to Protected Forests. Sixty-nine square miles in the Sundarbans have been made over to the Revenue Department to be leased out and reclaimed. The Island of Tumchar off the coast of Noakhali has been gazetted as a proposed reserved forest, and is now under settlement. The areas of forests in Palamau, Lohardaga, and Manbhum have not yet been calculated, as the forest settlements in those districts are still pending.

The settlement of 191 square miles in the Darjeeling district has been finally sanctioned since the close of the year. The settlement of three detached plots of 379 acres in all was also completed during the year—two in the Darjeeling and one in the Angul district. Progress has been made in the settlements of forests in Chittagong, Manbhum, and Palamau, which are proceeding concurrently with revenue settlements. Similar operations are being conducted in the Kolhan tract of Singhbhum. The forest area in the last two districts cannot be calculated until the settlement of revenue is completed; the area under settlement in Chittagong is 842 square miles.

Plans for 225 square miles in the Darjeeling and Tista Divisions have been completed, though they have not yet been submitted to Government for sanction. Working plans are still required for 3,339 square miles of reserved forest.

The following statement shows the expenditure on roads, bridges, and buildings in the last two years and the budget allotment for 1895-96:—

				····				<u></u>	
		BUILDINGS	•	ROA	DS AND BRI	DGRS.		TOTAL.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Budget allotment for 1895-96.	1894-95,	1895-96.	Budget allotment for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Rudget allotment for 1895-96,
1	3	8	•	5	6	7	8	9	10
New construction Repairs Unapportioned	Re. 6,623 9,410 314	Ra. 18,507 8,929 571	Ra.	Re. 10,827 7,046 93	Rs. 14,133 9,317 1,011	Ra.	Re. 16,880 16,456 407	Re. 32,040 18,246 1,582	Re.
Total	16,347	28,007	28,450	17,308	24,461	24,900	33,713	52,468	53,850

There was a large increase of Rs. 11,660 in expenditure on buildings. Two inspection bungalows, whose construction had been previously commenced, were completed during the year, and the construction of three others was taken in hand: two of them were finished. An office bungalow at Khurda and a new revenue station in the Sundarbans were constructed, besides smaller buildings of various descriptions.

The expenditure on roads increased by Rs. 7,095; and 97 miles of new road were made and 678 miles of old road kept in repair, against 73 miles made and 622 miles repaired in 1894-95. The expenditure on repairs per mile was Rs. 13-11-10, against Rs. 11-5-3 in the previous year. No reason is assigned for

the increase in the rate.

Two hundred and sixty-three cases were prosecuted in the courts, compared with 135 in 1894-95; 89.8 per cent. of the cases disposed of ended in conviction. Almost the whole increase in prosecutions is contributed by two divisions—the new division of the Sonthal Parganas, in which 83 cases were instituted, and the Singhbhum Division, where the number rose from 21 to 59. There was also, as last year, an increase in Chittagong. The number of prosecutions for injury to forests by fire rose from 18 to 55; 34 of these cases were in Singhbhum.

The number of cases compounded by Forest Officers under section 67 of the Act was 1,163, involving 1,761 persons, against 958 cases and 1,562 persons in the previous year. The amount received as compensation was Rs. 6,241, or Rs. 5-5-10 for each case and Rs. 3-9 for each person. The number of offences of all kinds was greatest in the two Divisions (Darjeeling and Tista) which headed the list in the two previous years. The numbers were in the Darjeeling Division 482 cases and in the Tista 259, against 421 and 281 cases respectively in the previous year.

The whole area of protected and unclassed forests is open to grazing, except the forests in the Sundarbans and 12 square

miles (177 square miles out of 188 in Palamau, and the whole of the Angul Reserved Forests) have been thrown open to pasture by all animals for the whole or part of the year; the whole area so open is now 816 square miles, besides 20 square miles in Darjeeling open the whole year to all animals, except camels, sheep and goats. The total area in which there is pasture (the Sundarbans not containing any) is 3,785 square miles. The actual fees received for grazing in the reserved forests amounted to Rs. 11,943, against Rs. 10;022 in the previous year; the increase occurred chiefly in the Jalaniguri Division. Similar fees in protected forests yielded Rs. 5,175. The total number of cattle impounded was 1,697, against 1,432 in 1894-95.

Forest fires were more frequent than in the previous year, but not so much damage was done as in the year 1893-94. In the year under report special protective measures against fire were taken in an area of 1,957 square miles of reserved forests, as compared with 1,874 square miles in the previous year. The apparent increase is mainly due to the recalculation of areas, the real increase being only 35 square miles. 584 square miles, or 29 84 per cent. of the area specially protected were burnt

down; the percentage in the previous year was exceptionally low, being only 0.49. In 1893-94 the area burnt was 689 square miles, or 37 per cent. of the specially-protected area. In the whole forest area (excluding unclassed forests), so far as information is available, 667.08 square miles were burnt down, or 7.16 per cent. Much the greater part of the area in which special measures were taken, and also of the area burnt, was in the Singhbhum Division. Here, in spite of attempts being made to protect an area of 732.5 square miles, 471.1 square miles, or 64.34 of this area, was burnt down. The unprotected area also suffered very heavily in Singhbhum. The increase in the number of fires is attributed to the dryness of the year.

Yield and outturn of Forest Produce.

The following statement gives details of the forest outturn during the year, including removals by privileged villagers:—

					
CLASS OF FOREST AND AGENCY BY WHICH PRODUCE WAS REMOVED.	Timbor.	Fuol.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
			4	5	6
Reserved.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	No.	Rs.
Government Purchasers Free grants Right-holders	194,585 4,451,933 3,001	95,606 12,266,470 21,624 1,389,185	290,191 16,718,403 24,625 1,389,185	14,757 7,142,692 683,200	242 1,01,843 653 8,211
Total	4,649,519	13,772,885	18,422,404	7,840,649	1,10,855
Protected.					
Government Purchasers Free grants Right-holders	10,757 338.738 5,083 184,030	6,436 4,267,219 14,463,312	17,193 4,605,957 5,083 14,647,342	83,555 359,926 900 4,000,000	23,036 19,361 1,67,259
Total	538,608	18,736,967	19,275,575	4,444,381	2,09,660
Unclassed.					
Government Purchasers Free grants Right-holders	9,483 359,870 	2,837 172,270 	12,320 532,140 	6,725 8,408,808 	8,349
Total	569,353	175,107	544,460	8,415,533	8,949
Grand total in 1895-96	5,557,450	32,684,959	38,242,439	20,700,563	3,28,861
Grand total in 1894-95	4,493,234	30,195,622	34,688,856	22,049,274	2,72,942
Difference in 1895-96	+1,064,245	+2,489,337	+3,553,583	-1,348,711	+55,922

There was an increase in the outturn of every kind of produce except bamboos, which showed a falling off. The total yield of timber and fuel was 38,242,439 cubic feet, or 3,553,583 cubic feet more than the previous year's

yield, being an average of 2,865.03 cubic feet per square mile.

The amount of timber removed from Reserved Forests by Government and by purchasers shows an increase of 1,106,359 cubic feet over the previous year. In the Singhbhum Division departmental operations were undertaken on a large scale, a contract having been entered into to supply the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway with two lakhs of sleepers; 174,758 cubic feet of timber were cut for this purpose during the year, and furnished 47,232 broad-gauge sleepers. In the Kurseong and Angul Divisions, small quantities of sleepers were supplied to the Darjeeling-Himalayau and East Coast Railways, respectively. The Department continued to supply the Jelapahar and Lebong cantonments with fuel.

The receipts for the forest year amounted to Rs. 9,35,680, and the charges to Rs. 4,75,601; so that the net revenue was Rs. 4,60,079, or Rs. 43,962 more than in 1894-95,

when the net revenue was the highest recorded. The following table shows the results in each Division for the last two financial years:—

Division.	Ren	eipts. •	Cha	rges.	Sur	plu s.	Dei	icit.
DIVIBION.	1894-95.	1895-14.	1694-95.	1895-96.	1804-95.	1895-96,	1894-05.	1805-06.
	2	3	4	5	đ	. 7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Re.	Rs.	Re.
Darjeeling Tista Kuracong Jalpaiguri Buza Sonthal Pargauss Direction Palamau Singhbhum Angul Puri Sundarbana Chittagong	79,187 22,734 27,621 38,406 9,563 14,412 2,706 42,364 2,436 19,692 4,46,801	79,639 24,702 40,314 44,242 14,687 11,724 13,783 1,663 31,615 3,716 16,142 5,50,034 88,658	57,508 22,848 26,672 25,141 25,910 45,264 9,225 38,015 12,769 14,173 91,051	72,717 21,148 28,775 28,987 19,975 12,366 45,982 15,014 64,551 15,250 21,114 89,445 430,727	15,670 1,049 13,357 4.349 5,510 8,55,750 05,628	6,922 8,554 11,599 18,205 4,60,660 55,831	10,348 30,852 8,519 10,424	5,496 661 32,170 13,351 32,936 11,543 4,972
Total	7,95,678	9,18,700	5,98,601	4,66,068	4,61,329	5,53,710	04.257	1,01,009
Net surplus		•••			8,97,072	4,52,641		•••

Three cases of defalcation by Divisional Head-clerks, which have recently come to light at Angul, Puri, and Chittagong respectively, suggest that those officers are exposed to too great temptations, and that there is room for considerable improvement in the control of their transactions.

factories.

There were 162 factories under the operation of the Act in Bengal at the commencement of the year. Nine were Number of factories and system brought under the Act during the year, and five of work. factories were closed. The abundance of cheap jute enabled all jute mills to work full time throughout the year, although a few were closed for short periods owing to strikes. The other factories in the province also had sufficient work to keep their workmen fully employed. In 71 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets, and in 81 by midday stoppages, while the remainder worked otherwise. The number of tactories exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday was 46 against 61 in the

previous year.

Eight of the principal jute mills were fitted with electric light. The introduction of the light in the factories was thoroughly discussed during the early part of the year, and the majority of the members of the jute Association were of opinion that it afforded great advantages over the system of working from daybreak to sunset, notably the advantages of less waste, better work and a longer working day, and the possibility of introducing a system of night shifts, such as has been in force in the Hastings Mill since 1894. Sir John Leng, M.P., in 1894 put a question in the House of Commons on this system, with special reference to the Hastings Mill. As mentioned in the report of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor on that occasion reported to the Government of India that the law had not been infringed in any respect. Sir John Long himself visited India in the cold weather of 1895-96, and it is satisfactory to learn from his interesting articles on "Calcutta Jute Mills" which have recently appeared in the Dundee Advertizer, that he now entirely approves of the system adopted by Jute Mills in Bengal as regards not only shifts, but also the condition of women and children, the hours of work, and the sanitary conditions of the Mills.

The Imperial Juto Mill, which was mentioned in last year's report as having been opened at Gondalpara, in the French territory of Chandarnagore, was, with the permission of the Manager of the Mill, inspected by the Special Inspector of Factories, who has recorded the following observations in regard

to it:—

"The Mill is worked almost on the same lines as those in British territory. The Agents of the Mill, Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., gave me permission to inspect the Mill, and I observed that the age of the children from appearance was not below the standard met with in other mills, and they work on a shift system, which would not exceed 7 or 8 hours' work daily. There is no electric light in the Mill, so the day would average 14 hours during the longest days, and 11 or 12 hours during the cold weather, all hands having at least 3 hours off during the day. The onig advantage that the Mill has over others which come under the Factory Act, is the opportunity of being able to employ children somewhat under 9 years of age, when pressed for shifters; but as the Mill is situated within a short distance (from 1 to 2 miles) of six large mills, it would be impossible to extend the working hours without increasing the scale of wages, and it is doubtful if any advantage would be achieved by so doing."

On an average each factory was inspected a little over six times.

As in the previous year, the sanitary condition of the factories and the arrangements for sanitation in them were found to Sanitary conditions and sanitary be generally satisfactory. The buildings occupied arrangements in factories. by the factories were kept clean and well ventilated; and there was sufficient accommodation in them. During the year under review four of the large Mills, the Army Clothing Factory, and the India General Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard entirely recast their latrine arrangements. The question of providing quarters for operatives still engages attention. Much has been done, but much still remains. Several of the more important factories are willing to spend money on the acquisition of the bastis in which their operatives live, with a view to improving their sanitation, but the difficulties in the way are numerous.

The necessity of protecting factory hands against small-pox was attended to by all the Medical Inspectors at the time of certifying children. It may be observed that during the outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta and in the suburbs in the early part of 1895, the mills were specially free from that disease. It is calculated that 15 per cent of the boys employed in factories in Calcutta are unprotected by vaccination.

Water-supply.

As reported last year, the arrangements for the supply of drinking-water are of a varying character.

In Burdwan two of the factories draw their supplies from the river, and one factory takes its supply from a tank. In the Silk Factory at Midnapore the water is obtained from a tank close by. Good drinking-water is supplied to the operatives in Hooghly. The factories at Howrah obtained, until lately, their supplies of water from the river Hooghly, or from tanks reserved for the purpose. The opening of the Howrah Water-works has now removed all inconvenience. During the year filtered water was introduced into five factories in the district of the 24-Parganas. Of the 55 factories in this district, only 6 now use unfiltered water. The reports received from other districts show that good drinking water was generally supplied either from tanks or wells. In Dacca drinking-water was supplied to a factory from the municipal hydrants.

The total number of operatives employed in the various factories was 135,829 against 129,729 reported in the previous year. The number of male adults was 106,093 against 101,631; female adults 18,425 against 18,206; boys 10,303 against

9,053; and girls 1,008 against 839 in the previous year.

There was no material change in the rates of wages paid to the different wages and general condition of classes of operatives in the year under report as the operatives.

compared with the previous year. The average monthly wages in the 24-Parganas were as follows:—

			•		Rs.	۸.		Rs.
Men	\mathbf{from}	•••	•••		8	0	to	10
Women	"	•••	•••	•••	4	8	to	в
Children	,,,	•••	• • •	•••	4	0	to	5

In Jessore the rate of pay of the operatives employed in the factory varied from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per mensem, and that of the skilled men from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per mensem. As many members of one family are commonly, employed in one mill, the amount earned by the family is much more than they could earn in any other work. Mill work is reported to be popular and eagerly sought for by the agricultural and fishermen classes, not only in the neighbourhood, but from a distance.

There were some disturbances in connection with the wages of the operatives in the district of the 24-l'arganas. The first disturbance was in the beginning of April at the Titaghar Jute Mills, where trouble arose in consequence of the stoppage of pay of some Muhammadans who absented thomselves from work on the Bakrid festival. The operatives made a threatening demonstration against the Manager, and when the police came to arrest the ringleaders, there was a riot, and the police were roughly handled. Three men were arrested and punished. A similar difficulty arose in the case of the Kamarhati Mills at the Muharram time, but was met by the concession of holidays. The unfavourable feature of these disturbances is that the European employés were led to use firearms to defend themselves. Shots were fired in the Titaghar case, but fortunately with no serious results, and, in the case of the Kamarhati Mills, the employes armed themselves with their volunteer equipment to resist a possible outbreak. Another case arose in the Kankinara Mills, where the Manager had reduced the pay of the spinners from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-4. The establishment of new mills across the river and at Shamnagar led the spinners to demand increased wages. The

Manager tried to lock out the ringleaders, but this caused some excitement; however, no violence was committed, and the police arrested the ringleaders, who were bound down to keep the peace. It appeared that the custom of keeping a week's pay always in hand was one cause of the disturbance. There is no doubt that this is felt as a grievance by the employés, as it prevents their leaving a mill to better themselves except at the sacrifice of a week's wages. This has been pointed out by the Commissioner to the Managers concerned, but the grievance has not been removed. During July there was a demand for higher wages among the spinners of a jute factory in Garden Reach, but a strike was prevented by concessions. In August there was a serious disturbance at the Budge-Budge Jute Mills. It appeared that the Managers had reinstated an unpopular overseer, and this led the spinners to strike. The whole work of the mill was stopped, and the manager ordered a lock-out of all the operatives, keeping at the same time the usual week's pay in hand. This led to a demonstration by a large number of men against the European quarters in the factory, but fortunately the police appeared in time to prevent any violence. Eleven men were arrested and convicted. In this case the European employes had recourse to firearms, but with no serious results. The Managing Agents were on enquiry blamed for locking out their employes without paying them up in full, and also for the omission to keep a Manager on the promises, the factory being managed by telephone from Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor strongly deprecates the practice of employing firearms to put down demonstrations on the part of the employes of the Mills. He believes that the occasions on which recourse to such weapons is really necessary are of the rarest possible occurrence, and that there are few crowds of native workmen who would not yield to firm and reasonably conciliatory action on the part of the European Managers and assistants.

The machinery in the factories is reported to have been well fenced.

Fencing of machinery.

In the few cases in which protective works and other alterations were suggested by the inspecting officers, their suggestions were readily carried out. None of the accidents reported were due to the inadequacy of the protective works.

The number of accidents which occurred during the year was 526, against 417 and 431 during the two proceding years. Of those, 17 were fatal, against 19 in the previous year, 234 were of a serious nature, and 275 were slight. Accidents were found generally, as in previous years, to be due to the employés' carelessness and disobedience of orders.

There were no prosecutions in any of the districts in Bengal, except Howiah, where a Manager was prosecuted under section 15 of the Act, and was convicted.

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

The following table prepared from the reports furnished by Messrs. Moran and Company shows the actual yield of indigo during the year 1894-95 and the probable outturn for 1895-96:—

	•		Actua yield fo 1891-95	or	Estimate yield fo 1895-96	r
Lower Bengal-			Mds.	$\mathbf{M} \mathbf{ds}$	Mds.	Mds.
Jessore	•••	•••	2,080)	1,700	
Krishnagar	•••	•••	3,367	•	2,120	
Midnaporo	····		1,185		930	
Burdwan		• • •	268		150	
Malda	•••	•••	1,657		760	
Murshidabad	•••	•••	5,522		2,560	
Rajshahi a nd	Pabna	•••	835		720	
Bhagalpur	•••	•••	1,822		2,610	
Purnea	•••		8,176		4,850	
Native, &c.	•••	•••	860		600	
				25,772		17,000
Bihar —				•		
Monghyr	•••	•••	3,502		2,000	
Tirhut	•••	•••	37,455		26,000	
Champaran	•••	•••	17,598		21,000	
Chapra	•••	•••	14,846		11,000	
_				73,401		60,00(
Benares—						
European	•••	•••	6,149		•••	
Nativo	•••	•••	13,422		•••	
				19,571	_	15,000
Doab						
European	•••	•••	3,852		•••	•••
Nativo	•••	•••	39,102		•••	•••
				42,954		50,000
T	otal	•••	1,	61,698	1	,42,000

The actual yield for 1894-95 showed an improvement over the estimate for that year by 9,698 maunds. It also exceeded the actual yield for 1893-94 by 1,164 maunds.

The average price of indigo was Rs. 245 per maund, against Rs. 239 in 1894-95, and the quantity exported rose 4.5 per cent, viz., from 145,407 cwts. to 152,055 cwts. in 1895-96, which is the highest figure for many years.

Shipments to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, and Russia show substantial increases, whilst there was a rather heavy decline to the United States. The past year was indeed a good one for indigo-planters, even better than 1894,95, for there was a larger crop, and prices were generally higher.

The total number of gardens in the Province in which tea was grown during the year under report was 452, against 422 in the previous year. The total area under tea during the year was 104,197 acres, as against 98,345* acres in 1894. Of the total area under tea, the plants had matured in 90,843 acres and in 13,353 acres were immature. The total number of persons employed during the year under

^{*} The area under tea in Darjeeling during 1894 was 47,262 acres, and not 70,038 acres, as shown in the return for that year. The total area under tea in 1894 was therefore 98,345 acres, and not 121,1212 acres.

report was 37,755 permanently and 52,083 temporarily, as against 34,288 and 47,679, respectively, of the previous year.

The following statement is illustrative of the state of tea cultivation

during the calendar year 1895: -

	plants- mber.	TOTAL NUMB PRESONS EMI DUBIEG THR	LOYED		Abra in		of les hgarde e garde		
Districts.	3.et	umber per- tiy employ- nghout the	daily rum- emporarily ed during	mature	ımmature	under tea.	plan it ye	in pounc nown in	ur in each gro in the
	Number tions o	netu and mare bly ech i vug yean	Average da ker ten employed the year.	Under plants.	Under plants.	Total area	Taken ur ing, bu planted.	Quantity in cd leaf gro	Quantity in manufacture whether gro or not.
Darjeeling Jalpalguri	186 212	83,457 No permanent coolies in t	8,527 39,143	44,554 38,995	4, 138 8,672	44. <i>602</i> 47,007	16,259 68,328	31,3 66 ,634 79,720,130	26,729,742 20,442,149
Chittagong Tracts Chittagong Hill Tracts Hazaribugh Lobardaga	24 1 6 23	district. 3,288 124 262 624	2,69 t 328 1,365	3,093‡ 100 775 2,126	525 } 12 }	4,519\\\ 100 780 2,438\\	1,381 8254	3, 138,286 107,502 875,128 1,374,157‡	1,411,500 20,904 126,140 1,110,312}
Total	452	37,755	52,083	\$648,00	18,953}	104,197	86,7931	116,381,837	40,840,8071

A summary of the reports received from the several districts in which tea was grown is given below.

The number of tea-gardens in the Darjeeling district during the year increased from 177 to 186; the increase is said to be due to the fact that some estates have been subdivided. The total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in 1895 was 26,729,742 lbs., and the increase in the outturn is assigned to the provalence of favourable weather for tea cultivation.

The number of gardons in Jalpaiguri during the year was 212, against 193 of the preceding year, and the total outturn from these gardens during the

year amounted to 20,442,149 lbs.

The total number of gardens in the Chittagong district during the year under report was 24, and the total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in 1895 was 1,411,560 lbs. It is reported that the season was, on the whole, not a favourable one for tea, owing to the long drought during the early months of the year, to a short and badly-distributed rainfall during the monsoon months, and to a cyclonic storm in the first week of October 1895.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where there is only one garden, the outturn is said to have increased by 2,304 lbs. The increase is reported to have been

due to careful pruning and manuring of the old plants.

In Hazaribagh the number of gardens was 6, the same as in previous years, and all were worked; whereas in 1894 two remained closed. Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in the area both under mature and immature plants, due, it is said, to the working of the Jhoomra tea-garden, covering an area of 176 acres under mature plants during the year, which remained closed in the previous year, and also to the increase of 16 acres in the Oderna tea garden. The total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured during the year was 126,140 lbs.

The total number of gardens in Lohardage during the year was 23, against

24 in the preceding year.

The total area under tea was 2,438 acres; and of this area 2,426 acres were under mature plants and 12 acres under immature plants. The total quantity of leaf manufactured in 1895 was 1,110,312 lbs.

In the district of Hazaribagh there is a small plot, covering an area of one acre, which is under coffee cultivation. The yield is reported to be 155 lbs., practically the same as in the preceding year. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the outturn decreased by 21 lbs. owing to the plants being very old, and in most places worm-eaten and blown down.

The year under review was remarkable for the drought which followed the close of the rains, a drought which is said to have been the severest on record since the plantation was started thirty-two years ago. It did considerable damage to the cinchona plants, and effectually prevented any extension being made during the cold season, although 300,000 seedlings were ready to be planted out and a large piece of land had been prepared to receive them. Thus, except for the addition of 9,200 plants of hybrid cinchona, the plantation was not increased. The number of trees uprooted for their bark was 453,000 against 498,500 in the previous year; the number comprised 65,000 red-bark trees used for the manufacture of cinchona febrifuge, and 388,000 of the kinds which yield yellow or quinine-producing bark. The total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations, excluding the nursery stock at the close of the year, was 3,483,701.

The crop collected during the year amounted to 467,190 lbs. of dry bark against 500,534 lbs. in 1894-95, and consisted of 53,380 lbs. of red bark and 413,810 lbs. of yellow bark. The whole of this crop, with the exception of $790\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. supplied to medical depôts or sold to Government institutions, was, as usual, made over to the Cinchona Factory for manufacture into quinine and febrifuge. In addition to the bark cropped at the Government plantations, 170,000 lbs. of bark of the quinine-yielding sorts were

purchased from certain tea companies in Darjeeling.

The outturn of the factory was 9,004 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,124 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, against 8,318 and 4,032 lbs. respectively in 1894-95. The increase of 2,725 lbs. in the issues of sulphate of quinine was caused in nearly equal proportions by the growth of the post-office demand for pice-packets, and also by the larger indents of the medical depôts in connection with the Chitral Expedition. The rise of 194 lbs. in the quantity of cinchona febrifuge purchased by the public shows that, although the minor cinchona alkaloids are now sold very cheap, this preparation still ranks high as a remedy for fever. The stock of manufactured alkaloids in hand at the close of the year was 3,105 lbs.; viz., 2,357 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 748 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge.

The receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the last two years

are shown below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	$\mathbf{Rs.}$	Rs.
By sale for each	74,347	79,508
By credit from the medical depots and Port Blair	39,500	63,589
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails,	2,657	1,090-
Bengal— For jails	515	874
For pice-packets	27,084	44,469
• Total	1,44,103	1,89,530

Excluding Rs. 73,025 which was paid on account of the last instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation, and Rs. 34,000 paid for the purchase of bark from the Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, the expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 79,865 against Rs. 73,806 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly under contingent expenditure incurred on the transport of bark from Nimbong. The amount spent on account of the factory rose from Rs. 35,700 to Rs. 41,811, which was chiefly due to the extensive purchase of chemicals during the year. In addition to the factory expenditure proper, a sum of Rs. 21,171 was paid for the purchase and transport from the Madras Government Factory, Octacamund, of 1,500 lbs. of quinipe required to meet the increased demand for pice-packets.

The net profit on the working of the plantations amounts to Rs. 4,598 against Rs. 7,705 in the previous year. As the capital cost of the plantations has long ago been paid off, and Government desires only to secure for the

people, without loss to itself, a cheap remedy for fever, the Lieutenant-Governor

considers this result entirely satisfactory.

The scheme for the sale of Government quinine through the medium of the Postal L'epartment makes steady progress. The amount delivered to the Jail Department for conversion into pice-packets was 3,170 lbs. against 2,025 lbs. in 1894-95. The demand for this quinine has increased with such rapidity that it has been necessary to limit the sale to post-offices in Bengal and Assam, and to discontinue the regular supply to other Provinces.

The chief articles of manufacture in the Burdwan Division are silk and tasar,

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division.

jute, cotton, molasses, lac, rope, brass and hardware, indigo, paper, pottery, and iron. The silk and hardware industries are steadily declining; and the same remark is made with regard to the weaving of cotton cloth, but the figures given do not show the outturn

of indigenous looms separately from that of the mills. Messrs. Burn and Company's potteries at Raniganj show an outturn more than doubled; and the other principal industries seem to be steadily progressing, though comparative statistics are not available for all of them.

The quantity of coal raised was large, and prices are said to have fallen.

The output in the calendar year 1895 was 1,582,499 tons.

The principal manufactures in the Presidency Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and Presidency Division. lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar, and molasses. The manufacture of all but the four last-mentioned commodities is confined to the 24-Parganas, where 56 factories employed 62,047 operatives, against 60,474 in the preceding year. The outturn of gunny bags and cloth is valued at Rs. 2,57,54,478; of cotton twist and yarn at Rs. 76,31,970; of paper at Rs. 26,56,460. All these branches of manufacture showed a large expansion as compared with the previous year, but the output of cotton twist and yarn was less than in 1893-94. Lac was manufactured to the value of Rs. 17,17,695, rather less than in 1894-95, but much more than in 1893-94. The districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore produced 8,968 maunds of indigo, so far as statistics which have been received Silk to the value of Rs. 33,08,129 was produced in Murshidabad, where the season for cocoons was a good one, and twolve new filatures were opened; the outturn of silk in the 24-Parganas is valued at Rs. 52,347. Silk cloths are manufactured at Mirzapur in Murshidabad.

The manufactured articles used in the Rajshahi Division are for the most part imported, the equivalent being given in rice,

Rajshahi Division. jute, tea, and other agricultural products.

The yield of indigo in the Division was 1,156 maunds, against 931 maunds in 1894 and 600 maunds in 1893. The increase is in great part due to the opening

of 19 new works in Rangpur, raising the outturn there from 261 to 168.

Rajshahi is the only silk-producing district in the Division. Taking the figures of all the silk factories, with the exclusion of that of Serail, the statistics of which concern cannot be supplied, as the manager is away and the factory is closed for the present, the quantity of silk produced comes to 126,745 lbs., against 129,290 lbs. of the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,545 lbs.

There are jute presses in Jalpaiguri and Pabna. The outturn in the former district was 42,969 bales and in the latter 205,450 bales, exclusive of

the Sirajganj Jute Mill, which turned out 8,700 tons.

During the year of report the proposal to grant a license to prospect for coal and limestone over 4 square miles of land lying along the Bhutan frontier in the Buxa Duar portion of the Jalpaiguri district to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company was sanctioned by Government. In Darjeeling a lease for a portion of the coal-field in the Daling subdivision of the Darjeeling district was granted to Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company in 1893-94. Since the close of the year Government has sanctioned a proposal to grant a license to Messrs. C. R. T. Denne and W. T. Carter to prospect and mine for coal in the khas land and forest situated between the Leesh and Tista rivers in the Darjeeling district.

An application has been received for permission to work a lime quarry situated in the hills on the borders of Bhutan within British territory between

pillars 50 to 67. The matter is under consideration.

There are no mines in any of the districts of the Dacca Division. It exports raw produce, and manufactured goods are for the most part imported. Coarse cloth is woven for local consumption [in all the districts, but the industry is gradually dying out owing to competition with cheap Manchester goods. Finer kinds of cotton cloth, such as charkhana, doshoti, parda, etc., are made in places to order.

Dacca manufactures kosida cloth, shell work, and soap. A beginning has been made at Mymensingh in making soap and black-ink powder. There are 21 steam jute presses in the Dacca district in and about Narayan-

ganj, and 6 in the Mymensingh district.

There are no mines nor any important manufactures in this Division.

Chittagong Division.

The Chittagong ship-building trade, once so important, has fallen into complete decay. Only one brig was built during the year, against six in the previous one. 9,68,949 lbs. of tea were manufactured and exported, showing a decrease of 106,999 lbs. from the previous year's outturn. The paddy mills in Chittagong turned out 100,688 maunds of rice.

As reported in previous years, the only important manufactures of the Division, besides opium and other exciseable articles, are indigo and saltpetre. The year was not so favourable for indigo as its predecessor, the outturn being 63,835 maunds, against 85,180 maunds. Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty maunds of saltpetre were produced during the year, as compared with 2,11,860 produced in 1894-95. A rise in the price of the article and a greater European demand, coupled with the fact that the material from which it is manufactured was procurable in large quantities from a much earlier date than usual, are ascribed as the causes of the increased production. To the two mica mines worked in Gaya last year, a third has been added during the year. The outturn from these three mines during the year was 1,261 maunds.

Poppy is grown in Monghyr, where the last season was a good one, the Bhagalpur Division.

Bhagalpur Division, and in respect of this crop also the season was good except in Bhagalpur, where the value of the outturn was only half that of the previous year. The silk factories in Malda produced 31,587 lbs. of silk, as against 41,810 lbs. in 1894-95. The only important coal mine in the Sonthal Parganas

was worked out and closed in December last.

The only manufacture of any importance in Orissa is that of salt, carried on by Government at two factories on the Chilka Lake.

Orissa Division. The output was 1,78,000 maunds, against 2,10,000 in 1894-95: the sales were, however, nearly double those of the previous year. Silver filigree work at Cuttack and fine muslin-weaving at Goolnagar are special crafts which are declining.

Lac is the principal manufacture in Chota Nagpur. There are 11 factories at work in Lohardaga and 42 in Manbhum, and they turned out 27,362 maunds of button and shell-lac, against 12,926 maunds in the previous year. In Palamau lac is largely collected for export, but not manufactured: last year's exports are estimated at 32,900 maunds. The outturn of tearwas 1,236,452 lbs., against 298,842 lbs. in the previous year; but the season was not specially favourable, in that the young seedlings transplanted were severely injured by the uneven rainfall. The increased outturn is attributed to an improved system of pruning.

Coal-mining on a large scale is confined to the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions. There has been a large increase in the number of collieries in the latter area, swing to the settlement of the Jharia fields, but the industry there has latterly received a check from a fall in the price of coal. The total output of roal was 1,914,843 tons in 1895, against 700,049 in 1894; that of the mines in the Gobindpur subdivision being 1,281,294 tons—nearly twenty times as much as in 1893. The mica-mining industry in Hazaribagh is gradually gaining in importance: the total output was 8,019 maunds, against 4,849 in the previous year. Gold-mining in Chota Nagpur has not yet proved

successful.

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Trade.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE table below compares the value of the import and export trade of the Bengal Presidency in the last five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

	18 91-9 2 .	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	189 5 -9 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports— Foreign trade Coasting ,,	Rs. 28,70,68,479 5,61,79,375	Rs. 25,48,62,879 6,21,72,687	Rs. 31,03,61,126 6,23,26,924	Rs. 27,73,00,910* 6,54,50,979	Rs. 28,55,08,838 6,70,76,843
Total of Imports	34,32,47,854	30,70,35,566	37,26,88,050	34,27,51,889*	35,25,85,701
Exports— Foreign trade Coasting ,,	40,21,89,052 10,43,04,513	42,20,05,270 8,21,30,048	42,26,18,585 6,42,39,959	46,85,98,065 8,27,91,128*	46,79,13,996 8,68,56,718
Total of Exports	50,64,92,565	50,41,85,318	48.68.58,544	55,13,89,193	55,47,70,714
GRAND TOTAL	84,97,40,419	81,11,70,884	85,95,46,594	89,41,41,082*	90,73,56,415

[•] The figures for 1894-95 have been altered in accordance with the corrections made by the Collector of Customs.

There was an increase of Rs. 54,46,330 in the total value of the foreign import trade in merchandise, but the advance took place in dutiable goods only, there being a decrease of Rs. 11,00,96,369 in free goods owing to the operation of the tariff of 27th December 1894. The imports of treasure, which have been declining since 1890-91, rose by 25 per cent. owing to larger imports of gold from the United Kingdom and Hongkong. The increase of Rs. 59,54,084, or 1.3 per cent., in the total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce, is ascribed to larger shipments of raw cotton to Germany, Italy, China, Belgium, and the United Kingdom, of indigo and wheat to the United Kingdom, of saltpetre to the United States, and of tea to Australia.

SEA-BORNE AND INLAND TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

More than half of the foreign trade of Calcutta is carried on with the United Kingdom, but during the past year the Foreign trade of Calcutta. Pyroportion again fell from 57.44 to 56.24. Under imports the value of cotton goods fell from 15 to a little over 13 crores, while the exports of treasure were less by nearly 38 lakhs than the abnormal figures of 1894-95. The United States come second, with a percentage of 7.14 of the entire trade, against 7.05 in the previous year, the increase in imports being due to larger receipts of kerosine oil and tobacco. The exports, on the other hand, show a decrease of Rs. 5,14,391, the result of restricted trade in raw jute, indigo, and oilseeds. Germany still holds the third place, but her share in the trade stood at 6.35 against 6.43 in 1894-95 owing to a falling off in the exports of raw jute, rice, and oilseeds. In consequence, however, of the very large imports of beet-sugar, the import trade advanced. China comes fourth, with a percentage of 5.69 against 5.61 in the previous year. The trade with Hongkong increased during the past year, an improvement occurring under exports on account of the higher price of opium, of which 20,200 chests were exported during 1895-96, against 20,049 chests in the previous year. The

trade with the Treaty Ports of China consists almost wholly of opium, the exports of which declined by more than twice the amount of the increased exports to Hongkong. The Straits Settlements, Ceylon, France, and Australia maintained the positions they occupied in the preceding year. The trade with the Straits Settlements shows a decrease in imports, due to a smaller trade in spices and stick-lac, while reduced shipments of opium and oil-cake account for the decline in exports. The trade with Ceylon improved during the year, owing to larger imports of merchandise and treasure, and to heavier shipments of rice. France shows a not decrease of 12 lakhs in the value of her trade with Calcutta, while the Australian trade improved in imports, under treasure, horses, and raw wool, but fell off in exports mainly under jute manufactures, of which the value declined from 90 to 70 lakhs. The value of the trade of Austria-Hungary with Calcutta rose but little, as compared with the previous year. Italy, on the other hand, shows an increase of more than five and-a-half-lakhs, and the export of raw cotton is stated to have risen from 55,460 cwts. to 117,452 cwts., representing an increased value of more than 14 lakhs. The trade with Belgium increased by more than 29 lakhs, or nearly 38 per cent., steel, copper and matches being the chief imports; while under exports raw cotton and jute manufactures showed an appreciable increase. The Mauritius trade decreased both under imports and exports: the decline under the former is attributed to the reduced dealings in sugar, and in the latter to the smaller shipments of rice during the year.

The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez

Canal stood at 74 per cent., against 72 per cent. in the previous year.

The total values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Imports. Calcutta in the last two years are shown below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Ks.
Cotton goods	14,47,35,956	12,63,00,058
Twist and yarn	74,54,630	86,28,857
Metals	2,08,58,890	2,74,15,489
Mineral oil	1,00,01,981	1,84,99,500
Machinery (excluding those for rail		
way)	95,18,775	1,41,97,238
Woollen goods	72,35,464	56,38,567
Salt	67,94,392	47,54,262
Liquors	49,23,576	53,65,028
Sugar	54,50,009	59,09,872
Hardware and cutlery	39,59,682	45,50,712

The following statement compares the value of the Calcutta trade in the Exports.

principal exports in the past two years:—

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-9 6 . Rs.
Jute, raw " gunny-bags Opium Tea Oilseeds Rice Indigo Hides and skins Wheat Raw cotton Lac Silk, raw	9,89,89,311 3,13,00,321 5,29,68,740 7,11,57,590 3,50,31,068 3,67,87,029 3,47,76,823 2,72,63,795 8,51,526 43,15,840 1,39,57,703 48,24,330	9,27,61,410 3,46,68,939 5,04,63,935 7,15,63,397 2,32,33,966 3,34,83,049 3,72,38,471 3,12,75,285 37,14,489 97,03,885 1,83,02,320 61,67,336

The coasting or interportal trade of Calcutta continued to expand in total value in the past year as compared with 1894-95.

Coasting trade of Calcutta. Imports and exports both contributed to the advance in value; the increase under imports being $21\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, equivalent to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; while exports increased by $45\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or nearly 8 per cent. Imports of Indian produce increased by a small amount only, but in Forcign Merchandise, the rise in value was great; the former advanced by nearly 2 per cent., the latter by no less than 51 per cent. On the other hand, under exports of Indian

produce the increase was considerable, while exports of foreign merchandise fell off. The increase was by 11 per cent; the decline amounted to 13 per cent.

The inland traffic of Calcutta is registered as it enters or leaves the town by rail, by inland steamer, by country boats, and by road. The result of the past year's registration is shown below as compared with the trade of the preceding year:—

	Specific	ATIO	7 OF	Im	PORTS.	Ex	Exports.		COTAL.	
		TES.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
								6	7	
				Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Br	Country	Box	т							
	1894-95 1895-96	···	••	3,20,3 <i>5</i> ,687 3,38,23,83 <i>3</i>	1 2,9 3,58,956 13,05,40,058	86,62,532 80,06,641	3,43,02,472 3,28,75,643		16,42,61,428 16,34,15,70 1	
Вv	INLAND	STRAI	wrr-							
2.	1894-95	••••		1,02,41,461	9,33,48,677	51,87,008	4,48,84,035	1,54,28,469	13,82,32,713	
	1895-96	•••	••	1,04,97,632	8,75,28,047	48,71,093	4,45,61,067		13,20,89,114	
Вч	E. I. RAT	LWAY	_							
	1894-95	•••		4,87,56,551	22,23,22,857	1,12,59,10;	14,34,49,302	6,00,15,652	36,57,72,159	
	1895-96	•••	••	5,86,48,228	21,91,23,849	1,14,41,475	13,98,42,809	7,00,89,703	35,89,66,658	
Ву	E. B. S. 1	RAILV	VAY-							
	1894-95	•••	••	1,55,01,975	9,51,13.740	4 3, 2 8,781	6,20,18,537	1,98,30,756	15,71,32, 277	
	1895-96	•••	••	1.48,67,704	9,29,72,946	48,55,995	6,39,26,351	1,97,23,699	15,68,99,297	
Βŧ	ROAD-									
	1891 95	•••		74,58,444	3,39,39,166	32,71,043	1,70,62,051	1,07,29,487	5,10,01,217	
	1895.96	•••	••	76,59,712	3,82,64,744	33,93,107	1,95,41,708	1,10,52,819	5,78,06,450	
Tor	ra L									
	1894-95	•••	•••	11,39,94,118	57,46,83,396	3,27,08,465	30,17,16,397	14,67,02,583	87,63,99,793	
	1895-96	•••	•••	12,54,97,108	56,84,29,644	3,25,68,311	30,07,47,576	15,80,65,419	86,91,77,220	
۸v	BRAGE OF	THK	TWO							
Y	BARS ENDI	NG-	•	11 04 14 490	FF 00 00 001	0.00.41.000	00 00 00 1=1	1400 -0 40-	0.00.00.00	
	1891-95	•••	•••	11,04,14,420		3,22,41,980	29,86,09,171	14,26,56,400	85,25,38,562	
	1895-96	•••	•••	11,97,45,613	07,10,00,020	3,26,38,383	30,12,31,986	15,23,84,001	87,27,88,506	

The figures for the chief articles of traffic imported into Calcutta from each revenue division in Bengal and from other provinces in India as a whole during the past year are compared below with the total of the previous year:—

_ ,					lmp	ORTS INTO	CALCUTT	A FROM	-				
Articles.	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Bajshahi Dirision.	Dacyge Jivision.	id នុ ជ	-			Chota Nagpur Di	Potal of provinces under the Lieutenant. Govern of Bengal.	Other proving India.	total of tra	bercentage borne supplies from Lower Provinces the total imports.
	3	3									12	18	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mdę.	Mds.	Mda,	Per cent.
OOITON, RAW { 1894-95 1896-06	2,845 5,609	20,440 20,158	7,862 13,001	37,789 56,747	3,600 7,478	90a 893	1,218 2,469	•••	123 9	74,854 1,06,364	4,05,511 8,41,729	4,80,3 (5) 9,51,008	15 ⁻ 58 11 ⁻ 18
Iврио {1894-95 1895-96	3,634 1,9 2 3	4,P19 7,274	1,687 2,902	60 24		78,712 64, 056	10,216 15,009	•••	64	99,178 91,858	41,749 62,757	1,43,927 1,54,609	68:9 6 59:40
JUTS, RAW { 1894.95	5,60,470 7,08 ,602	84,15,593 26,73,9 36	82,65,648 76,42,101	.20.18.110 ,16,83,003	1,64,01 7 2,95,090	7,851 8,814	6,29,489 6,42,756	864 2,073	134	2,40,75,176 2,36,56,375	2,79,165 2,747	2,43,54,341 2, 3 0,46,922	98-68 98-79
GUNNY-BAGS { 1894-95 1895-96	1,27,575 1,02,817	1, 9 0,764 1,79,767	2,04,564 3,63,991	4,4 60 3, 379	56	1,098 1,303	8,21 9 10,12 3	46 253	793 485	4,67,605 6,61,193	1,960 9,304	4,08,965 6,63,407	89 71 96:64
WHEAT { 1891-95	27,159 89,118	1,05,232 4,11,903	2,058 7,590	526 5,961		1 2, 030 32,234	69,174 5,04,089	678	793	3,16,972 10,40,498	26,97,253 24,82,454	20,14,225 35,31,952	7·44 2 0·72
GRAM AND (1894-95 PULSE. { 1896-96	81,089 1,89,290	8,88,355 18,02,553	43, 99 9 70,339	1,10,769 91,468	1,254 476	2,61,950 5 ,78, 897	2,68,027 7,98,977	218 10,007	17,600 8,126	16,73,131 3 5,4 6,1 29	22,26,150 12,81,982	88,99,281 47,77,061	42.01 74.31

					Im	PORTS IN	TO CALCUT	TA PROP	(-				
Articl es.					Сћі	Patna Di	pur Division.		Chota Ni sion.	otal of provinces under the Lieutemant-Guvernor of Brugal.	Other India.	of traff	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Prorinces to the total imports.
									10		12	18	
	Mde.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Rice . {1894-95	58,55,975 47,85,946	82,21,682 29,14,555	4,60,241 4,29,658	37,38,318 43,08,069	2,51,115 3,83,801	12,674 5,611	61,057 21,2 3 2	12,006 40,508	25,580 1,026	1,36,38,645 1,29,30,40 6		1, 8 6,08,051 1,20,37,404	99.61 99.61
PADDT . {1894-95	13,15,528 6,93,736	4, 7,956 5, 11,121	137 1,162	17,301 23,763	1,050 2,150	26 1 483	12 2,653	36,768 45,08 3		16,88,818 12,91,1 6 1	30 3 51	16,88,848 12,91,812	90°99 93°97
OTHER FOOD- { 1894-95 GRAINS. { 1896-96	3,084 7,213	1,45,297	68 3 1,865	208 1,089		86 970 93,210	1,25,851 1,54,383		149 120	2,28,708 4,03,207	1,24,202 43,997	3,54,999 4,17,204	64·42 90·16
HIDRS OF CAT- { 1894-95	50, <u>196</u> 46,870	39,586 27,8 05	46, 2 92 41,323	1,18,857 94,824		1,46,031 97.917	52,823 33,884	1,257 1,466	30,640 20,670	4,85,782 3,75,800	2,45,695 2,66,717	7,31,177 6,12,607	68:49
SALTPETEE { 1894-95 1895-06	164					3,64,128 3,94,725	12,126 21,949			3,76,418 4,16,674	1,87,649 3,10,490	5,64,067 7,36,164	06.73 56 60
LINSEED { 1894-95	1,71,414 1,71,707	4,06,220 4,47,071	41,510 18,957	41,684 31,597	14,343 5,478	22,76,235 16,82,152	4,71,069 5,60,459	844 714	18,353 10,521	34,36,691 20,13,659	20,83,343 13,49,996	55,20,024 42,98,055	62°25 (N°59
MUSTARD {1894-95 1895-96	29,250 18,498	22,048 15,746	35,263 40,730	93,164 65,084		1,30,215 62,829	1,02,867 1,70,672		13,703 10,543	5,16,540 3,84,502	18,82,297 18,03,400	23,98,837 22,78,001	21.53 10.87
BILE, RAW {1894-95 1895-90	3,355 3,601	10,72)	4,233 5,800			136	894 924		9 1,254	16,703 22,835	1,195 021	17,898 22,956	03·32 07·29
8 U G A R, B R - { 1894-95 FINED. { 1895-96	3,663 2,792	1,06,874 1,05,062	1,588 679			2,067 1,956	409			1,14,779 1,10,489	2,395 2,158	1,17,174 1,12,647	97:95 98:09
BUGAR. UNBE- (1894-95 FINED. (1895-96)	1,35,849 1,70,257	6,79,01 6,49,772	816 808	1,756 1,221	900 500	1,58 983 1,16,906	2,064		130	9,40,095	60,793 38,240	10,40,034 9,78,345	94°15 96°09
TRA, INDIAN { 1894-95	12 3		3,77,271 3,91,894	10,321 799		4 9 1 533	258 115		4.226 5,808	3,92,590 3,99,150	10,21,079 10,83,787	14,13,669 14,83,937	27.77 26 92
TOBACCO {1804-95 1805-96	1,46,589 1,11,108		2,58,211 2,03,347			42,126 56,003	55,774 75,129			5,80, 577 5,30,000	2,935 21,140	5,83,945	99:49 90:17
TOTAL . \{\) 1894-95	84,26,921 70,59,090	85,45,445 1,00,17,746	97,51,636 1 92,85,664 1	,61,94,207 1,64,56,31	4,40,390 6,95,805	37,82,721 31,95,297	19 81,897 30,35,890	52,103 1,00,847		1,90,02,229 ¹ 1 1,98,63,879			81°24 83°38

The articles enumerated in the foregoing statement represent 47.65 per cent. of the entire import traffic of Calcutta during 1895-96, against 52.97 per cent. in the previous year.

The abstract below furnishes similar statistics in respect of the export trade of Calcutta in cotton goods and salt during the past year as compared with the figures for 1894-95:—

						EX	PORTS FR	OM CALCU	01 411					
ARTICLE	s.	Á									herines		gi E :	uge borne ipplies to t Prounces tal exports.
		чэл							Orissi		Tota un Go			7 . 3
							7						13	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
COTTON TWIRT) AND YAHN (EUROPEAN).	1894-95 1895-96	66,964 40,681	42.545 41,169	6,212 8,7:6	54,171 49,591	10,133 7,475	4,574 4,812	4,669 3,070		840 2,014	1,80,968 1,57,505	89,015 62,821	2,39,093 2,20,326	75:31 71:49
GOODS (EU-)	1894-95 1895-96	1,27,324 1,17,547	1,15,631 1,24,949	1,82,681 1,71,098	1,91,701 1,93,092	19,209 21,028	2,82,035 2,85,371	1,36,629 1,49,583	132 241		10,86,779 10,46,338	7,3×,216 6,35,415	19,24,998 17,21,743	59·56 63·09
SALT .{	1894-95 1895-96	9,14,8 2 5 8,39,914	8,46,792 7,52,138	12,36,563 11,78,258	16,75,067 15,95,862	1,55,902 : 1,56,520 ;	11,995	10,42,632 9,56,350	28,685 32,635	3,00,130 4,22,929	80,46,146 76,46,531	8,95,111 10,14,577	89, 11,257 86,61,108	80:08 58:89
TOTAL .{	1894-95 1895-96	10,80,17.5 8.473,045	10,04,968 9,18,306	14,25,456 13,58,072	19,81,839 18,38,575	2,15,247 1,85,023	20,02,270 20,02,178	11,83,930 11,02,008	28,805 33,850	4,31,418 5,55,312	93,12,986 88,90,364	16,92,343	1,10,05,325 1,06,03,177	84.62 83.85

The total traffic in the three staples specified above represents 32.56 per cent. of the entire exports from Calcutta during the year under report, against 33.65 per cent. in the previous year.

In the following statement the trade of Calcutta in raw cotton is com-COTTON, R/W. pared with the figures of the preceding year:—

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	8,19,389	12,37,998
Exports	•••	•••	2,94,870	5,86,330

The following statement shows in detail the different provinces from which raw cotton was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96 .
	$\mathbf{M}\mathrm{d}\mathbf{s}$.	Mds.
From the North-Western Provinces and Bombay Bengal Panjab Berar Burma Madras Rajputana and Central India Assam Central Provinces Other places	1 Oudh 2,68,042 2,25,192 89,272 47,549 11,355 41,888 54,286 57,373 13,826 7,366 3,240	
Total	8,19,389	12,37,998

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during those years:—

	•	189)4 - 95.	18	95-96.
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom Other ports	•••	19,881 1,61,703	27,060 2,20,096	39,172 3,67,905	53,317 5,00,760
Total	. •••	1,81,584	2,47,156	4,07,077	5,54,077
To Indian ports	•••	1,666	2,268	1,887	2,568
GRAND TOTAL	•••	1,83,250	2,49,424	4,08,964	5,56,645

The advance of 124 per cent. in the export of raw cotton to foreign ports is ascribed to the increased outturn of the crop in India, and to the fact that the American production fell short and the price of raw materials rose. Germany, as usual, was the largest consumer, but the exports to the United Kingdom rose by 97 per cent., and larger quantities were also taken by Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Italy.

Twist and yarn show an increase, while cotton goods declined by

Rs. 1,84,35,898. The imports under this latter

Cotton goods. head in 1894-95 were extremely large, and had followed an equally large importation in 1893-94. The market was therefore overstocked, and consequently the trade during the past year showed a large falling off.

The registered trade of Calcutta in cotton twist and yarn during the year 1895-96, as compared with the totals of the previous year, was as follows:—

			1894-95.		_	1890,96.	
Imports Exports	•••	European. Mds. 1,32,332 2,65,624	Indian. Mds. 3,73,705 4,13,759	Total. Mds. 5,06,037 6,79,383	European. Mds. 1,59,575 2,52,947	Indian. Mds. 3,95,200 3,93,369	Total Mds. 5,54,775 6,46,316

The figures relating to the imports by sea represent the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond.

The different ports which contributed to the import trade in European twist and yarn during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Whence imported.	1894	-95,	1895	-96.
1	2	8	4	6
From Foreign ports— United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	 lbs. 10,205,023 645,230	Mds. 1,24,019 7,854	lbs. 11,914,387 953,958	Mds. 1,44,793 11,693
Total of Foreign trade Total of Interportal trade	 10,851,253 25,912	1,31,873 314	12,868,345 30,620	1,56,386 372
GRAND TOTAL	 10,877,165	1,32,187	12,898,965	1,56,758

The details of the supplies of European twist and yarn carried by internal routes and by sea during the past two years, are given separately in the following statements:—

Exports by internal routes.

				1894-95. Mds.	1895-96. Mds.
Into	Bengal	•••		1,69,968	1,47,535
"		Provinces	and		
••	Oudh	•••	•••	29,137	31,213
99	Assam	•••	•••	18,531	22,754
"	Bihar	•••	• • •	9,243	7,882
"	Panjab	•••	•••	7,411	4,445
"	Central Province	8	•••	3,083	3,457
"	Rajputana and	Central Ind	lia.	841	945
"	Other Provinces		•••	866	2,095
	T	otal	•••	2,39,083	2,20,326

Exports by sea.

	1894-	95.	1895-96.		
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	
To Burma	914,111	11,474	1,343,835	16,332	
" Orissa	867,150	10,538	845,400	10,274	
" Madrag	175,541	2,133	214,790	2,610	
Chittagong	163,558	1,988	122,623	1,490	
" Other Indian ports	2,140	26	930	11	
" Foreign ports	31,460	382	156,681	1,904	
Total	2,183,960	26,541	2,684,259	22,621	
		Name of the Control o			

Indian twist and yarn was exported from Calcutta by internal routes

INDIAN TWIST AND YARN. as follows:—

	7	rado bl	oc ks.		1894-95. Mds.	1895-96. Mds.
	Bihar	•••	•••	•••	1,21,944	1,13,834
	-	••	•••		67,777	61,121
	Chota Nag	DIL		•••	29,680	22,036
	North-We	stern Pr		d Oudh	18,280	12,677
	Cambral Dr		•••		10,690	8,092
· ·	Assam	•••	•••	•••	835	682
Pater.		• •	•••	•••	479	425
	Other plac		•••	•••	298	84
			Total	•••	2,50,018	2,18,951

Indian twist and yarn from Calcutta was shipped to the following ports:-

WHITHER EXPORTED.	189	4-95.	1895-96.		
1		2	8	4	5
To Indian ports-		lbs.	Mde.	lbs.	Mds.
Orissa	•••	4,663,100	56,669	5,128,360	62,324
Burma	•••	1,079,605	13,120	1,415,017	17,196
Madras	•••	515,593	6,266	285,010	3,464
Chittagong	•••	6,918	77	44,700	543
Other Indian ports		41,700	507	74,390	904
Total of Coasting trade		6,306,316	76,639	6,947,467	84,431
To Foreign ports		7,167,630	87,107	7,404,612	89,987
GRAND TOTAL		13,473,946	1,63,746	14,352,079	1,74,418

The total value of the Calcutta trade in cotton piece-goods (European) during the past year, as compared with the trade of the previous year, is given below:—

				1894-95.	1895-96.
				$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}.$	Rs.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	14,33,17,086	12,61,02,799
Exports	•••		•••	13,79,65,736	13,06,43,542

The following comparative table shows the importation of European piece-goods from the different ports during the past two years:—

	Import	s by sea.
	1894-95.	1895-96.
From—	'Rs.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom	14,19,28,195	12,42,21,037
Other Foreign ports	6,18,799	4,54,644
1		
Total of Foreign trade	14,25,46,994	12,46,75,681
Indian ports—		•
Bombay	4,13,408	10,95,361
Madras	4,080	24,985
Burma	2,22,359	2,28,285
Other Indian ports	2,200	13458
Total of Interportal trade	6,42,047	13,60,089
GRAND TOTAL	14,31,89,041	12,60,35,770

The distribution of the exports from Calcutta during the past two years is classified by provinces in the following statement:—

		Exports for	rom Calcutta.
		1891-95.	1895-96.
		${f Rs.}$	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
To Bengal		4,75,23,550	4,68,05,389
Bihar		3,01,96,108	3,12,40,645
	vinces	0,01,00	0,10,10,010
and Oudh	****	3,00,35,361	2,47,43,347
A	•••	95,71,781	1,03,78,337
" Danish		1,08,44,755	91,24,087
Duama	•••	26,99,372	24,16,540
" OL -4- M	•••	22,66,906	22,16,915
O-4-1 Disaminas	•••	16,92,211	11,42,720
	•••		
"Rajputana	•••	10,20,398	9,16,329
,, Orissa	• • •	5,32,335	6,64,825
" Foreign ports		5,02,899	3,76,238
" Madras		8,86,729	3,56,997
"Bombay		1,05,979	1,48,025
Other Indian norta		40,156	52,481
, Other places		47,196	60,637
,, Other places	•••	47,100	
Total	•••	13,79,65,736	13,06,43,542

With an addition of 25 per cent., to the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the value of the past year's import traffic would amount to Rs. 15,76,11,741. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 13,06,43,542 as shown above. The value of the excess of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 2,69,68,199, against Rs. 4,11,48,610 in 1894-95 and Rs. 6,19,39,785 in 1893-94.

The following statement shows the total value of Indian piece-goods carried Indian Piece-goods. to and from Calcutta during the past two years:—

%• 3		1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs.	\mathbf{Rs}_{ullet}
Imports	•••	51,01,787	52,16,115
Exports	•••	6,19,366	7,56,686

The imports and exports of indigo into and from Calcutta were as Indigo. follows:—

		1894-95.		1895-96.
		$\mathbf{Mds.}$		Mds.
Imports	•••	1,43,934		1,54,677
Exports	•••	1,47,543	:	1,54,229

The different provinces contributed to the import trade are as follows: -

	·	1894-95.		1895-96.
	•		Mds.	Mds.
	Bj'ar North-Western	Pro-	88,928	79,665
			42,131	62,736
Marie	Bengal	•••	10,250	12,126
) 7970 2	Other places	•••	2,625	150
			-	
	Total	•••	1,43,934	1,54,677
				-

The abstract below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports from Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1894-95:—

		18	1894-95.		95-96.
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
United Kingdom	• • •	31,248	42,532	33,130	45,094
United States	•••	23,601	32,123	17,148	23,340
Franco	•••	13,377	18,208	17,021	23,167
Austria-Hungary	•••	10,920	14,863	12,629	17,190
Turkey in Asia	•••	3,659	4,980	1,398	1,903
Germany	•••	14,026	19,091	14,648	19,937
Italy	•••	2,055	2,797	2,741	3,731
Russia — Odessa	•••	1,836	2,499	3,085	4,199
\mathbf{Egypt}	•••	1,004	1,366	86	117
Greece	• • •	152	207	70	95
Persia	•••	561	764	125	170
Other Foreign Ports	•••	4,391	5,977	9,633	13,112
Total of Foreign	Trade	106,830	1,45,407	1,11,714	1,52,055
Total of Interpo	rtal Trade	488	664	237	323
GRAND	TOTAL	107,318	1,46,071	1,11,951	1,52,378

Indigo shows an advance of 45 per cent. and the exports are the highest for many years past, owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, and Russia, while the exports to the United States declined considerably.

The subjoined statement shows the trade of Calcutta in raw jute during the past year as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

 1894-95.
 1895-96.

 Mds.
 Mds.

 Imports
 2,43,58,805
 2,39,69,288

 Exports
 1,67,88,081
 1,56,68,573

The different districts from which raw juto was largely consigned for Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1894-95 are shown below, the percentages of the quantities imported by railway being also given:—

Names of supplying districts.	Total quantity exported in 1895-96.	comp	Fluctuations as compared with 1891-95.	
		Increase.	Docrease.	
	$\mathbf{Mds.}$	Mds.	Mds.	
Dacea	68,78,067	•••	5,13,618	22.02
Pabna	39,42,633	٠	2,13,207	25.74
Faridpur ···	34,11,265	***	14,495	83.60
Rangpur	19,21,200	•••	3,24,191	83.45
Mymensingh	13,30,400	1,95,159		20.57
24-Parganas	9,04,394	85,358	•••	· 4 0
Rajshahi	7,51,816	1,08,397	•••	75.26
Nadja	7,83,133	78,945	•••	80· 84
Hooghly	6,83,226	1,28,610	•••	₃ •36
Purnea	4,87,724	38,694		96.50
Jalpaiguri	4,76,078	•••	1,59,157	100.00
Khulna	4,33,087	80,581	**	89.06
Jessore	4,14,790	9,528		20.35
Dinajpur	2,61,347	•••	37,898	92.58
Tippera	2,82,982	1,30,248	:50 90##	89.20
Bogra	2,39,796	•••	6,236	95·36
Murshi labad	1,88,532	3,931	***	70.75
Other places	6,06,422	1,932		22.81
Total	2,39,46,922	8,61,383	12,68,802	45.27
	Net decrease	4,07,419	maunds.	

The sea-borne exports from Calcutta were distributed as follows:-

	1894	1-95.	189	5-96.
	Cwts. Mds.		Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports, Indian,	12,222,294 390	1,66,35,900 531	11,360,396 34,305	1,54,62,761 46,693
Total	12,222,684	1,66,36,431	11,394,701	1,55,09,454

The exports of raw jute to foreign ports declined by 7.05 per cent., owing to smaller supplies having been taken by Germany and the United States, where the shipments in the preceding year had been excessive.

The following statement gives the total number of gunny-bags imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous

year:-

 1894-95.
 1895-96.

 No.
 No.

 Imports
 16,745,964
 23,443,414

 Exports
 214,216,831
 237,814,165

The great divergence in the figures between imports and exports represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs, which does not fall within the scope of registration. The statement below shows the different localities from which gunny-bags were largely sent to Calcutta during those years:—

<u></u>	1891-95.			1895-96.		
DISTRICTS.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	 2	3	4	5	6	7
Pabna 24-Parganas Hooghly Jalpaiguri Dinajpur Darjeeling Purnea Rangpur Burdwan	 No. 3,131,045 3,232,524 2,979,969	No. 8,935 790,210 1,135,116 881,415 2,290,165 502,670 226,480 333,725 180,123	No. 3 139,980 4,022,734 4,115,085 881,415 2,290,155 502,670 226,480 333,725 180,423	No. 9,222,410 5,952,532 3,172,598	No. 10,600 156,657 148,704 1,911,315 687,885 567,525 329,935 325,830 165,752	No. 9,233,010 6,109,189 3,321,802 1,911,315 687,886 567,625 329,935 825,830 165,752
Other districts Total	 9,343,588	7,402,426	1,053,297	18,347,540	5,095,874	791,671 23,41 3 ,41 4

The supply exported by sea during those years was destined as follows:-

*			1891-95.			1895-96.			
	•	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.		
7 1	,se	2	3	4	5	6	7		
9		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
To Indian ports	•••	48,168,415 140,010,870	1,576,950 856,803	49,74 5,3 65 140,367,170	48,901,337 164,732,997	1,929,280 227,700	50,833,617 164,961, 6 9 7		
Total	•••	188,179,285	1,933,260	120,112,535	213,638,334	2,156,980	215,795,814		

The increase of 17 per cent. in jute gunny-bags exported to foreign ports is attributed to increased exportation to Egypt, the United States, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and other countries against decreased shipments to the United Kingdom and Australia.

The internal trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth registered during the past

Gunny-cloth. two years is shown below:-

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	32,085	38,821
Exports	5,678	4,178

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta was as follows:-

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	7,857	48,623
Exports	111,828,703	125,579,755

The total imports by internal routes were 7,368 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 31,453 hand-made pieces. The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

	1894-95.			1895-96.			
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	
		, 3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian ports	Yds. 8,767,281 102,958,872	Yds. 68,000 84,550	Yds. 8,835,281 102,993,422	Yds. 11,424,017 113,997,438	Yds. 153,500 4,800	Yds. 11,577,517 114,602,238	
Total	111,726,168	102,550	111,828,703	125,421,455	168,300	1 25, 579,755	

Besides the registered supplies mentioned above, the traffic returns of the Nadia nivers show a large supply of power-loom gunny-cloth, amounting to 37,833 pieces, sent up-country direct from the jute mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The destination of these exports, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

Townseting		Total of district.		
Importing districts.			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Pieces.	Pieces.
Darbhanga	. t .	•••	56,200	17,633
Monghyr		•••	79,600	8,625
Bhagalpur		•••	15,790	6,600
Purnea		•••	2,400	2,000
Murshidabad			1,400	1,550
Other districts		•••	16,325	1,425
	Total		197,715	37,833

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 26, against 26 in 1894-95 and 25 in 1893-94. The quantity of jute worked up in 1895-96 was 80,75,587 maunds, against 73,35,717 maunds in 1894-95 and 70,73,357 maunds in 1893-94.

The wheat trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with Wheat. the figures of the preceding year:

				1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.	
Imports	•••	•••	•	29,18,508	35,38,126
Exports	***	•••	•	5,54,219	15,72,925

The total supply brought to Calcutta from each province was:-

	7			1894-95.	1895-96.
				Mds.	\mathbf{M} ds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh				22,02,221	22,13,756
Rongal	•••	•••	•••	81,204	5,34,323
	•••	•••	•••	1,34,975	5,11,502
Panjab	•••	•••		4,74,893	2,02,897
Central Province	es	•••	•••	19,444	53,094
Other places	•••	•••	•••	5,771	19,55 1
		Total	•••	29,18,508	35,38,126

The destination of the exports from Calcutta by sea during the past two years was:-

		1894-95.			1895-96.	
To Foreign		 Cwts. 240,526 71,610	Mds. 3,27,383 97,469	•	Cwts. 1,011,934 66,285	Mds. 13,77,355 90,221
	Total	 312,136	4,21,852		1,078,219	14,67,576

The remarkable increase of 320.7 per cent, in the export of wheat to foreign countries arose from the advance in the trade with the United Kingdom, where the crop was even shorter than in the preceding year. Small shipments of wheat were also made to Belgium, France, and Germany.

Under this heading are included mater (Pisum arvense), khesari (Lathyrus sativus), masuri (Ervum Lens), maskalai (Phaseolus Mungo, varieties green gram and aureus), bût (cicere arietinum) or chhola, and arhar (cajanus indicus). The total trade of Calcutta in these grains registered during the past two years was:—

	1894 -95 .	1895-96.
	$\mathbf{Mds.}$	Mds.
Imports	40,59,626	49,88,704
Exports	18,90,698	27,08,326

The following abstract shows the provinces from which gram and pulses were largely, sent to Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1894-1895:—

	•			1894-95. M ds.	1895-96. Mds.
From	Bengal	•••	•••	11,25,340	23,41,247
"	Bihar	•••	•••	5,29,977	13,72,874
37	North-Western I	Provinces and	Oudh	6,69,904	6,86,164
	Panjab	•••	•••	14,26,786	5,24,965
"	Rajputana and C	entral India	•••	21,237	12,407
"	Central Provinces	•••		1,02,373	6,909
••	Other places	•••	•••	1,84,009	44,138
		Total	•	40,59,626	49,88,704
					-

The total quantity exported by sea during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding year was as follows:—

	189	4-95.	189	95-96.
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	318,826 382,571	4,33,958 5,20,722	775,943 487,829	10,56,145 6,63,989
Total	701,397	9,54,680	12,63,772	17,20,134

The traffic of Calcutta in rice and paddy during the past two years is shown below according to the several routes followed by the trade:—

				Імто	RTS.	Expo	PRTS.
	Specification	N OF ROUTES.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	189 ó-96.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ву	boat		{ Ricc Paddy	92,28,110 9,85,996	9 3,96,594 9,21,9 7 0	1,57,818 8,83,485	2,99,920 4,03,745
,,	Inland steamer	•••	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rice} \\ \text{Paddy} \end{array} \right.$	5.20,328 28,24 5	3,61,343 16,533	3,32,433 2,886	1,67,011 25 4
,,	East Indian Railway	•••	$$ $\left\{egin{array}{l} ext{Rice} \\ ext{Paddy} \end{array}\right.$	26,59,773 6,00,571	16,02,395 2,46,948	31,874 3,776	9,082 2,87 5
•,	Eastern Bengal Stat	e Railway	{ Rice { Paddy	4,04,754 1,516	5,57,278 2,604	5 9,438 46,2 01	72.331 9,607
,,	Road	***	$$ $\left\{egin{array}{l} ext{Rice} \\ ext{Paddy} \end{array}\right.$	8,80,086 72,520	10,19,881 1,03,457	1,86,423 3,34,626	1,65 ,387 2,11,387
	Sea		{ Rice Paddy	7,36,199 5,65,966	12.24,493 2,53,643	1,14,60,543 58,548	1,17,75,151 1,73,330
		Total	{ Rice Paddy	1,44,29,250 22,51,814	1,41,61,987 15,45,155	1,21,81, 529 18,29,52 2	1,21,88,885 8,01,198
r	and total in rice after ice, at the rate of agund of paddy.			1,58,38,509	1,51,27,709	1,30,12,480	1,29,89,634

The abstract below gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received, during the past year in comparison with the totals of the year 1894-95:—

-	By boat	and road.	By rail and steamer.		T	Total.		
PROVINCES.	1894-95.	1995-96.	1894-95.	1895 96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
1 2		3	4	5	G	7		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
From Bengal	1,06,78,527	1,09,66,440	38,94,874	26,71,817	1,45,73,401	1,36,38,257		
" Burma			5,86,730	14,765	6,86,730	14,765		
" Orissa	34,999	68,685	4,29,150	13,66,230	4,61,149	14,34,915		
, Bihar	41,667	16,310	32,087	13,118	73,754	29,428		
, Madras			59,950	1,276	59,950	1,276		
, Central Provinces		•••	37,641	463	87.641	469		
" Chota Nagpur			25,580	1,026	25,680	1,026		
,, Assam	12,645	5,916	48	94	12,693	6,010		
. North-Western Province	ces	7.50						
and Oudh	1,931	20	1,893	694	3,324	714		
Other places			1,287	855	1,287	855		
Total	1,07,69,769	1,10,57,371	60,68,740	40,70,338	1,58,38,509	1,51,27,709		

The distribution of the export trade by sea during those years will be seen from the statements appended:—

Exports of rice from Calcutta by sea.

		1894-95.	18	95-96.		
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.		
To Indian ports, viz.— Madras Other ports in Madras Bombay Burma Other Indian ports	2,800 577,388 772,451 28,071 30,793	3,811 7,85,889 10,51,391 38,208 41,913	26,574 7,78,602 714,491 33,558 218,913	36,170 10,59,764 9,72,502 45,676 2,97,965		
Potal of interportal trade	1,411,503	19,21,212	1,772,138	24,12,077		
To Foreign ports, viz.— United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	1,048,241 5,960,247	14,26,773 81,12,558	1,008,854 5,870,139	13,73,162 79,89,912		
Total of Foreign trade	7,008,488	95,39,331	6,878,993	93,63,074		
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA	8,419,991	1,14,60,543	8,651,131	1,17,75,151		

Exports of paddy from Calcutta by sea.

		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Indian ports	•••	17,201 25,814	23,41 2 35,136	90,59 9 36,746	1,23,315 50,015
	•••	,	#0 - Se	3 3 22 23	80 7 350
TOTAL EXPORTS BY SEA	• • •	43,015	58,548	127,345	1,73,330

The United Kingdom, Germany, the East Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, South America, and Arabia all took smaller supplies of rice, and although larger quantities were exported to Ceylon, Cape Colony, and the West Indies, this accounts for the decline in the foreign trade of the article by 1.8 per cent. in comparison with 1894-95.

The staples comprised under this head are barley, kodo, shama, Indian-corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The total weight of these grains imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

					1894-95.	1895-96.
					Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••		•••	•	3,55,328	4,47,524
Exports	•••	•	•••	•	1,44,736	1,71,209

The imports of miscellaneous food-grains during the past two years were drawn from the following provinces:—

				1894-95.	1895-96.
				Mds.	Mds.
	Bihar	•	•••	2,12,821	2,47,623
	Bengal	•••	•••	15,738	1,55,464
,	Panjab	•••		1,10,354	36,783
_	North-Western	Provinces	and Oudh	14,368	4,005
	Other places	•••	•••	2,047	3,649
			Total	3,55,328	4,47,524

The total exportation by sea is shown below:-

C	1894	-95.	1895-96.		
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	
To Foreign ports	66,477	90,483	90,578	1,23,287	
"Indian",, …	32,626	44,408	31,381	42,713	
Total	99,103	1,34,891	121,959	1,66,000	

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in hides registered during the past two years:—

		Ü	• • •	1894-95.	1895-96.
=				No.	No.
Imports	•••	•••		6,201,956	5,459,501
Exports	•••	•••		7,739,336	7,217,314

The subjoined table shows the principal provinces which contributed to the import trade during the past year and the quantities imported as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

-				1894-95.	1895-96.
				No.	No.
Bengal	•••	•••	•••	2,104,194	1,750,906
North-Western Pr	rovinces and	l Oudh	•••	1,662,296	1,664,240
Bihar	•••	•••	•••	1,590,829	1,070,648
Chota Nagpur	•••	2.0	•••	245,120	237,432
Central Provinces	•••	•••		161,640	221,312
Orissa	15.0	•••		255,336	165,125
Panjab	***	•••		126,800	163,232
Madras	•••	•••		31,833	53,675
Burma	•••	•••		7,379	19,607
Other places	•••	•••		16,589	113,324
	T	'otal		6,201,956	5,459,501

The bulk of the export trade was sea-borne, and its destination as follows:—

United Kingdom Other ports	1894	-95.	1895-96.		
To Foreign Ports—	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.	
	1,397,640 6,236,719	89,239 426,627	1,310,35 3 5,730,412	90,610 422,04 6	
Total To Indian ports	7,634,359 20,321	515,857 1, 290	7,040,765 11,289	512,656 917	
GRAND TOTAL	7,654,680	517,147	7,052,054	513,573	

The exports of raw hides fell by '68 per cent., but the value of the trade stood at a larger figure, as the prices were higher. Large speculative purchases were made for America, and there was a considerable increase in the exports of dressed hides to the United Kingdom.

The gross weight of the Calcutta traffic in salt during the past year as compared with the figures of the previous year was as follows:—

		IMPORT	BY SEA.	LCUTTA		J.	XPORTS F	ROM CALC	UTTA ANI	HOOGHL	Y.	
- -							Inland	exports.				
Y EARS.		From Foreign ports.	Prom Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	Indian Bengal inland By boat. By road.			Total.	Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.	
1		2	3	•	5	6	7	8	•	10	11	19
894-95 595-96	:::	Mds. 1,18,74,045 93,14,650	Mds. 7,11,730 4,19,661	Mds. 1,25,85,775 97,34,311	Mdn. 37,42,088 38,11,784	Mds. 10,89,444 13,04,978	Mds. 14,36,135 11,49,404	Mds. 26,25,965 23,48,939	M da. 47,025 40,003	Mds. 89,41,257 86,61,108	Mds. 2,42,718 2,63,592	Mde. 91,88,970 89,24,700

The different ports from which the supply was derived were:-

	Quantities	in tons.	Quantities in Indian maunds		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
Liverpool	265,421	215,765	72,25,339	58,73,613	
Hamburg	64,422	40,889	17,53,698	11,13,110	
Aden	41,824	28,723	11,38,547	7,81,897	
Muhammad Goul		26,563	•••	7,23,115	
Bombay	25,309	15,342	6,88,972	4,17,629	
Jeddah, Muscat, etc.	16,011	12,332	4,35,864	3,35,689	
Hanjam	10,144	9,838	2,76,151	2,67,801	
Ras Rawayah	31,879	4,403	8,67,829	1,19,870	
Linga	6,488	3,656	1,76,617	99,534	
Madras	836	75	22,758	2,032	
Other places	•••	1	•••	21	
Total	462,334	357,587	1,25,85,775	97,34,311	
		-			

The distribution of the exports during the past year, as compared with 1894-95, is classified according to provinces in the following statement:—

			1894-95.	1895-96
			Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal		•••	52,59,188	49,45,651
" Bihar	•••	•••	27,58,293	26,68,345
Assam		•••	5,75,283	5,60,843
North-West	tern Provinc	es and Oudh	3,18,655	4,53,641
,, Orissa		•••	2,71,297	2,96,100
,, Other Provi	inces	•••	1,173	120
" Seape		•••	81	•••
		Total	91,83,970	89,24,700

The aggregate quantity of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas during the past two years, as compared with the quantity sent to the interior from Calcutta, was as follows:—

	Sea-imported	Total	Sent into the
	salt.	clearances.	interior.
	$\mathbf{M} \mathbf{ds}$.	$\mathbf{Mds.}$	Mds.
1894-95	1,01,47,044	1,01,47,044	91,83,970
1895-96	99,39,859	99,39,859	89,24,700

The import and export trade of Calcutta in saltpetre during the past year, as compared with the totals of 1894-95 was:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,65,808	7,36,477
Exports	4,94,739	5,81,113

The statement below shows all the provinces from which the supply of saltpetre was derived during the past two years:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
		$\mathbf{M} \mathbf{ds}$.	Mds.
Bihar	***	3,76,254	4,16,674
North-Western	Provinces and Oudh	1,35,119	2,54,465
m · 1	•••	50,995	63,635
Wadras		1,740	••
Rajputana and	Central India	1,535	1,390
43.13° - 1	•••	165	313
599 SEPTEMBER 1.200 A	Total	5,65,808	7,36,477
	TOORI	0,00,000	1,00,111

The destination of the export traffic by sea during the past two years was:-

		183	94-95.	1895-96.		
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds	
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom Other Foreign ports		112,642 237,962	1,53,318 3,23,893	114,771 303,591	1,56,216 4,13,221	
Total	•••	350,604	4,77,211	418,362	5,69,437	
To Indian ports—			(-			
Madras Other Indian ports	•••	1,466 467	1,995 636	1,582 747	2,153 1,017	
Total		1,933	2,631	2,329	3,170	
GRAND TOTAL	•••	352,537	4,79,812	420,691	5,72,607	

The principal feature of the year's transactions was the large increase in exports for China and Japan, the increase to Hongkong being 32.8 per cent., and the figures are the highest shown in the table. The reason, of course, for this large increase was the necessity for replenishing the stocks of ammunition which had been used in the war between these two countries. The production of saltpetre was stimulated by high prices during certain portions of the year. At the close there was a considerable fall in values.

The aggregate quantity of linseed carried to and from Calcutta during the Linseed. past two years was as follows:—

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	55,23,559	43,02,055
Exports	•••	•••	60,71,138	39,46,250

The distribution of the imports during the past two years is classified by provinces in the following table:—

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	•••	•••	27,47,304	22,62,611
North-Western P	rovinces and	\mathbf{dh}	17,54,020	11,17,900
Bengal	***	•••	6,75,180	6,74,819
Central Provinces	•••	•••	1,54,671	1,62,625
Rajputana and Co	entral India	•••	1,08,193	56
Assam	•••	•••	38,083	9,476
Other places	•••	•••	46,108	74,577
	Total	•••	55,23,559	43,02,055

The comparative statement below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports:—

	1894	l - 95.	1895-96.	
	·	<u> </u>		
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cryta.	Mds.
To United Kingdom	2,926,100	39,83,747	2,116,259	28,80,464
Other Foreign ports	1,525,983	20,77,033	778,470	10,59,584
Total of Foreign ports	4,452,083	60,69,780	2,894,729	39,40,048
To Indian ports	52	71	90	123
GRAND TOTAL	4,452,135	60,59,851	2,894,819	39,40,171

The reason for the decrease is that the crop was a smaller one than in the previous year. This, however, had no effect upon prices in Calcutta, as they were not above the average, the rise in exchange at one time causing values to decline slightly. At the close of the year prices were lower, owing to the brighter prospects of the new crop. There were decreased shipments to the United Kingdom, France and Germany, and a total cossation to Holland and Egypt.

The mustard seed trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is shown in

MUSTARD SEED. the subjoined statement :-

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	\mathbf{M} ds.	Mds.
Imports	26,13,872	26,96,519
Exports	7,80,442	5,84,553

The supplies during the past two years were obtained from the different provinces mentioned in the table below:—

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Panjab	•••	•••	6,95,724	10,31,372
Rajputana and Cer	ntral India	•••	2,81,488	2,92,299
North-Western Pr	ovinces and	Oudh	2,89,909	2,61,158
Bihar	•••	•••	3,23,112	2,33,501
Assam		•••	3,89,145	2,26,315
Dengal	•••	•••	1,79,725	1,40,458
Central Provinces	•••		2,25,498	82,355
Other places	•••	•••	2,29,271	4,29,061
	Total		26,13,872	26,96,519
	- BESTER COOP ACTIONS NAVE I		,,_	

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

		1894-95.		1894-95.		189	5-96.
To Foreign ports-		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.		
United Kingdom Other Foreign ports		6,124 128,949	8,335 1,75,514	89 8,321	121 11,326		
Total		135,073	1,83,849	8,410	11,447		
To Indian ports	•••	10,904	14,842	2,167	2,949		
GRAND TOTAL		145,977	1,98,691	10,577	14,396		

The exports of this article have fallen to insignificant figures, the smallest known for many years. The reason of this was the short crop in Bengal, which apparently was not sufficient to more than supply local requirements. In fact, it was not sufficient, as there were large importations from Bombay. At no time was there any demand for export, and prices were higher than in the previous year.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in raw silk, including cocoons during the past two years was as follows:—

		1894-95.	1895-98.	
		Mds.	Mds.	
Imports	•••	18,014	23,193	
Exports	•••	17,107	28,280	

The sources of supply, district by district, are shown below:-

			1894-95.	1895-96
			Mds.	Mds.
Murshidabad		•••	7,225	8,842
Rajshahi	•••	•••	4,233	5,688
Midnapore	•••	•••	1,687	2,153
Birbhum		•••	1,338	1,185
Nadia	•••		835	1,435
Sonthal Parganas	•••		563	271
Kamrup		•••	358	29
Other districts		•••	1,775	3,590
T	otal	•••	18,014	23,193

The sea-borne exports during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, were distributed as follows:—

	1894-	1894-95.		96.
m. H	Ibs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom		2,445	268,624	3,264
Other Foreign ports	896,457	10,895	1,190,749	14,471
Total	1,097,656	13,340	1,459,373	17,735
To Indian ports-				
Madras	137,049	1,666	208,914	2,539
Other ports in Madras	12,460	151	13,491	164
Bombay	1,644	20	28,655	348
Burma	11 950	144	17,916	217
Other Indian ports	2,202	27	7,821	95
Total	165,205	2,008	276,797	3,363
GRAND TOTAL	1,262,861	15,348	1,736,170	21,098
		*	Commence of the comment	

There was an improvement of 33 per cent. in the exports of raw silk.

The consumption of silk depends very much on the freaks of fashion in Europe. For some years silk goods have not been specially in favour, but last year there was a change, and a demand sprang up, resulting in increased requirements of the raw article. Bengal silk participated in this demand in the London market.

The result of the sugar trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown below:—

			1894-95.	1 <i>8</i> 95-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Tomonto	$\cdots \left\{ egin{array}{l} ext{Refined} \ ext{Unrefined} \end{array} ight.$		7,78,485	9,13,465
Imports	··· \ Unrefined	• • •	13,01,357	12,53,823
T-monto	(Refined	•••	4,22,018	4,92,844
Exports	··· { Unrefined	•••	5,15,799	5,77,320

The abstract below shows the importation of sugar from the several provinces during the past two years—

		Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	•••	1,12,250	1,08,533	8,18,038	8,22,119
Bihar	•••	2,529	1,956	1,61,047	1,17,974
North-Western Pro	ovinces			- 70 ×000 ×0	
and Oudh	• • •	2,185	2,109	59,734	37,774
Madras	•••	49,945	1,32,292	1	1
Bombay	•••	12,294	523	22	3
Foreign ports	•••	5,99,004	6,68,003	2,61,288	2,75,437
Other places	•••	278	49	1,227	515
Total		7,78,485	9,13,465	13,01,357	12,53,823

The advance of 11½ per cont. in the imports from foreign ports is attributed to larger shipments from Germany, Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements, while the imports from Mauritius and Java were smaller.

The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as

follows :-

Whither exported.		REFINED SUGAR.			Unbefined Sugar.			
	1894-95.		1895-98.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
To Foreign ports	Cwts. 17,988 42,277	Mds. 21,477 57,514	Cwts. 2,375 52,175	Mds. 3,233 71,016	Cwts. 7,834 17,698	Mds. 10,663 23,953	Cwts. 49 14,935	Mds 67 20,328
Total	60,260	82,021	54,550	74,249	25,432	34,616	14,984	20,395

The gross weight of Indian tea carried to and from Calcutta during the Tea, Indian. past two years was as follows:—

	1894	1-95.	1895-96.		
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	
Imports	14,23,895	117,166,217	14,93,193	122,868,453	
Exports	15,29,730	125,874,972	16,36,341	134,647,519	

The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province:—

		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Assam		10,10,706	83,166,665	10,75,877	88,529,308
Bengal		3,97,653	32,721,161	4,02,280	33,101,897
North-Western	Provinces		2.5	· 150	(2)
and Oudh		5,431	446,894	3,112	256,073
Panjab		4,226	347,739	5,806	477,751
Chota Nagpur		4,931	405,998	4,791	394,231
Bihar		749	61,632	648	53,321
Other places		196	16,128	679	55,872
Total		14,23,895	117,166,217	14,93,193	122,868,453

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea:—

		1894-95.		1895	5-96.
		Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom Other Foreign ports		14,10,732 82,514	116,083,134 6 789,751	14,71,205 1,13,183	121,059,183 9,313,361
Total of Foreign ports		14,93,246	122,872,885	15,84,388	130,372,544
To Indian ports— Bombay Madras Other Indian ports	 :::	31,803 205 1,704	2,616,920 16,871 140,201	47,218 293 1,728	3,885,409 24,078 142,168
Total of Indian ports	•••	83,712	2,773,992	49,239	4,051,653
GRAND TOTAL		15,26,958	125,616,877	16,33,627	134,424,197

In tea there was an advance of 6.1 per cent. in the exports to foreign ports, the most noticeable increase being in the case of the United States, the exports to which rose by no less than 155.1 per cent. There was also an increase in the direct shipments to Canada, and in the exports to Persia through Bombay and Turkey in Asia. The actual outturn of the season's crop was about five million pounds below the original estimate; and the average price per pound in Calcutta fell from 9 annas 3 pies in 1894-95 to 8 annas 9 pies.

The following statement gives details of the total quantity of tobacco brought to and carried from Calcutta by all routes

Tobacco. during the past two years :-

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	6,04,092	5,98,332
Exports	•••	•••	4,37,754	4,33,727

The different provinces from which tobacco was imported are specified below:—

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds
Bengal		•••	4,82,479	3,99,610
Bihar	•••	•••	97,900	1,31,222
Burma	•••	•••	9,877	32,665
Madias	•••		3,792	4,204
North-Western		and		
Oudh	•••	•••	2,453	14,443
Orissa	•••	•••	616	1,607
Other places	. 2.	•••	6,975	14,581
_				
	Total	•••	6,04,092	5,98,332

The details in respect of the exports by sea are given in the following table:-

		1894-95.		189	5-96.
m r .:		lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports— Madras Bombay Burma Other Indian ports		122,481 21,774 13,052,698 2,252,668	1,488 265 1,58,625 27,376	63,221 20,428 11,354,880 2,056,727	768 249 1,37,993 24,995
Total	• • •	15,449,521	1,87,754	13,495,2£6	1,64,005
To Foreign ports-					
United Kingdom Other Foreign ports		48,149 2, 346,803	585 28,520	50,747 785,659	616 9,548
Total		2,394,952	29,105	836,406	10,164
GRAND TOTAL		17,844,473	2,16,859	14,331,662	1,74,169

The exports of lac show an advance of 23.8 per cent., due to higher prices and larger production.

Metals advanced by 31.4 per cent., owing to larger importations of unwrought copper, wrought copper, iron, lead, steel, and zinc. The improvement of 70 per cent. in mineral oils is due to larger shipments from the United States and Russia, especially the latter. For the first time in the history of the trade, the receipts of Russian oil have been larger than those of American, which is ascribed partly to the cheapness of the former kind, and partly to the energy and enterprise of those who carry on the Russian trade.

Machinery and mill-work showed an increase of 49 per cent., owing, it is stated, to a larger importation of machinery for jute, flour and paper mills, and of electric plant.

Woollen goods show a decrease of 22 per cent., the heaviest fall being

WOOLLEN GOODS. under piece-goods.

The importation of ale, beer and porter increased by 2 per cent., of spirits by 5 per cent., and of wines and liqueurs by 19 per cent. Both brandy and gin decreased, but whiskey increased by 1.4 per cent. The importation of cheap German spirit for the manufacture of spurious brandy and whiskey continues to increase. This spirit is cheap and very strong, and the trade in it is believed to be profitable. An improvement of 19 per cent. occurred under wines and liqueurs, the advance being most marked under champagne and claret, which increased by 31 and 29 per cent., respectively.

The imports of hardware and cutlery from the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria-Hungary increased, while the imports

with the United Kingdom is said to have been promoted by the rise in exchange, by credit on a larger scale having been given by agents to importers, and by the fact that competition has reduced commission, freight, and other charges. The increase in the trade with Germany is said to be due to the energy with which it is pushed, and to the action of commercial travellers, who come out regularly and call upon the principal native dealers in the large towns.

Among other items, it may be observed that improvements occurred in agricultural implements (20 per cent.), apparel (3 per cent.), and matches (13½ per cent.), while the

trade in umbrellas and spices declined.

Both gold and silver show an increase under imports and a decrease under exports. The imports improved by Rs. 21,66,318 and Rs. 5,95,280, while the exports declined by $37\frac{3}{4}$ and $26\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs respectively. Gold was principally obtained from the United Kingdom, China and Victoria, while the imports of silver came mostly from the United Kingdom.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG,

The total quantity of merchandise imported into, and exported from, Chittagong by country boats registered during the past two years, was as follows:—

			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	20,31,728	10,92,904
Exports	•••	•••	4,64,305	4,14,723
	Total	•••	24,96,033	15,07,627

The total value of the above trade during the past two years is shown below, compared with the sea-borne trade of Chittagong:—

				Exports.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ínland trado	• { 1894-95 • { 1895-96	•••	93,71,013 36,22,329	42,02,417 23,91,284	1,35,73,430 60,13,613
Sea-borne trade	1894-95 1895-96	•••	1,43,26,018 1,47,13,111	1,27,41,420 1,2 9 ,70,370	2,70,67,438 2,76,83,481

The total quantity and value of the inland and sca-borne trade in the principal staples, both as regards imports and exports are shown below:—

	IMPORTS INTO CHITTAGONG—					EXPORTS FROM CHITTAGONG-						
Name of Staple.	BY con			TING AND	То	TAL.		UNTRY ATS.		AEBBRIG' LING TAD	To	PAL.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	18
Cotton, raw { 1894-95 1895-96	Mds. 1,004 16,463	R4. 15,685 2,07,524	Mds. 29 912	Rs. 414 5,016	Mds. 1,033 17,575	Rs. 16,099 2,72,670	Mdn. 35,482 1,210	Rs. 5,60,656 19,662	Mds. 14,176 60,017	Rs. 2,76,193 10,25,586	Mds. 50,058 61,227	Rs. • 8,36,849 10,46,248
Cotton twist and (1894 95 yara 1895-96	:::	:: .	1,759 1,551	1,40,862 1,24,887	1,759 1,851	1,47,802 1,24,887	21,834 1,837	12,61,914 76,710	67 59	2,320 2,371	21,891 1,398	12,68,334 79,081
Cotton piece- { 1894-95 goods { 1895-96	:::	25,422 16,720	:::	16,89,645 12,34,046		17,15,0 6 7 12,50,778		4,31,019 6,36,841		2,800 2,859	:::	4,33,835 5,39,700
Jute, raw {1994-95	2,930 1,907	12,432 8,105	10, 37,6 98 12,20,782	60,13,508 64,80,809	10,40,558 12,22,689	60,26,267 64,97,914		:::	10,20,679 12,16,630	07,48,866 71,85,972	10,20,679 12,36,630	67,48,866 71,85,97 9
Gunny-bags { 1895-96 1891-95	:::	***	:::	1,15,302 1,03,675		1,15,302 1,03,675	:::		:::	6,847 14,653	•	6,847 14,688
Bace {1894-95	7,18,149 3,01,985	25,59,406 0,43,703	41,029 4,563	1,07,962 10,545	7,59,175 3,66,547	26,65,168 9,51,218	1,644 500	5,856 1,562	6,20,550 4,27,197	19,31,810 12,61,501	6,22,194 4,27,097	19,37, 666 12,63,063
Paddy { 1894-95 1895-96	7,70,564 2, 25,39 t	15,41,128 3,94,440	1,05,967 7,046	1,22,556 9,304	8,76,531 2,32,440	16,63,684 4,03,534			4,09,380 2,63,007	7,16,357 4,14,931	4,09,380 2,68,007	7,16,857 4,14,931
Hides and skins {1894-95 1895-96	9,963 47,837	2,37,245 1,51,729	63 314	1,690 8,320	10,023 48,151	2,38,935 1,64,949	2,850	67,865	5,198 5,364	1,56,553 1,90,960	8,048 5,364	2,24,418 1,90,950
Oila { 1894-95	15,088 8,236	1,52,295 85,963	21,677 1,25,764	1,55,611 7,47,089	36,765 1,34,000	3,07,93) 8,33,052	13,103 31,511	1,32,258 3,29,200	2,7 6 3 26,923	15,095 1,37,057	15,866 58,404	1,47,853 4,67,166
Motals and manu- (1894-95 factures of met-	12,013	1,04,853	6,890	76,591	18,933	1,81,447	29,584	4,07,263	442	12,237	30,026	4,19,500
als (1895-96	2,981	21,518	13,380	1,19,210	16,570	1,13,728	14,820	2,58,073	877	18,743	15,697	2,76,816
Salt { 1894-95 1896-96	:::	:: :	2,79,082 3,69,296	2,64,377 2,71,556	2,79,082 3,69,296	2,64,377 2,71,556	2,51,935 2,79,532	7,87,297 8,23,537	42,7 3 9 71,649	71,100 71,743	2,94,624 3,51,181	8,59,397 8,95,280
Mustard and rape { 1894-95 seed { 1895-96	8,066 2,086	31,290 9,117	17,741 11,086	71,584 •50,997	25,807 13,170	1,05,818 60,114	1,100 850	4,675 1,532	10	60	1,100 36 0	4,675 1,592
S pices {1894-95 1895-96	1,09,406 29,130	34,83,822 4,44,432	10,087 4, 980	9 7 ,515 55,173	1,19,493 34,110	35,81,337 5,30,605	7,295 1,196	1,73,762 30,920	1,070 876	10,858 6,463	8,395 2,072	1,84,620 37,383
Bugar { 1894-95 1895-96	35,485 49,088	1,03,811 2,27,809	33,120 40,274	2,01,999 3,67,119	69,605 89,362	4,55,410 6,94,758	16,957 13,527	1,00,825 77,120	70 3 35	36 9	17,027 13,662	1,01,191 78,479
Tea { 1994-95 1895-96		13,351	3; 23	245 1,218	33 361	245 14, 569		.	12,941 11,775	6,21,504 5,20,25,	12,941 1;,775	6,21,504 5,20,255
Tobacco { 1894-95 1895-96	7,425 8,528	55,687 81,016	20,177 15,355	1,62,093 1,59,157	27,602 23,863	2,17,780 2,40,173	0,040 1,453	45,967 13,804	1 15 129	2.151 1,897	6,194 1,582	47,518 18,701

The season's crop in the Hill Tracts was better than in the two previous years, which accounts for the large increase shown above.

The jute crop was quite as good as in the previous year, and there was a large increase in the shipments to foreign countries in comparison with the preceding year, as the following figures will show:—

Exports to Foreign Countries from Chittagong.

			1894-95.	1895-96.
Quantity	•••	Mds.	10,17,963	12,28,480
Value		Rs.	67,31,991	71,41,842

The amount of rice and paddy imported into Chittagong by country boats showed a heavy decline of 4:16,164 maunds and 5,45,170 maunds, respectively, over the figures for the previous year. This falling off is attributed to a short crop in Chittagong, Noakhali, and the adjacent districts. The following statement shows the total imports of rice and paddy into Chittagong by country boats:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
		Mds.	Mds.
Rice	•••	7,18,149	8,01,985
Paddy	•••	7,70,564	2,25,394

The quantity of rice sent to foreign countries from Chittagong during the past two years was as follows:—

Rice 1894-95. 1895-96.

Cwts. 259,443 133,311
Mds. 3,53,131 1,81,351

The falling off amounted to 48.64 per cent. on the figures for the previous year. The decrease was shared by all countries, but was greatest in the West Indies and Mauritius.

According to the coasting trade returns, the quantities of rice and paddy exported to the different ports in India from Chittagong were as follows:—

			1894-96.	1895-96.
Dia.		Cwts.	196,471	180,548
Rice	•••	Mds.	2,67,419	2,45,746
D- 33-		Cwts.	299,382	196,903
Paddy	•••	Mds.	4,07,356	2,68,007

The decline was general. To Madras there was a falling off, while to Bengal and Indian ports "not British," the trade dwindled to a comparatively small amount. The requirements of Madras and Bengal were met from the bumper crops of the Orissa districts in the past year.

The total quantity of salt exported to the different districts from Chittagong by country-boats is shown below:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
Dostination.		Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong		1,85,893	1,90,730
" Noakhali	•••	22,613	15,068
" Daora (Narayan	ganj)	42 600	71,658
" Other districts	•••	829	2,076
Total	•••	2,51,935	2,79,532
			Volume Transfer of the Contract

Besides these supplies, the quantity of salt shipped for Narayanganj by sea-going vessels was 71,658 maunds, against 42,738 maunds in 1894-95 and 98,680 maunds in 1893-94.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years, exclusive of Government transactions, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	1 .	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	{ Foreign Coasting { Foreign { Foreign { Coasting { Coasting } }	89,600 43,750	19,30,707 83,112	20,20,307 1,31,862
Cuttack	{ Foreign { Coasting	3,21,300 4,761	22,05, 8 82 7,73,073	25.27,182 7,77,834
	(1894-95 { Foreign	6,231* 61,03,149*	2,94,667* 28,24,510	2,99,898 89,27,659*
Balasore	1894-95 {Foreign Coasting {Foreign Coasting	92,096 59,01,925	3,69,969 5 0,14,463	4.62,065 1,09,16,393
	(1894-95 { Foreign Coasting		3,44,493 28,545	3,44,493 28,545
Puri	{ Foreign Coasting { Foreign { Foreign { Coasting } }	65,128	6,03,464 36,114	6,03,464 1,01,242
	(1894-95 {Foreign Coasting	94.831* 61,46,899*	25,69,867* 29,41,167	26,64,698 90,88,06 6*
Cotal	{ 1894-95 { Foreign Coasting } } { Foreign }	4,14,396 59,71,814	31,79,316 58,23,655	35.92,711 1,17,95,469

[•] The figures for 189-985 have been altered in accordance with the corrections made by the Collector of Custems.

Imports.

The chief articles of merchandise in the import traffic were:—

			LE MATERIA	Qoa	VALUE.			
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		English	weight.	Indian	weight.	1894-95.	1895-98.	
			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	100000	
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and	European	lbs.	886,662	634,000	10,776	7,705	7,14,594	5,43,330
yarn.	Indian	••• ,,	4,996,548	4,683,100	60,722	56,912	17,27,738	16,35,438
Cotton piece-	European	Rs.		•••	•••		6,68,131	6,38,439
goods.	Indian	,,		•••	•••	•••	•••	69
Gunny-bags	•••	No.	496,743	1,430,804	•••	•••	1,04,469	3,18,486
Metals	•••	Cwt.	16,174	13,448	22,015	18,304	4,48,229	3,74,683
Oils	•••	Gals.	547,628	1,011,045	59,897	1,10,583	2,89,596	5,7 4 ,71 7
Ghee	•••	lbs.	57,0 08	52,508	693	638	22,205	20,3 46
Spices	•••	,,	5,671,528	6,739,878	68,925	81,908	5,10,184	6,15,293
B tel-nuts	•••	,,	4,776,734	5,798,090	58,050	70,463	3,91,997	5,0 4 ,798
Salt	•••	Cwt.	196,740	254,640	2,67,785	3,46,59 3	2,99,733	3,36,428
Treasure	•••	Rs.	•		•••	•••	62,384	1,75,202

The quantity and value of the principal articles exported from the Exports.

Orissa ports are given below:—

			QUA	VALUE.			
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		English	weight.	Indian	weight.	1504.05	1005.00
· ·	i.e		1895-96.	1894-95. 1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
				Mds.	ds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	Cwts.	1,094,974	2,239,216	14,90,381	30,47,822	39,61,151	71,38,522
Paddy	***);	13,616	201,155	18,533	2,73,794	20,154	2,96,188
Hidos	No.	233,764	175,686			4,55,831	3,17,912
Lac, stick and other kind	s Cwts.	982	1,228	1,837	1,671	18,000	24,958
Oil-seeds	,,	15,653	39,393	21,305	58,618	72,518	1,56,671
Timber and sleepers	,,	298			🛭	15,676	12,381
Silver (treasure)	Rs.	2,454		3,340	`	8,422	3,39,263
Jute, raw	Cwts.		9,653		18,139	5,91,793	44,530

In the foreign trade the bulk of the exports was to Mauritus and Ceylon, while in the coasting trade Madras and Bengal obtained the largest quantity.

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NADIA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of the trade carried by country boats on the Nadia rivers during 1895-96 is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

	DOWN-STREAM.	UP-STI	RRAM.	TOTAL.	
	Weight. Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds. Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1894-95	44,07,795 1,98,17,295	23,12,037	86,84,218	67,19,832	2,85,01,513
1895-96	36,99,760 1,45,54,255	17,63,230	57,07,676	54,62,990	2,02,61,931

The condition of the Bhagirathi river was again unfavourable for navigation. In the beginning of the year the prospects were hopeful by the early rise of the river in May 1895, but they were marred by its sudden fall in the latter part of September, and it was altogether closed for traffic early in December. Navigation on the Mathabhanga river was interfered with by the abnormal condition of its entrance from the Ganges in October and November last, caused by the sudden formation of an impassable shoal. The Jalangi river rose late and fell early, thereby making it impassable for big boats to ply for any considerable period. In the cold season the river was navigable for smaller crafts only, but in March these also could not pass out, and through traffic was altogether stopped.

The number of laden boats which passed down and up the Nadia Rivers

during 1895-96 was 19,159, against 21,343 in 1894-95.

The quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic carried downwards during the past two years, were as follows:—

	DOWN-STREAM TRAFFIC REGISTERED AT-							PROPORTION OF CALCUTTA		
PRINCIPAL STAPLES.			Kishan- ganj.	' To		Total.		TRADE.		
	Jangipur.	Nadia.		Hanskhali.	Quantity.	Value.	nto Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.	
									10	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Jute, raw {1894-95 1895-96	1,40,434 60,000	4,43,100 2,17,330	14,842 22,837	2,60,628 1,15,279	8,68,004 4,35,565	36,89,017 18,51,151	6,53,576 3,42,443	2,14,428 93,022	8,68,004 4,35,565	
Wheat {1894-95 1895-96	21,519 1,42,805	1,07,358 2,90,800	3,215	10,010 34,337	1,41,687 4,71,187	3,90,189 13,54,663	1,38,170 4,6 0,381	3,717 10,806	1,41,887 4,71,187	
Bice, not in the husk { 1804-95 1895-96	50,673 31,751	5,24,920 1,90,300		34,571 1,40,921	6,10,164 3,62,975	21,73,709 11,84,297	5,15,911 3,20,579	94,253 42,396	6,10,164 3,62,975	
Do., in the husk { 1894.95 1895.96	2,235 4,39 9	7,250 4,275	6,215 2,155	56 4 235	16,264 11,094	32,528 19,414	5,600 3,050	10,661 8,041	16,264 11,094	
Gram and pulsos { 1894-95 1895-96	72,233 1,58,149	1,36,104 2,63,975	8,193 26,286	1,30,050 2,36,229	3,47,481 0,84,639	8,68,703 17,97,177	3,18,694 6,51,040	28,787 30,599	3,47,481 6,84,630	
Other spring and rain { 1894-95 crops { 1895-96	46,717 69,931	18,8 7 5 6 9,900	195 975	1.712 3,241	67,499 1,83,047	1,18,123 2,32,832	65,284 1,30,605	2,265 2,442	67,499 1,33,017	
Lineced {1894-95 1895-96	3,16,625 3,33,069	92.247 1,26,175	5,597 2,716	20,393 30,62 3	4,34,85 <u>9</u> 4,02,58 <u>2</u>	17,39,408 20,93,474	4,31,251 4,90,581	3,601 2,001	4,34,95 4,92,582	
Mustard and rape seed {1894-95 1895-96	1,77,429 86,990	18,550 6,225	40	23,156 2,641	2,19,175 95,856	9,31,494 4,19,370	1,70,620 65,281	42 ,355 30,57 5	2,19,178 95,856	
Other oil-seeds { 1894-95 1895-96	1.11,894 59,199	3,275		1,465 326	1,16,634 59,525	3,58,165 1,93,538	1,16,439 53,400	195 125	1,16,634 59,525	
Ghi {1894-95	13,636 7,149	1,625 2,275		25	15,267 9,449	5,64,879 3,51,975	13,409 8,195	1,858 1,264	15,267 9,449	
Saltpetre {1891-95 1895-96	302 504	210			504 504	3,828 3,780	502 504		502 504	
Other saline substances $\begin{cases} 1894-95\\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	1,69,041 1,44,068	12,375 1,160	1,355 2,180		1,82,771 1,47,396	10,05,242 8,10,678	1,84,370 1,85,401	18,401 11,995	1,82,771 1,47,396	
Sugar, refined	14,289 7,700	75			14,363 7,769	1,40,016 77,690	7,747 4,346	6,616 8,428	14,363 7,769	
Do., unrefixed {180 .95	24,830 13,268	235 75	602 165	1, 93 1 772	27,604 14,250	1.27,609 64,26 0	12,697 6,785	14,907 8,5 1 5	27,604 14,280	
Silk, raw (Indian) { 1894-95 1895-96	2,139 254				2,139 25 4	11,85,006 1,24,705	582 110	1,557 144	2,139 254	
Manufactures of silk (1894-95 (Indian)* (1895-96	5,868 10,747					5,868 10,747		5,869 10,747	5,868 10,747	
Hidest {1824-95		19,753 1,900			19,753 1,800	41,8 53 4,191	19,753 1,800		19,753 1,800	
Tobacco, unmanufac- { 1894-98 { 1895-96	88, 294 28,360	97,300 19,440	76	10	1,50, 6 70 47, 819	11, 3 0,025 4,54, 281	29,554 19,389	1,21,116 28,430	1,50,670 47,819	
Timber {1894-95 1893-96	38,32 3 6 3 0	119	100	98 186	88,63 5 906	77,070 1, 6 99	35,127 140	3,408 766	38,585 906	

^{&#}x27; Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees.

[†] Hides are shown according to number.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried up-stream during the past two years:—

		Up-stream traffic registered at- Proportion of Calcu- Thaffic to the						HH	
PRINCIPAL STAPLES.			• ***		T	otal.	10	TAL TUAD	B.
	Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishan- ganj.	Hanskhal	i. Quantity	., Value.	From Culcutta.	From other places.	Total.
								9	10
Coal and coke { 1893-95	Mds. 43,413 1,18,129	Mds. 87,972 1,09,575	Mds. 	Mds. 4,550 21,125	Md4. 1,35(935 2,48,829	Rs. 67,968 1,55,518	Mds. 91,189 1,26,525	Mais. 41,753 1,22,304	Mds. 1,35,935 2,48,829
Cotton twist and yarn { 1994-97 (European) 1875-06	143 177			17 20	187 197	9,940 11,303	17 20	143 177	160 197
Rice, not in the husk $\begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	04,907 71,756	62,560 71,250	239 810	5,896 4,775	1,63,583 1,51,621	5,82,761 4,73,815	2,^56 8,697	1,61,527 1,42,924	1,63,583 1,51,621
Do., in the husk \[\begin{aligned} 1891-05 \\ 1895-96 \end{aligned} \]	0,?13 1,363	12,553 16,050	34 335 98,670	18,876 25,683	1,71,977 1,41,16d	3,43,084 2,47,040	0,011 31, 261	1,63,031 1,64,902	1,71,977 1,41,168
Iron and its manufac- { 1891-95 tures { 1895 90	1,494 889	5,015 5,800	8	2,226 2,100	8.725 6,745	4 5,806 8 6,255	6,6 <u>48</u> 3 4,480	2,102 8,256	8,795 6,745
8alt {1804-95	1,17,113 49,143	4,08,881 2,51,825	80	99,036 70,765	6,25,113 3,80,783	19,53,479 11,80,791	5,89,348 3,64,522	95 765 16,411	3,80,7 33
Cotton piece-goods { 1894-95 (European) (1895-96	28,200 33,656		:::	150 1,210	:::	28,350 34,866	150 1,210	29,200 33,656	28,350 34,8 ₀ 6
Gunny-bags* { 1894.95	26,369 7,387	400	:::		26,768 7,187	7,553 1,983	1,300 1,150	25,469 6,337	26,768 7,487
Gunny-cloth* { 189 c-95	94,390 49,636	110,125 4,325	:::		204,515 53,981	10,73,7 2,76,545	197,715 37,833	6,804 16,128	204.515 63,361

[·] Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupies, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRATHI, THE JALANGHI, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, AS WELL AS ALONG THE MIDNAPORE CANAL AND THE ORISSA COAST CANAL, CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The total weight and value of merchandise carried by inland steamers along these routes to and from Calcutta registered during the past two years was as follows:—

		189	01-95.	1895-96.			
(Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Imports	•••	Mds. 15,62,581 13,09,312	Rs. 1,16,36,176 1,44,42,107	Mds. 13,84,050 8,48,210	Rs. 1,07,36,060 1,20,34,890		
Total	•••	28,71,893	2,61,28,283	22,32,260	2,27,70,950		

The following table shows all the principal staples carried to and from Calcutta by this route during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

LIST OF ARTICLES.		IMPORTS INTO CALCUITA.		LIST OF ARTICLES.		EXPORTS FROM 'CALCUTTA.		
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		
		2			Í			
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.		
Cotton, raw	{ 1894-95 1895-96	1,190 2,146	34,856 38,598	Coal and coke { 1894-95 1895-96	91, 247 28,304	45,624 17,690		
Cotton piece-go Indian.	oods, { 19 94 -95 1895-96	2,612 2,490	1,68,148 1,79,436	Twist and yarn, Eu- { 1894-95 ropean. 1895-96	32,090 29,466	18,53,19 8 16 90,038		
Indigo	{ 1894-95 { 1895-96	2,619 1,312	6,18.084 8,29,313	Piece-goods, Euro- { 1894-95 pean.	64,C11 67,S68	46,16,79 3 11,89,321		

LIST OF ARTICLES.		IS INTO	LIST OF ARTICLES.	EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	2		4	6	6	
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.	
Jute, raw { 1894-9.	81,264 21,785	3,45,372 92,029	Turmerio { 1894-95 1895-96	10,727 9 ,911	53,635 4 3,360	
Wheat \{ \frac{1894-9}{1896-9}	7.567 62,016	20,232 1,49,543	Gunny-bags { 1894-95 1895-96	16.840 7,04	1,70,505 68,640	
Rice { 1894-9	5.18,678 3,42,914	18,47,790 10,71,636	Gram and pulse { 1894-95 1895-96	25,186 15,824	62, 965 41, 538	
Paddy { 1894-96	28,215 16,532	56,430 28,931	Leather, manufac- { 1894-95 tured. 1895-96	403 634	96,104 1,37,735	
Gram and pulse { 1894-9. 1895-9.	49,491 1,14,63	1,21,228 3,01,469	Liquors { 1894-95 1895-96	1 914 1,674	94,21 2 91,837	
Hides of cattle $\begin{cases} 1894 & 9i \\ 1895 - 9i \end{cases}$	15, 416 11,660	2.' 8,720 2,17,168	Brass and copper $\begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	60,631 62,20 4	16,63,291 18,59,282	
Brass and coppor { 1894-95 18.6-96	65,309 66,792	24.65,921 26,13,737	Iron {\frac{1894-95}{1895-96}}	48,345 21,42 2	2,53,811 1,15,143	
Provisions, other { 1894-9; kinds. 1895-96	94,165 48,357	8 91,569 4,69,392	Other metals \{ \frac{1894-95}{1895-93}	21,706 17,883	2,44,193 2,01,184	
Saltpetre { 1894-95 1895-96	1,320 2,425	10,065 18,187	Oil, kerosine \{ \frac{1894-95}{18.5-96}	1,85,345 91,414	7.45,380 5,65,6 5 6	
Other saline sub- { 1894 95 stances. 1895-98	7.593 14,9 0	4 1,762 81,950	Other oils { 1894-95 1896-96	28,204 23,997	3,24,346 2,87,004	
Linseed {1894-95	5,66,226 5,85,269	22,64,904 24,87,393	Provisions, other { 1894-95 kinds. 1895-96	40,7 43 33,421	3.87,058 3,17,500	
Mustard seed { 1894-95	20,521 5,326	87,214 23,501	Salt { 1894-95 1805-96	3,65,536 1,71,163	11,42,300 5,34,884	
Castor ,, { 1894-95 1895-96	21,504 3,539	64,502 11,502	Mustard seed { 1894-95 1895-96	21,976 14,366	93,398 62,851	
Poppy { 1894-95	2.360 2,848	11,160 18,156	Other oilseeds $\begin{cases} 189.4-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	6,038 984	17,359 2,52 4	
Other oilsoods $\begin{cases} 1894.95 \\ 1895.96 \end{cases}$	1,034 6,667	2,973 $28,738$	Sugar, refined { 1894-95 1896-96	27,262 24,066	2,82,843 2,40,660	
Silk, raw { 1894-96 1895-96	3,13 t 3,699	17.39.236 18,82,791	Do., unrefined { 1894-95 1896-96	22,24 5 20,763	1,02,883 93,434	
Silk piece-goods, { 1894-95 Indian. 1895-96	47 72	45,966 70,344	Betel-nuts { 1894-95 1895-96	20,903 15,98 4	1,64,611 95,904	
Petel-nuts { 1894.95 1895.96	92 36	925 216	Spices, other kinds { 1894-95	12,340 8,066	1,6 4,25 0 1,00,700	
Spices, other kinds $\begin{cases} 1894.95 \\ 1895.96 \end{cases}$	2,708 3,263	33,850 4 0,662	Tobacco {1894.95 1895-96	21,067 16,633	1,58,003 1,58,047	
Sugar, refined { 1894-96	5,042 6,403	52,311 64,030	Wool, manufac- 1894-95 tured, Indian. 1895-96	31 24	2,416 3,192	

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIJILI CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the country boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hijili Canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Down.			U	Р.	TOTAL.			
Names	OF CALL	als.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods regis- tered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
				3		5	6	7
			Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore	· { 189) 4 -9 5)5-96	17,11,623 19,57,860	63 ,71,566 5 8,03,656	7,4 4 ,16 2 7,19,76 3	22,71,727 26,50,949	24,55,785 27,17.623	76,43,293 84,64,50 5
Hi j ili	{ 189 189	14-95 15 - 96	8,97,2 53 11,21,667	26.83,267 80,86,091	4,42,766 4,04,494	22,95,503 24,06,850	13,40,019 15,26,161	49.78,770 64,92,441
Total	{ 188 189	04-95 05-96	26,08.676 31,19,527	80,54,833 83,89,647	11,86,928 11,24,267	45.67,230 50,67,299	87,95,804 42,43,784	1,26,22,06 3 3,39,56,94 6

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried over these canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

CHIEF ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC.	Registered on the Midnapore	Registered on the Hijili	Grand	Total.	PROPORTION OF THE CALCUTTA TRADE TO THE TOTAL TRAFFIC.		
	Canal.	Canal.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		3	4	5	6	7	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
(1904.05	51,025	50.770			1,00,605	50,302	
Coal and coke { 1894-95 1895-96	76,345	39,280	1,01,795 1,15,625	50,897 72,266	1,14,845	71,778	
Cotton twist and yarn (1894-95	3,065	15	3,070	1,77,292	3,070	1,77,292	
(European) 1895-96	2,785	400	8,185	1,82,739	8,185	1,82,739	
Jute, raw { 1894-95 1895-96	3,500 8,101	22,921 25,964	26,421 34,065	1,12,289 1,44,776	24,7 4 5 32,521	1,05,166 1,38,214	
Vegetables and all kinds {1894-95 of fresh fruits {1895-96	58,658 56,614	7,590 10,841	66 ,248 67,4 5 5	2,98,116 3,03,547	63,794 61,929	2,87,072 2,7 8 ,680	
Rice, in the husk { 1894-95 1895-96	8,19,064 9,48,854	4,01, 24 9 4,21,186	12,20,313 13,70,040	24,40,626 23,97,570	5,82, 8 97 5,11,181	11,65,79 4 8,9 4,5 67	
Do., not in the husk { 1894-95 1895-96	5,57,497 5,73,367	4,4 3,958 6,53,699	10,01,455 12,27,066	35,67,683 38,34,581	9,64,481 11,66,153	3 4,35,9 63 36, 44,22 8	
Gram and pulses { 1894-95 1895-96	1,36,610 1,60,707	430 3,900	1,37,040 1,64,607	3,42,600 4,32,093	1,33,445 1,61,81 5	3,33,612 4,24,764	
Brass, unwrought { 1894-95 1895-96	20 20		20 20	427 490			
Do., wrought { 1894-95 1895-96	2,461 4,380	20 1,470	2,4 81 5,850	96,139 2,36,925	2,336 5,705	90,520 2,31,0 5 2	
Oil, kerosine { 1894-95 1895-96	45,335 41,066	53,489 55,878	98,824 96,94 4	3,95,296 3,87,776	23,350 15,505	93,400 62,020	
Provisions other than ghi { 1894-95 1895-96	12,556 17,015		12,556 17,015	1,19, 2 82 1,61,6 48	11,319 16,728	1,07,530 1,58,916	
Salt {1894-95 1895-96	2,04,309 1,93,305	1,48,771 1,38,770	3,53,080 3,32,075	11,03,375 10,37,734	3,52,421 3,31,614	11,01,316 10,3 6,294	
Linseed 1894-95	2,075 6,175		2,075 6,175	8,300 26,244	1,975 6,1 5 5	7,900 26,159	
Mustard seed {1894-95 1895-96	26,414 24,279	914 200	27,328 24,479	1,16,144 1,07,096	26,595 24,115	1,13,029 1,05, 5 ()3	
Sugar, unrefined : { 1894-95 1895-96	57,118 73,361	41,0 5 4 28,882	98,172 1,02,243	4,54,045 4,60,093	94,509 92,744	4,37,104 4,17,348	
Tobacco 1894-95	3,615 1,533	1,00,101 89,735	1,03,716 91, 26 8	7,77,869 8,68,276	99,749 88,786	7,48,117 8,44, 6 97	
Timber \(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	52,239 84,725 Rs.	12,723 12,030 Rs.	64,962 96,7 55	1,29,924 1,81,415	41,868 53,016	83,7 3 6 99, 4 05	
pean) ' Euro- { 1894-95 1895-96	5,000	4,80,875 4,31,500		4,85,875 4,31,500		4,95,875 4,31,125	
Cotton piece-goods (In- { 1894-95 dian) (In- { 1896-96	47,550 89,550	500		48,0 5 0 89,5 5 0	223	47,550 89,550	
₹ 1894-95	No. 13,630	No. 13,250	No. 26,880	ER 000	No.		
Hides, raw 1895-96	6,310	9,800	15,110	56,280 35,178	26,480 14,640	55,443 34,084	
		-					

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The amount of traffic carried by country boats on the Orissa, canals was as follows:—

OBISSA CANALS.		Weight of tered by	goods regis- y weight.	Value of all articles of rade.		
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
		2	8	4	6	
Down traffic	-		M ds 5,45,969 8,17,610	Mds. 11,66,973 3,94,628	Rs. 20.61,188 80,70,254	Rs. 38,40,523 30,91,055
	Total		8,63,579	15,61,601	51,81,887	69,31,578

The principal articles of commerce registered are shown in the following statement:—

	. Quan	tity.	Value.		
NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
	2	3	4	6	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	7,300	***	4,21,575	 0.00E	
Turmeric Rice, in the husk	350 51,300	600 75,146	1,750 1,02,600	2,625 1,31,505	
Do., not in the husk	4,00,925	9,67,679	14,28,295	30,23,997	
Gram and pulses	14,790	40,388	36,975	1,06,019	
Oil, kerosine	31,300	75,505	1,25,200	3,14,020	
Salt	15,390	15,420	48,094	48,188	
Other oilsceds	1,600	16,2 0	4,600	46,834	
Other spices	1,82,085	2,02,385	22,76,063	25,29,812	
Sugar, unrefined	28,225	44,637	1,30,540	2,00,866	
Timber	12,085	5,267	24,170	9,876	

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The amount of traffic carried by country boats on this canal during the past two years are shown in the following Table:—

189	4-95.	1895-96.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Mds.	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.	Mds.	Rs.		
7,86,758	20,86,718	12,67,181	28,90,207		
3,01,525	12,82,410	4,36,332	19,71,124		
10.88.283	33,69,128	17.03.513	48,61,331		
	Quantity. Mds. 7,86,758	Mds. Rs. 7,86,758 20,86,718 3,01,525 12,82,410	Quantity. Value. Quantity. Mds. Rs. Mds. 7,86,758 20,86,718 12,67,181 3,01,525 12,82,410 4,36,332		

The chief articles of merchandise are detailed below:-

	1894	i- 95.	1895-96.			
NAMES OF ARTICLES.	DOWNWARD TRAFFIC. PROPORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA DOWNW.		DOWNWARD TRAFFIG.	PROPORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.		
	Quantity. Value.	Quantity. Value.	Quantity. Value.	Quantity? Value.		
Jute, raw Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits Rice, not in the husk	Mds. 4,245 Rs. 18,041 4,389 19,751 1,95,905 6,97,911 4,87,066 9,74,132	Mds. 3,660 Rs. 13,725 1,70,950 6,30,384 4,38,170 8,76,340	Mds. 16,827 71,515 4,010 18,045 3,04,410 9,51,281 8,15,530 14,27,177	Mda. Ra. 66,896 2,63,360 8.23,000 7,98,170 13,96,797		

	1894-95.				1895-96.			
Names of Articles.	UPWARD	TRAPPIC.	PROPORTION RELATING		UPWARD TRAFFIC.		PROPORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.	
•	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,
					6	7	8	
Coal and coke (European) Cotton twist and yarn (European) Cotton piece-goods (European) Bice, not in the husk Do., in the husk Gram and pulses Oil, kerosine Batt Betel-nuts Bugar, unrefined	Mds. 11,550 2,030 72,122 46,463 8,240 26,510 40,612 1,630 9,715 29,950	Re. 5,775 1,17,233 98,900 2,86,985 92,920 20,600 1,06,040 1,26,913 12,636 44,933 2,24,635	5,780 2,450 5,780 24,150 36,112 1,600 7,210 28,220	Rs. 5,475 1,17,238 83,490 14,325 90,000 1,12,850 12,600 35,346 2,11,660	Mds. 20,355 4,620 1,71,280 25,025 1,506 49,915 53,805 1,180 17,610 38,400	Rs. 12,722 2,65,072 1,50,100 5,35,250 45,794 11,828 1,71,660 1,68,141 7,080 70,245 3,64,800	Mds. 19,743 4,620 8,480 42,670 53,665 1,100 15,743 86,015	Ra, 19,341 2,65,072 1,49,300 9,185 1,70,690 1,67,703 8,600 70,858 3,61,143

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The following comparative statement shows the total weight of the trade of Calcutta with the interior carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years:—

		IMPORIS INTO CALCUTTA PROM-				Exr	ORI'S FROM	CALCUTTA TO-			
		Northern Bengal block.	Rastern Bengal block,	Dacca block.	Total.	Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Pacca block.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mda.	Mds.	Mds.	M ds.	Mds.		
Vid Brahmaputra	{ 1894-95 1895-90	35,82,366 34,05,313			35,92,30 6 34,05,313	6,21,827 7,62,711			6,31,827 7,62,711		
Vid Meghna	1891-95 1895-96		66,214 1,02,449	73,24,191 64,35,700	73,90,493 70,88,149		30,011 54,400	16,71 15,08,	17,01,916 15,62,556		
Total	1894-95	35,82,366 34,05,313	64,244 1,02,449	73,24) D1 69,35,700	1,09,72,801	6,21,827 7,62,711	80,011 51,400	16,7° 15,08,445	23,23,741 23,25,565		

The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of internal trade carried by the river steamer companies to and from Calcutta during the past two years:—

Artioles.		RD TRAFFIC		CUTIA.	T	UTA I
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	2 3		6	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw { 1891-95 1895-96	26,553	4,14, 890	11,603	1,81,297	38,150	5,96.187
	42,678	6,9 8, 518	1,066	17,322	43,741	7,10,840
Cotton twist, Euro- { 1894-95 pean 1895-90	2	115	40,570 34,457	23,42,918 19, 7 6,970	40,57(34,159	23, 12,918 19,77,085
Cotton piece-goods, { 1891-95	7	505	2,71,767	1,96,01,195	2 71.774	1,96,01,700
European { 1895-96	12	876	2,78,932	2,03,62,056	2,78,914	2,03,62,912
Wheat { 1894-95 1895-96	326	897	1,933	5,3 16	2.259	6,213
	2,569	7,3 :6	6 62	1,616	3.131	9,0∪2
Rice, not in the husk { 1891-95 1895-96	8,868	31,692	31,578	1,23,184	43,416	1,51,776
	24, 399	76,247	7,471	23,347	31,870	99,594
Gram and pulses { 1891-95 1895-96	11,856	29,610	37.694	91,235	49,550	1,23,875
	16,425	43,116	42,630	1,11,604	59,666	1,55,020
Hides of cattle, &c. \ 1894.95	1,18,128	19,78,644	21	402	1,18,152	19,79,046
	94,577	17,63,559	41	761	94,718	1 7,64,123
Skins of sheep, &c. { 1894-95 1895-96	8,156 4,15 6	2,32,446 1,10,134	1,582	 41,923	8,156 5,738	2,32,446 1,52,0 5 7
Jute, raw \{ \frac{1894-95}{1895-96}}	1,05,35.617	4,47,76,372	1	4	1,05,35,618	4,47,76,376
	98,12,441	4,17,02,874	125	531	98,12,566	4,17,03,40 5
Gunny-bags and { 1894-95 cloth 1895-96	91,717	9,28,635	5,995	6 0,699	97.712	9,89,33 4
	2,24 ,212	21,86,067	6,977	68,02 6	2,51,189	22,54,09 3
Linseed {1891-95 1895-96	29,647 8,513	94,588 36,180			23,647 8,613	94,589 36,180
Mustard seed { 1891-95 1896-96	31.654	1,34,530	102	434 (1	31,756	1,34,964
	33,985	1,48,684	173	757	34,158	1,48,684
Salt {1894-96 1895-96		••• •••	8,44,792 7,18,366	26,39,975 22,44,894	8.44,792 7,18,360	26,39,97 5 22,44,894
Sugar, refined $\begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	1,866	19,360	17,413	1,80,660	19,279	2,00,020
	659	6,590	15,531	1,65,310	16,190	1,61,900
Do., unrefined { 1894-95 1895-96	36h	1,702	30,210	1,39,860	30,608	1,41,562
	6	22	81,244	1,40,598	31,249	1,40,620
Tobacco { 1894-95 1895-96	13,371	1,00,575	9,944	30,030	17.316	1,30.60 5
	5,006	47,958	6,108	63,959	11,113	1,11,91 7

The total quantity and value of the external trade of Bengal with Assam carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and the Upper Megna rivers during the past two years is compared in the following table:—

	Vid M	SEGHNA.	Vid BRA	HMAPUTEA.	TOTAL.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1	. 2	3	4	5	6	7	
Imports from Assam { 1894-95 1895-96	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
	5,76,527	2,14,63,885	31,92,490	3,30,33,815	37.69.017	5,44,87,700	
	7,44,410	1,91,80,978	31,79,934	2,55,68,299	39,24,344	4,87,49,277	
Exports to Assam { 1894.95 1895.96	7,88,748	96,44,019	20,54,942	1,68,90,288	28,43,690	2,65,34,257	
	7,00,857	94,02,712	25,92,642	1,98,77,900	32,93,499	2,92,80,612	
GRAND TOTAL { 1894-95 1895-96	13,65,275	3,10,97,904	52,47,432	4,99,24, 053	66,12,707	8,10,21,967	
	14,45,267	2,85,83,650	57,72,576	4, 94, 1 6,199	72,17,843	7,60,29,889	

The principal staples registered are specified in the abstract below:-

•		·				•
		External	TRADE OF	BENGAL WI	тн Азбан	•
A BTICLES.		into Bengal Assam		om Bengal ssam.	T	otal.
	Quantity	y Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	. Value.
					6	-
Cotton, raw { 1894-	Mds. 95 5.101 96 13,673		Mds. 108 338	Rs. 1,688 5,493	Mds. 5,209 14,011	Rs. 31,019 57,631
Cotton twist (European) { 1894-		635	18,563 22,753	10,72,014 13,05,454	18,574 2 2,763	10,72,649 13,05,454
Ditto (Indian) { 1894-			1,005 1,003	24,999 29,087		25.452 29,390
Cotton piece-goods (Euro- peau) {1894- 1895-			1,32,757 1,42,196	95,75,098 1,03,80,236	1,32,762 1,42,200	95,75,459 1,03,80,692
Ditto (Indian) { 1894-1895-			720 1,254	46,350 90,367	976 1,409	59,150 96,686
Wheat \(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc			4,994 5,457	13,717 15,689	4,496 6,457	13,71 7 1 5 ,689
Rice not in the husk $\begin{cases} 1894 - 1896 $		186 741	6,67,02 <u>1</u> 7,11,087	23,76,272 22,22,146	6,67,075 7,11,334	23,76,457 22,22,887
Gram and pulses $\begin{cases} 1894-5 \\ 1895-5 \end{cases}$		1,42 5 3,2 01	3,00,976 3,68,195	7,52,439 9,66,512	3,01,383 3,69,021	7,53,864 9,69,713
Other food-grains . { 1894-9			243 292	425 51 1	243 292	425 611
Hides of cattle $ \begin{cases} 1894 - 1895 - 18$	95 815 96 2,5 4 1	13,855 35,892	10 207	168 3,910	825 2,748	14,023 39,802
Jute, raw { 1894-1895-1		11,19,659 11,73,289	48 40	204 170	2,35,772 2,76,108	11,19,893 11,73,469
Gunny-lags and cloth . { 1894-9		18,408 12,304	7,084 7,610	71,726 73,198	8,902 8,872	90,134 85,502
Linsoed \\ \begin{array}{c} 1894-9 \\ 1895-9 \end{array}		30,0 60 7,6 93	47 193	188 82 0	8,126 2,003	30,248 8,513
Mustard seed . { 1894-9		19,33,504 15,48,059	1 2 9 19 4	548 848	4,83,515 3,54,036	19,34,09 2 1 5 48, 96 7
Salt { 1894-9			3,32,483 4,01, 5 22	10,39,00 ⁽ 12,64,756	3,32,483 4,01,522	10,39,00 9 12,54,756
Silk, raw \\ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc		2,45,700 1,27,730	1 40	554 20,300	1,171 670	2,46,2 54 1,48,0 9 0
Sugar, refined { 1894-9			34,044 37,075	3,53,206 3,70,750	34,045 37,075	3,58.216 3,70,750
Do. unrefined {1894-9		1,668 2,607	30,856 30,942	1,42,709 1,39,240	31,134 31,: 51	1,44,377 1,41,547
Tea, Indian { 1894.9		4,95,85,26 0 4,38,44, 283	72 16		10,10,780 10,72,6 5 9	4,35,44,915
Tobacco { 1894-9		1,015 765	14,199 37,278	1,17,008 3,67,022	14,8 22 8 7,32 9	1,18,02 3 3,67,78 7

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The amount of traffic between Bengal and Assam carried by country boats along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers is shown in the following statement:—

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM.		BHAIRAR	ERED AT BAZAR ON EGHNA.	Весівть Впивкі Вванмя	ON THE	To	TAL.
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam	$\cdots \begin{cases} 1891-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	39,03,481 48,96,078	80,06,010 83,94,645	14,91,878 13,94,051	56,01.293 53,10,064	53,95,259 62,90,129	1,36,07,303
Exports to Assam	{ 1894-95 . { 1895-96 .	14,00,302 13,08,41 7	70,83,741 69,06,375	2,90,921 2,69,374	16,03,983 15,68,213	16.91,223 15,77.791	86,87,724 84,74,588
GRAND TOTAL	$\dots \begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	53,03,783 62,01,495	1,50,89,751 1,53 , 00,9 2 0	17,82,799 16,63,425	72,05,276 68,78,277	70,86,582 78,67,920	2,22,95,027 2,21,79,197

The following statement shows those articles of traffic which were most largely carried by these routes:—

	IMPORTS FROM ASSAM.		EXPORTS TO ASSAM.		
	Bharab Dhubri.	Total. Value.	Articles.	Bhatrab Dhubri.	Total. Value.
	Mds. Mds.	Mds. R4.		Mds. Mds.	Mds, Rs.
Lune and limestone	{ 1894-95 10.65,127 16 1895-96 13,36,025	10,65,113 3,94,103 13,36,025 5,04,319	Cotton twist and \$1894 yarn (European) . \$1895		190 10,978 227 13,023
Canes and rattans	{1894-95 8,236 14,263 18,955	22,495 59 060 77,312	Cofton piece-goods (European) "{1994		2,317 1,67,114 1,144 83,512
Cotton, raw	1894-95 4,310 17,783 1895-96 7,807 20,337	22,123 1,27,207 28,111 1,65,561	Ditto (Indian) {1894 1895		2,417 1,55,505 1,981 1,42,755
Jute, raw	(1894-95 42.080 1,67,358 (1895-96 20,755 79,998	2,09,138 0,94,831 1,00,758 1,28,200	Turmerie { 1894		5,957 29,785 4,818 21,079
Rice, in the husk	{ 1804-95 9,80,797 1,22,171 1805-96 16,00,543 65,740	11,02,958 22,05,916 16,66,283 22,91,140	Wheat . { 1894 1895		6,494 17,858 4,841 13,918
Do., not in the husk	1,3894-95 6,944 12,754 (1895-96 8,120 1,527	19,698 71,405 1 9,647 28,941	Gram and pulse { 1804 1805	-95 1,23,147 7,196 -96 1,63,803 8,880	1,30,643 3,26,608 1,72,683 4,68,293
Hides of cattle	{1894-95 21,804 2,313 1895-96 13,549 3,595	21,217 4,11 689 17,181 2,12,724	Rice not in the husk , $\begin{cases} 1891 \\ 1896 \end{cases}$	-95 80,940 36,855 -96 82,931 55,565	1,26,795 4,51,707 88,406 2,76,551
Mats	{ 1994-95	1,35,560 6,77,500 120,197 6,00,985	Iron . {1894	-96 894 4,158 -96 1,983 3,681	5,052 26 524 5,064 3 0,144
Polutoes	{ 1894-95 10,768 1895-96 6,659	10,851 35,266 . 6,663 16,658	Oil , {1894 1895		1,28,155 9,01,586 1,64,452 10,14,230
Dried fish	1894-95 49,701 6,814 1895-96 49,975 363	55,515 3,81,666 50,338 3,83,827	Potatoes { 1804		24,268 60,520 28,167 70,±18
Linseed	{ 1891-95 23,035 7,125 1895-96 5,650 2,016	30,160 1.13,100 7,666 32,580	Cocoanuts {1894		35,438 86,380 12,653 30,841
Mustard seed	{1894.95 2,650 3,76,879	2,79.059 11,16,236	Dried fruits and nuts . { 1894	95 21,307 14,769 96 14,144 11,253	36,076 2,75,780 25,397 3,17,46 3
ma intit	{ 1895-96 12,521 2,11,969 4,207 6,822	2,24,490 9,82,144 11,029 52,388 9,731 46,655	Provisions, all other kinds {1894		86,645 3,48,128 75,303 7,15,378
Spices, other than	1895-96 1,117 8,614 (1894-95 24,406 63	21,529 49,058	Salt {1894	95 660,118 61,160 96 2,14,041 28,572	3,21,278 10,03,104 2,48,213 7,00,041
betel-nuts	1895-96 22,803 361	23,164 46,748 "	Getel-nuts { 1884	96 11,105 3,814	34,861 2,74,581 14,019 89,574
Stone and marble	1894-95 3,42,448 1895-96 3,89,784	3,42,448 1,29,418 3,80,754 1,21,708	Spices, other than betel-nuts {1894		96,529 10,40,821 1,13,337 11,28,948
Типрет	{ 1894-95 349 3,96,781 1895-96 1,040 4,00,502	3,27,130 9,81,390 4,81,642 7,22,313	Sugar, refined {1894	.95 31,040 3,4 48 46 3 2, 108 3,4 00	35,087 3,64,027 35,508 3,55,000
	No. No.	No.	Do., unreflued {1894	95 2,00,587 83,867 96 1,90,767 28,531	2,34,594 10,84,073 2,19,208 9,86,840
Oranges •••		35,580,400 1,33 239 88,189,398 1,19,84	Tobacco { 1894-1895	95 75,337 22,874 96 76,264 82,947	98,211 7,42,197 1,09,211 10,47,084

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The total quantity and value of the inter-provincial trade between Bengal and other provinces in India, carried by rail, during the past two years, were as follows:—

1	89	4-	9	5.

1895-96.

Imports into Bengal	Quantity. Mds. 1,72,94,348	Value. Rs. 14,13,65,184	Quantity. Mds. 1,35,95,602	Value. Rs. 12,11,48,459
Exports from Bengal Total	1,82,14,072 $3,55,08,420$	9,78,39,982 23,92,05,166	2,26,63,558 3,62,59,160	9,65,22,682 21,76,71,141

The abstract below shows, province by province, the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the above traffic:—

Imports into Benyal.

Exports from Bengal.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.	WHITHER EXPORTED.	Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade,
NW. Provinces and { 1804-95 Oudh { 1895-96	1,07,22,002 86,93,210	62°00 63°79	NW. Provinces and 1894-95 Oudh 1895-96	1,38,64,618 1,87,71,460	76113 82182
Panjab { 1894-95	40,03,153 $26,93,165$	49.91 49.91	Panjab { 1894-95 1894-96	14,77,797 16,65,922	8·11 7·33
Central provinces { 1894-95 1805-96	15,11,915 13,26,387	8·74 9·76	Central Provinces { 1894-95 1895-96	15,64,858 15,60,247	8°59 6°89
Rapputant and Cen- 1891-95 trai India 1895-96	9 03,396 7,29,163	2,30 2,53	Rajputana and Cen-{1894-95 (ral India \ 1895-96	10,07,149 5,56,059	5°53 2°45
Other external 1894-95 blocks { 1895-96	1,73,677	1 28	Other blocks external [1891.55]	2,99,650 1,09,870	1.02
Total { 1891-95 1895-96	1,72,94,343 1,35,95,602	100 100	Total { 1894-95	1,52,14,072 2,25,63,558	100

The quantities and values of the principal articles imported into, and exported from, Bengal, during the past year, are compared below with the figures of the preceding year. Columns are also added to show the proportion borne by the trade of Calcutta as a sca-port:—

	IMPORTS INTO EXPORTS FROM BENGAL. BENGAL.		CALCUTTA TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN COLUMNS 2 TO 5.					
CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	mp	orts.	Ex	ports.
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs,	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1,7:10	1,200	1,13,51,361 1,38,39,915	56,75,681 86,49,947			195 2,783	98 1,7 4 0
Cotton, raw { 1894-95	4,96,587	79,52,046	624	9,750	3,91,685	61,90,714	214	3,844
	9,22,311	1,45,40 244	2,274	80,952	8,21,034	1,28,61,031	1,378	122,398
Cotton twist and yarn (1894-95	427	23,464	40,441	23,87,951	109	6,931	40,484	23,37,951
(European) (1895-96	1,398	92,374		22,99,1 8 1	895	6 3,951	40,067	22,98,844
Ditto (Indian) { 1894-95	32,280	10,00,029	39,761	9,59,05 5	20,162	6,44,497	24,747	7,39,957
	23,095	5,13,807	26,273	7.61,01 7	1,792	61,604	21,378	0,17,062
Cotton piece-goods { 1894-95 (European) { 1895-96	2,433	1,11,091	7,03,816	4,37,07,349	1,250	60,413	7,01,974	4,86,71,9 62
	1,38 4	68,108	5,93,547	3,60,46,303	252	16,467	5,02,781	3,60,06,96 3
Ditto (Indian) { 1894-95 1895-96	41.807	15,48,263	8,731	4,17,797	18,775	7,15,384	5,092	2,58,8 C 6
	54,445	18,25,357	10,933	• 5,29,128	24,573	8,50,282	6,992	3,63,37 7
Indigo {{1894-95}	45,637	79,07,915	1,078	2,54, 108	44,749	77,50,343	9 34	2,20,424
	64,655	1,20,92,981	1,364	8,12,364	02,757	1,17,65,864	1,248	8,13,248
Wheat 1894-96	34,25,382	75,98,014	1,934	5,319	26,95,949	6 0,47,980	11	30
	20,07,965	70,55,613	1,88,739	3,98,875	24,79, 9 02	6 7,13,585	14	49
Rice, in the husk { 7804-95	84,931 10,967	1,69,626 21,933	9,411 85, 661	18,888 1,49,559			1,878 605	8,756 89 8
Do., not in the husk { 1804-95	3,04,571	11,14,898	5,98,853	18,84,037	39, 801	1,31,404	10,35 2	3 6,878
	99,959	3,45,741	9,86,385	30,82,453	1,277	4,879	4,722	14,76 6
Gram and pulse {1894-95	33,62.635	68,30,4°5	16,471	41,177	92,22,1 6 7	45,07,080	3×8	9 70
	1,37,053	35,05,118	6,61,893	17,87,448	12,27,969	31,16,408	2,628	6, 849
Jowar and bajra {1894-95	3,21,506 3,344	8,73,194 7,212	5,287 9,365	11,285 19,315	11,227 2,658	16,989 5,478		
Other fuod-grains {1894-95	8,19,28 2 1,19, 3 06	1,64,120 8,42,378	13,787 9,00,183	24,127 15,75,820	1,13,80 <u>2</u> 40,840	1,91,948 84,790	1,201	147 2.102

		TS INTO	Biport Bun	B PROM GAL.	Calgutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			IM
Chief Staples of Traffic.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Imp	orts.	Егро	rte.
	Quantity.	VEIUO.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
							8	
	Mds.	R4.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Re.
Hides of cattle {1894-95	2,94,505	1,00,61,577	6,322	1,20,527	2,45,181	92,28,972	5,712	1.10.018
	2,97,225	97,50,213	16,124	3,07,086	2,65,975	91,39,476	14,888	2.83,567
Gunny-bags and cloth { 1894-95 1895-96	12,084	1,19,680	6,99, 437	70,81,790	545	5,989	4,03,899	40,84,813
	31,792	3,16,004	5,30,19 <i>J</i>	51,69,44 0	1,617	16,023	8,47,301	33,86,185
Shell-lac {1894-95	1,12,1 4 3 98,546	62,78,161 67,15,403	425 681	17,106 2 5,878	1,11,995 08,400	62,70,239 57,12,211	202	8,130 15,162
Copper, unwrought { 1894-95 1895-96	146 146	5,042 5,011	33,088 10,272	9,71,959 8,88,976	70 78	2,481 2,507	10,239	9,69,110 3,37,887
Brass, ditto { 1894-95 1895-96	151	5,088	2,646	56,558	87	1,220	2,542	54,385
	81	2,558	2,563	62,794	7	196	2,496	61,1 <i>5</i> 2
Copper, wrought { 1834-95 1895-96	877	31,980	6,729	2,42,244	259	10,130	6,458	2,32,488
	743	30,018	3,557	1,29,831	201	8,506	3,336	1,21,764
Brass, ditto { 1894-95 1895-96	20,0 2 5	10,10 236	13,089	5,12,074	6,708	2,37,717	3,837	1,48,684
	30,827	10,64,895	12,361	5,00,743	6,981	2,47,231	5,029	2,03,675
Iron {1894-95	1,67,000	10,45,257	6,64,460	34,89,414	20,814	1,31, 2 22	5,31,972	28,08,603
	38,862	2,35,2.19	6,64,019	35,69,264	25,669	1,61,442	5,81,377	31,24,901
Oil, Kerosine { 1894-93 1895-96	91 89	494 688	6,64,936 7,77,508	26,59,77 4 31,10,032		48	11,505 9,713	46,020 38,85 2
Linseed { 1894-95	21,46,763	1,01,19,185	38	152	20,30,440	95,66,651	5	20
	15,57,329	70,19,193	480	2,040	13,26,140	60,68,488	64	279
Rape and mustard seed $.$ $\begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	17,25,727 20,68,173	67,10,203 84,85,688	530 1,098	2,278 4,804	14.92,120 16,65,381	57,04,723 68,47,599	185	391 809
Opium{ 1894-95	64,349 58,201	4,07,23,334 1,65,44,835	218 6	57,116 1,842	50,837 51,360	3,82,95,680 1,50,99,553		
Ghi	2,31,351	73,55,953	773	2 9,601	1,91,826	61,15,572	76	2,81 2
	2,07,211	68,84,771	840	31,290	1,78,834	50,65,781	19	708
Balt {1894-95 1895-96	76,659	2,52,896	3,21,761	10,14,987	53 7	1,764	3,18,678	9,95,863
	92,573	3,05,744	4,62,875	14,46,485	2 ,639	9,562	4,53,734	14,17,919
Saltpetra {1894-95 1895-96	1,87,966	15,96,948	167	1,273	1,97,413	15,91,764	152	1,139
	3,20,033	27,27,187	33	623	8,19,490	27,22,182	74	555
Bilk, raw {1894-95 1895-96	137	46,737	2,144	11,65,679	5	1,786	843	4,44,936
	132	46,406	3,339	16,91,984	91	30,215	1,214	6,25,629
Do., manufactured { 1894-95 1805-96	151	79,388	1,616	15,79,853	137	70,410	599	5,85,414
	175	1,15,883	1 012	9,68,150	117	77,16 3	470	4,38,625
Sugar, refined \cdots $\begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1595-96 \end{cases}$	17,583	2,17,964	49,7 99	5,16,665	233	2,907	37,564	8,80,7 27
	18,530	2,48,817	65,81 5	6,58,150	467	6,151	61,220	6,12,200
Do., unrefined \{ \frac{1894.95}{1895-96}	1,91,731	9,07,980	1,79,889	8,31,983	00,280	3,00,318	11,430	52,864
	2,18,245	10,65,150	2,57,139	11,57,120	88,125	1,86,072	29,041	1,30,685
Tes, Indian { 1894-95 1895-96	10,724	4,07,345	1,779	81,503	10,373	3,92,286	1,697	80,608
	8,194	2,66,071	1,748	69,046	7,910	2,35,446	1,65 6	65,411
Tobacco {1874.95	4,687	42,171	2,53,111	19,02,089	2,335	19,175	1,325	23,412
	38, 09 6	2,75,795	1,35,211	13,50,003	20,378	1,40,269	3,447	72,361

In connection with the internal traffic of the Lower Provinces, carried by rail between the several trade blocks contained therein, during the past two years, the subjoined statement shows the gross traffic carried both ways:—

Whence exported.	Into the Bih a r block,	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into th Eastern Bengal block,	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Dacca block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Into the Chota Nagpur block.	Total.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar block { 1894-95 1895-90		52,40,250. 51,79,200	6,40,539 19,45,583	3,54,232 3,63,930	84,508 10,401	62,33,893 77,88,942	1,48,710 2,39,858	1,26,61,186 1,55,82,983
Western Bengal block { 1894-95 1895-90	19,26,7 73 20,00,152	:::	1,11,28,555 68,47,413	2,29,715 2,60,800	30,481 4,019	2,86,02,702 3,47,09,918	1,46,676 2,84,358	4,20,64,902 4,41,21,660
Rastorn ditto { 1894-95	3,34,760 3,87,533	2,74,403 2,22,270	:::	2,03,917 5,55,265	1,8 2,4 00 85,337	60,16,75.0 69,97 50	18,325 25,426	78,90,554 83,23,087
Northern ditto { 1894-95 1895-96	1,13,891 1,21,690	3,18,892 4,23,700	11,57,714 10,01,503	:::	17,570 12,524	65,97,587 64,04,753	138 484	82,05,798 79,64,700
Dacoa blook {1894-95	956 825	1,831 527	6,44,074 1,40,632	3,097 4,510	:::	27,13,009 22,75,965	57 10	33,63,707 24,22,472
Calcutia do { 1894-95 1895-96	\$0,75,440 40,88,117	22,90,774 23,04,909	19,65,944 21,69,823	29,03,249 24,33,634	6,74,847 6,54,16 0	:::	4,26,716 5,21,072	1,15,95,478 1,97,31,734
Chota Nagpur block . { 1894-05 1805-96	2,16,849 7,04,512	7,75,178 37,20,878	3,68,064 12,35,360	908 48,894	4,809 4,451	19,15,238 52,92,430		33,60,400 1,10,00,515
Total . { 1894-95 1896-96	65,68,078 78,08,839	89,10,328 1,18,51,553	1,59,04,890 1,33,40,394	80,54,718 36,81,083	8,94,222 7,70,901	5,29,79,261 6,34,69,264	7,40,621 11,21,168	8,90,59,118 10,20,43,141

The net traffic, and the proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade, may be seen from the figures given in the statement appended:—

		Total traffic.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
		1894-95. Mds.	189 5-9 6. Mds.	1894-95. Mds.	1895-96. Mds.	1894-95. Per cent.	1895-96. Per cont.
Downward t Upward	traffic	7,38,52,082 1,52,00,036	8,46,54,299 1,73,88,842	5,2 9,79,261 1,15,9 5,4 78	6, 34, 69,264 1,27,21,724	17·73 76·28	74·97 78·16
	Total	8,90,52,118	10,20,48,141	6,45,74,739	7,61,90,988	72.51	74.67

The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic conveyed downwards and upwards and the proportion borne by the Calcutta traffic to the total trade:—

	Down	Down Trappic.		UP TRAPFIC.		CALCUTTA TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN COLUMNS 2 TO 5.		
Names of Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Do Quantity,	wn. Vuluo.	U Quantity.	p. Valuo.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke {1894-9? 1896-96	4,04,27,711	2,02,13,855	7,53,193	3,76,597	2,71,60,180	1,35,80,090	63,557	31,778
	5,31,95,042	3,32,46,901	20,27,795	12,67,872	3,78,40,868	2,36,50,64 3	43,384	27,115
Cotton, raw { 1894-95 1895-96	27,543	4,30,359	10,930	1,70,781	26,013	4,00.458	10,611	1,65,797
	38,171	6,20,279	10,578	1,71,892	33,970	6,52,018	9,840	1,59,900
twist, European { 1894-95 1895-96	26	1,501	1,15,220	06,53,955	15	806	1,15,190	66,52,222
	1,687	1,08,267	1,08,401	62,19,507	1,887	800,80,1	1,08,380	62,18,303
Indian { 1894-95 1895-96	40,963	12,42,829	2,37,579	59,09,778	4 ⁹ ,904	12,41,362	2,17,762	54,16,830
	64,335	18,65,715	2,09,244	6 0,68,07 6	64,261	18,63,569	1,93,332	56,64,628
,, piece-goods, Euro- { 1894-95	975	50,971	13,44,112	6,94,87,893	436	23,055	13,42,739	6,94,15,238
pean } 1895-96	674	33, 527	14,14,066	7,03,29,014	507	25,207	14,11,236	7,01,89,415
plece-goods, Indian { 1894-95	9,749	4,18,500	6,956	2,79,961	4,598	1,08,351	3,020	1,31,047
	9,971	4,03,051	4 ,594	2,70,626	4,400	1,78,61 4	4,095	1,69,850
Indigo { 1894-91 1895-96	94,020	2,22,03,244	460	1,08,510	94,028	2,24,03,008	436	1,02,896
	89,905	2,25,66,155	689	1,47,8 3 9	80,892	2,25,62,892	577	1,44,827
Wheat {1894-95	62,245	1,71,173	26,136	71,874	54,136	1,48,874	20,796	57,189
	4,95,714	14,25,178	11,691	33,611	4,79,646	13,75,982	5,719	16,442
Rice, in the husk { 1894-95 1895-96	10,59,345	21,18,600	85,014	1,76,028	6,02,087	12,04,174	48,099	96,198
	5,81,861	10,18,207	38,122	66,713	2,40,552	4,36,716	11,977	20,9 6 0
,, not in the husk \{ 1894-95 \\ 1895-96	34,52,974	1,28,01,220	9,83,301	33,25,953	30,24,726	1,07,75,580	83,960	2,90,107
	24,31,394	76,98,107	6,67,180	20,81,781	21,59,396	67,44,658	76,694	2,30,669
Jowar and bajra { 1894-95 1895-96	2,510 825	5,334 1,708	682 67	1,149	700 469	1,188 967	331	703
Gram and pulses { 1894-95 1895-96	11,64,432	29,11,080	2,71,205	6,78,012	9,07,321	22,68,303	1,71,860	4,29,650
	24,70,029	64,86,188	2,38,312	6,25,648	20,51,242	53,84,510	1,47,038	3,85,975
Other food-grains { 1894-95 1895-96	2,62,511	4,94,394	9,329	16,326	1,69,566	2,96,711	5,690	9,958
	4,18,592	7,32,530	4,020	7,035	3,11,278	5,44,728	1,474	2,580
Hides of cattle {1894-95	4,43,595 3,93,233	1,03,00,547	2,193 2,220	39,738 44,385	4,41,921 3,89,069	1,03,53,798 1,00,96,149	635 1,157	12,148 24,492
Jute, raw {1894-95 {1895-96	1,20,31,224	5,40,58,702	14,435	61,3 48	1,14,85,889	4,88,15,028	8,769	37,268
	1,16,14,787	4,03,62,845	13,780	56,395	1,08,40,594	4,60,72,525	7,751	32,942
Gunny bags and cloth { 1894-95 1895-96	2, 56,252	25,04,552	2,74,103	27,73,20 3	2,38,082	24,10,580	2,33,747	23,66,688
	4, 2 4, 426	41,38,154	2,75,767	26,88,728	3,97,111	38,71,832	2,36,396	23,04,861
Stick-lac {1894-95 1595-96	34,915	6,89,571	7,422	1,46,58 4	19,433	3,83,802	2,353	46,472
	55,198	10,83,261	5,393	1,05,837	35,562	6,97,901	1,156	22,687
Shell-lac { 1894-95 1895-96	64,586	25,99,586	344	• 13,846	64,488	25,95,642	199	8,009
	61,941	23,53,758	1,070	75,202	61,883	23,51,554	172	6,5 36
Copper, unwrought\\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	31	617	5,086	1,49,401	10	294	5,048	1,48,285
	31	1,023	2,006	95,898	7	231	2,906	95,898
Brass, {1.94-95	559	11,949	6,755	1,44,388	363	7,750	6,750	1,44,281
	138	8,381	3,410	83,545	28	686	3,370	82,565
Copper, wrought { 1894-95 1895-90	326	11,736	3,688	1,32,7 6 8	1,255	9,180	3,544	1,27.584
	368	13,432	2,498	91,177	265	9,672	2,440	89,060
Brass, { 1894-95 1895-96	31,840	12,33,800	54,373	21,06,953	29,865	11, 3 7,894	51,020	14.72,374
	28,212	11,49,586	64,371	26,07,026	26,066	10,55,673	60,882	24,05,721
Iron {1894-95 {1805-96	1,29,350	6,79,088	10,11,593	53,10,863	80,21 4	4,21,124	8 25,410	48,83,408
	1,80,567	9,70,548	8,87,580	47,70,791	1,00, 463	5,39,988	8,51,813	45,78,495
Other metals { 1894-95 1890-96	26,470	2,97,888	51,594	5,80, 433	20,558	2,31,277	45,590	5,12,989
	35,282	3,06,933	65,244	7,33,905	26,816	3,01,680	61,118	6,87,578
Oil, kerosine {1894-95	1,97,578	7,90,812	6,17,7 2 1	24,70,884	1,9 2 ,158	7,68,632	1,01,270	4,05,089
	8,400	88,600	6,96,526	27,86,104	517	2,068	\$5,165	8,40,660

•	Down ?	lbayyio.	UP T	Raypio.	CALCUTTA TRAFFIC INCLUDED :		ngluded in 10 6.	IN COLUMNS	
NAMES OF ARTICLES.	0	Down.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	8	6	7	8	9	
Luseed {1894-95	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Ba.	
	24,19,016	9,78,064	25,207	1,00,828	24,07,527	96,29,306	10,869	43,476	
	19,78,643	84,09,233	12,862	54,063	19,00,812	81,03,951	5,450	23,162	
Rape and mustard seed { 1804.95	4,98,471	21,18,501	2,02,424	8,60,302	2,37,683	10,10,153	1,58,310	6,72,818	
	4,33,187	18,96,193	8,19,718	9,61,245	2,76,500	12,09,687	1,85,959	8,18,571	
Opium {1804.95	46,075	1,20,71,650	520	1,36,240	45,858	1,20,13,486	590	1,36,240	
	59,107	1,78,38,849	445	1,36,615	57,551	1,76,69,157	445	1,86,615	
Ghi {1894-95	80,177	11.16,540	12,632	4,67,384	16,438	6,08,206	10,436	8,86,182	
	44,253	16,40,542	9,628	3,59,443	27,760	10,34,060	8,450	3,14,783	
Salt { 1894-95 1895-96	7,026	21,956	45,52,486	1,42,26,519	1,115	3,484	45,38,741	1,41,83,566	
	44,327	1,38,482	46,95,881	1,46,74,472	40,165	1,25,850	40,86,661	1,46,45,816	
Saltpetre { 1894-95 1895-96	3,76,365	28,62,159	9,855	75,144	3,74,064	28,56,813	9,847	75,083	
	4,16,311	31,22,580	6,587	49,403	4,13,617	31,02,127	6,557	40,403	
Silk, raw {1894-95	20,522	1,13,69,188	830	3,49,020	11,654	64,76,316	867	2,03,318	
	22,330	1,13,65,970	1,003	5,11,545	16,819	63,06,371	840	2,74,860	
Bilk, manufactured, ln- 1894-95	2,300	22,49,400	239	2,33,742	2,278	22,22,904	206	9,01,468	
diam 1895-96	1008	8,87,116	159	1,55,343	817	7,08,200	41	40,057	
Stone and lime { 1894-95	26 37 355	56,04,379	69,575	1.47,847	8,61,050	18,29,7 44	37,033	88,946	
	20,12,094	32,71,115	53,162	86,380	15,56,825	25,29,8 4 1	25,666	41,648	
Bugar, refined { 1894-95	24,577	2,51,986	1,28,732	13,35,594	10,858	2,06,027	1,27,461	18,22,408	
	7,616	76,160	1,62,719	16,27,190	4,960	4 9,690	1,61,277	16,12,770	
,. unrefined { 1894-05 1895-96	7,04,37	32,58,484	3,00,852	13,91,440	3,30,076	15,26,601	1,78,262	8,24,4 62	
	6,03,559	27,16,016	3,53,202	15,89,409	2,97,999	1 3 ,95,994	2,48,800	11,19,600	
Pea, Indian {1894-95	3,92,663	1,86,51,492	1,076	51,110	3,92,790	1,86,48,025	1,005	47,880	
	3,99,167	1,57,67,097	1,041	41,235	3,99,150	1,57,66,425	1,020	40,290	
Tobacco {1894-05 1890-96	5,72,065	44 85,139	1,36t	3,93,139	3,25,936	26,01,712	21,608	1,85,141	
	6,46,463	63,51,982	49,830	5,27,028	3,18,981	31,74,528	31,323	3,41,847	

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM, AND BIIUTAN.

Some of the stations for the registration of the Nepal traffic on the frontier of the Darbhanga district were changed. In consequence of the opening of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and of several new roads which now cross the frontier of that district into Nepal, it was found that the traffic to and from that State had been diverted and thrown into new channels, and that some of the registration stations which had been selected so far back as 1879, when roads were scarce, did not command the present main routes of trade. It therefore became necessary to re-adjust the stations on the borders, and accordingly the station at Pipra Ghât was abolished, the Mirzapur station was removed two miles to the north east along the road, and new posts were opened at Khajauli, Phulparas, and Jhitki. These orders came into force on 4th February 1896. The total number of stations at the close of 1895-96 on the northern frontier of the Lower Provinces between the districts of Champaran and Jalpaiguri for the registration of the frontier trade of Bengal was thus 41, against 39 in 1894-95.

The total value of the registered trade of Bengal with these States during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

,	Whence	IMPORTED OF	WHITHER	EXTORTED.	Total value of imports into British territory.	Total value of exports from British territory.	Total value of traffic registered.
						3/1.	
					Rs.	·lls.	Rs.
Nepal	•••			{ 1894-95 1895-96	1,32,05,931 1,23,60,815	87,59,374 1,04,37,062	2,19,65,305 2,27,97,877
Tibet at	nd Sikkin	1		{ 1894-95 1895-96	11,20,22 7 10, 92,098	7,63,808 7,82,841	18,74,035 18,74,989
Bhutan	•••			. { 1894-95 18 95 -96	1,50,61 4 1,29,85 6	1,88,969 1,96.077	2,84, 577 2,65,953
			Total	{ 189 4 -95 { 189 5 -96	1,44,76,772 1,85,82,769	98,52,145 1,18,65,980	2,41,28,917 2,49,38,749

The aggregate value of the trade with these four States improved by 3.36 per cent. in comparison with 1894-95, and by 18.58 per cent. in comparison with 1893-94. The past year's trade with Nepal showed an increase of 3.79 per cent. as compared with 1894-95, but that with Bhutan exhibited a decrease of 8.16 per cent., while that with Tibet and Sikkim practically remained stationary.

Between Nepal and other provinces of India the value of the trade Trade between Nepal and other which passed through the registration stations in

provinces of India through Bengal. Bengal was as follows:-

Yz	Ars.	1	mports into other provinces from Nepal	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
			Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	•••	•••	2,11,459	3 ,13,36 3
1895-96	•••	•••	44,205	2,64,448

The large decrease in the "imports into other provinces from Nepal" during 1895-96 was almost entirely due to a smaller import of cattle into Assam, the value of which fell from Rs. 1,72,042 in 1894-95 to Rs. 7,875 in 1895-96. As regards the "exports from other provinces to Nepal," the falling off in the past year's trade was mainly due to a decline in the consignments of salt from Jeypur in Rajputana, the value of which amounted to Rs. 70,286 against Rs. 1,30,627 in 1894-95.

In the case of the other three frontier States, no trade is carried on through

Bengal with other provinces.

Trade with China through Tibet.

Through Buxa, in Jalpaiguri, which appears to be the only station in Bengal through which trade with China passes. Under the orders of the Government of India goods in transit to and from China vid Tibet are to be registered as trade with Tibet, mention being made of the commodities declared for export to China or as coming from China. In accordance with these instructions, the necessary particulars are given in the review of the Tibetan trade.

Last year all the stations for the registration of traffic with Nepal were kept open throughout the year, with the exception of Patardewa in the Purnea district, which remains closed from June to November on account of the rains, and Sukiapukri and Karjulia in the Darjeeling district, which are closed for the same reason from 15th June to 15th September. The following is an abstract of the total value of the trade registered during the past two years:—

YEARS.		Importa from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
1894-9 5 189 5-96	•••	1,29,94,472 1,23,16,610	84,46,011 1,01,72,614	2,14,40,483 2,21,89,224

The foregoing figures show a further expansion of trade during the year under review, the increase being 4.89 per cent. and 17.41 per cent., as compared with 1894-95, and 1893-94, respectively. The imports last year were 5.22 per cent. below the figures of 1894-95, but they were 12.96 per cent. higher than those of 1893-94. As regards the export trade, last year's figures showed an increase of 20.44 per cent. and 23.28 per cent. over the figures of 1894-95 and 1893-94, respectively.

The import trade showed a decrease chiefly under silver and provisions other than ghi, while the export trade showed a large increase under both those articles as well as under European cotton piece-goods, brass and copper, spices,

and tobacco.

The usual comparative statement showing the total quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years is

appended. The figures are exclusive of the registered trade with other British provinces which passed through Bengal:—

			QUANTITY.			VALUE.	
Articles.		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports	Exports.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle No.	{ 1894-95 1895-96	34,354 4 0,751	8,551 5 ,733	42,905 46,484	8,67,747 10,67,833	2,17,111 1,60.095	10,8 4,858 12,17,928
Sheep and goats ,,	{ 1894-95 1895-96	24,787 26,881	32,887 34,325	57,674 61,206	86,757 8 4, 912	1 15,106 1,08,207	2,01, 863 1,93,119
Cotton, raw Mds.	{ 1894-95 1895-96	633 893	2,312 3,490	2,945 4,383	12,264 16,7 45	44 ,646 65, 44 3	56,910 82,188
Cotton piece-goods (European) Rs.	{ 1894-95 1895-96				215	2 2, 09, 33 2 2 3, 30,978	22,09.547 23,30,978
Ditto (Indian) "	{ 1894-95 1895-96				1,662 5 ∪7	2,43,171 2,65,366	2,44,83 3 2,65,873
Other fibres than jute, raw Mds	{ 1894-95 . { 1895-96	32.904 34,770	31 31	32,935 34,80 1	1,80,720 1,99,673	171 173	1,80,891 1,99,846
Fresh fruits and vege- tables,	{ 1894-95 1895-96	31,716 32,169	37,560 47,228	69,276 79,39 7	1,51,67 5 1, 4 6,861	1,80,775 2,15,922	3,32,4 5 0 3,62,783
Wheat ,,	{ 1894-95 { 1895-96	28,199 56,2 93	900 791	29,099 57,084	81,523 1,54,808	2,5 98 2, 17 7	84.121 1,56,985
Gram and pulse ,,	{ 1894-95 1895-96	1,43,671 1,79,414	11,533 11,383	1,5 5,204 1,90,797	3,88,006 4,48,538	29,591 28,460	4,17,597 4,76,958
Other spring crops "	$ \begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	86,905 1,31,100	2,223 2,359	89,128 1,33,459	2,34,916 3,27,752	5,845 5,900	2,40,761 3,33,652
Rice, husked ,,	$ \begin{cases} 1894-95 \\ 1895-96 \end{cases}$	6,59,651 7,6 1,696	782 646	6.60,433 7,62,342	21,72,32 4 21,91,831	2,573 1,901	21,74,897 21,93,732
Do., unhusked "	{ 1894-95 1895-96	10,09,555 9,91,522	91 8 35 4	10,10,473 9,91,876	20,19,110 17,93,919	1,836 634	20,20,946 17,94,553
Other rain crops "		3,86,595 2,79,957	296 79	3,86,891 2,80,036	7,73,190 5,59,914	592 158	7.73,782 5,60,072
Hides of cattle No.	{ 1894-95 1895-96	62, 34 7 67,7 31		62,347 67,731	2,31,503 2,30,137		2,31,503 2,30,137
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals	} 1894-95 1895-96	72,549 66,725	10	72,5 5 9 66,725	1,44,720 1,07,799	21	1,44,741 1,07,799
Brass and copper Mds.	{ 1894-95 1895-96	138 176	10,131 14,526	10,269 14,702	5,010 7, 42 6	3,68, 5 12 5,30,200	3,73,522 5,37,626
Iron ,,	{ 1894-95 1895-96	162 171	16,24 3 17,95 4	16.405 18,125	1,273 1,403	1,28,233 1,46,518	1,29,506 1,47,921
Opium	{ 1894-95 1895-96	26 62		26 62	25,883 63,860		25,883 63,860
Gbi	{ 1894-95 1895-96	5,592 4,9 61	50 5	5,642 4,966	1,96,525 1,64,750	1,763 177	1,98,288 1,64,927
All other kinds of provisions	{ 1894-95 { 1896-96	67,316 67,281	70,631 83,709	1,37,947 1,40,990	9,8 9,22 5 8,10,866	10 33,049	20,22,274 19,80,484
Salt	{ 1894-95 1895-96	382 151	1,60,544 1,74,632	1,60,92 6 1,7 4 ,783	1, 43 3 569	6,02,042 6,54,871	6,03,475 6,55,440
Saltpetre ,,	{ 1894-95 { 189 6 -96	14.059 15,276		14,059 15,276	92,355 1,05,637		92,3 55 1,0 5 ,6 3 7
Linsced	{ 189 4-95 { 189 5-9 6	2,24,236 2,13,380	62 124	2,24,297 2,13,604	10,37,088 9,94,294	28 7 573	10,37, 37 5 9,51,867
Mustard seed	{ 1894-95 { 1895-96	1,70,220 1,36,117	75 2 728	1,70,972 1,36,845	7,22,526 5,18,113	3,180 3, 24 8	7,25,656 6,01,856

			QUANTITY.			VALUE.	
Articles.		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7 .
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk, manufactured Rs.	{ 1894-95 1895-96	 	•••		14,239 17,798	41,851 37,209	56,090 55,007
Beteinuts Mds.	{1894-95 1 8 95-96	33	15,777 2 3, 971	15,777 24,004	352	1,62,025 2,54,765	1,62,025 2,55,117
Spices ,,	{ 1894-95 1895-96	7.217 10,330	19,118 23,839	2 6, 3 35 3 4 ,169	1,62,067 2,88,351	4,28,580 6,41,880	5,90,647 9,80,231
Sugar, refined ,,	{ 1894-95 1895-96	93 84	9,948 11,294	9,981 11,378	421 1,071	1,18,520 1,44,000	1,18,941 1,46,071
Do., unrefined ,,	{ 1894-95 1895-96	72 54	42,281 43.243	42,353 48,297	297 232	1,73,038 2,21,018	1,73,83 5 2,21,260
Tobacco "	{ 1894-95 1896-96	70,336 65,090	31,290 43,937	1,01,626 1,09,027	6,09,074 5,12,120	2,47,994 3,56,618	8,67,068 8,68,738
Timber ,,	{ 1894-95 1895-96	12,955 52,850		12,955 52 ,856	29,150 1,30,360	•••	29,150 1,30,360
Wool, manufactured Rs.	{ 1894-95 1895-96				26,452 24,519	55,039 73,752	81,491 98,271
Silver "	{ 1894-95 1895-96			•••	12,42,803 6,79,160	3,98,985 8,32, 2 09	16,41,788 15,11,369

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim continued to be registered during the past year at the four stations of Pedang, Ranjit, Laba, and Singla in the Darjeeling district. All these stations were kept open throughout the year. The last-named station, which was experimentally opened on the 4th November 1893, was permanently sanctioned in August 1895. The total value of the past year's traffic with Tibet as compared with that of the preceding year was:—

Trade with Tibet.

	1894-95.	1895-9 6.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory	7,01,348	6,25,543
Exports from ditto	4,47,892	3,45,985
Total	11,49,150	9,74,528
Lotar	11,40,100	0,14,020

The increase noticed in 1894-95 was not maintained during the year 1895-96. There was, on the other hand, a decline of 15·19 per cent. Compared with 1893-94, however, the past year's figures show a very substantial improvement of 41·15 per cent. The fall of 10·81 per cent. in the import trade was chiefly due to smaller despatches of raw wool, musk, and yak tails—articles the trade in which with Tibet is far larger than with other States. As regards exports, the past year's figures show a decrease of 22·07 per cent. on those of 1894-95, but an increase of 5·24 per cent. on those of 1893-94. The following statement shows the principal commodities imported from, and exported to, Taget during the past two years:—

Imports from Tibet.

	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs,		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw		4,43,808	Wool, manufactured		
Horses, ponies and mules	51,660	58,364	(Indian)	6,141	8,007
Musk	81,204	46,625	Silver	7,500	7,596
Yak-tails	50,706	42 ,619	Silk, manufactured		
Wool, manufactured			(Chinese)	1,530	65 5
'Tibetan)	. 262	10, 2 22			

Exports to Tibet.

•	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.		189 4-95. Rs.	1895-96 Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (Euro-			Provisions (other than	1000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
peau)	1,45,494	99,986	ghi)	8,199	5,221
Silver	87 970	96,650	Other rain crops	1,830	4,084
Wool, manufactured			Earthenware and porce-	5	
(European)	65,918	46,937	lain	5,260	8,200
Indigo	46,824	19,816	Other kinds of dyeing	7. 1 . 17. 17. 17.	
Brass and copper	13,649	16,647	materials	8,133	3,080
Tobacco	18,405	10,771	Rice, husked	1,271	2,118
Iron	6,670	9,827	Sugar, refined	1,546	2,029
Other articles of mer-		,	Paints and colours	6,351	1,906
chandise, manufactured	82,007	9,070	Shell-lac	1,083	•••
Cotton twist and yarn		1	Other metals	3,446	1,182
(European)	5,169	7,376		0,220	

In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India referred to before, the articles of trade that passed through Tibet to and from China during the past year, and registered at Buxa on the borders of the Jalpaiguri district, are specified below:—

ARTICLES.	Total imports, including figures in column 3.	Imports from China.	ARTICLES.	Total exports, including figures in column 6.	Exports to Chins.
1	2	8			
Tea, foreign Mds	30	. 12	Cotton twist and yarn (Euro- Mds. pean).	176	2
Wool, manufac- Rs. tured.	9,608	6,702	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian) Do. pieco-goods (European) Rs. Brass and copper Mds. Iron	39 99,986 465 1,196 1,472 11 159 151 1,330 46,937	3 2,315 12 86 757 11 45 96 189 2,042

The results of the past year's transactions with Sikkim are compared below with those of the previous year:—

			Trade wi	th Sikkim.
			189 4-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Imports into B	ritish territory		4,18,879	4,66,555
Exports from	ditto	•••	3,06,006	4,33,856
	Total		7,24,885	9,00,411

The trade with Sikkim is rapidly expanding, the aggregate value of the past year's traffic being 24.21 per cent. over that of 1894-95 and nearly double that of 1893-94. The improvement in the imports into British territory was chiefly under spices, fresh fruits and vegetables, provisions, raw atton, sheep and goats, gram and pulse, and yak-tails. The trade in the last-named article, which was valued at only Rs. 622 in 1892-93, and which had altogether ceased in the two subsequent years, was revived during the year under report, the value of the imports being Rs. 3,000. The commodities which showed the largest advance in the exports to Sikkim were silver, tobacco, Indian cotton piecegoods, brass and copper, European cotton twist and yarn, vegetable and mineral oils, and horses, ponies, and mules; the returns of previous years do not show that silver was ever before exported to Sikkim. For the first time since 1890-91 horses, ponies, and mules were exported to Sikkim during the year 1895-96.

The following table shows the chief articles imported from, and exported to, that State during the past two years:—

Imports	from	Sikkim.
	3	~

			1894-96. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.			1894-95. Rs.	1895-96 Rs.
Other rain crops			1,58,670	1,80,130	Ghi	•••	8,552	9,624
Fresh fruits and	vegetables		61,018	66,742	Timber	••	31,016	7,874
Spices (other tha	n betelnut	8)	2 0,676	69,404	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)		3,505	6,027
Gram and pulse		•1	52,028	55,227	Silver	••	3,220	4,360
Cattle	•••	•	31,488	24,324		••	2,761	3,908
Cotton, raw	•••		2,791	16, 581		••	1,726	3,280
Sheep and goats	•••	• 1	12,960	16,974		••	•••	3,000
Hides of cattle	•••	•	22,922	14,423	Wool, manufactured (Indian)	513	2,630
Provisions (other	than ghi)		5,833	11,220	Horses, ponies, and mules .	•••	1,260	2,354

Exports to Sikkim.

	1894-95.	189 5-96 .		1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	81,644	80,060	Provisions (other than ghi)	9,520	14,934
Rice, husked	40,986	53,940	Brass and copper	7,076	10,953
Cattle	41,119	35,557	Vegetable oil	1,373	9,554
Salt	26,774	34,481	Spices (other than betelnuts)	5,327	8,813
Silver	•••	31,245	Sugar, unrefined	3,174	8,172
Tobacco	18,380	28,447	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	8,140	8 135
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	10,528	23,601	Horses, ponies, and mules		7,597
Cotton twist and yarn (Euro-	13 - 1 T-0.5-A (2-0)	10.00 - 0.1 - 0.2.000 (4.200	Woollen piece-goods (Euro-		
pean)	4,828	16,552	_ pean)	4,570	5,455
Mineral oil	11,111	16,285	Fresh fruits and vegetables	1,820	5,16 0
Other kinds of living animals	14,365	15,070	Iron	4,274	3,923

The registration of traffic crossing the frontier between Bengal and Bhutan was carried on during the past year at the same five stations as in previous years, namely, at Buxa, Hantupara, and Ambari in the Jalpaiguri district, and at Pedang and Laba in the Darjeeling district. Hantupara and Ambari were closed during the rainy season, viz., from April to October; and the other stations remained open the whole year. Buxa was as usual the most important registering station. The total value of the trade registered during the past two years is given below:—

	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1894-95	1,50,614	1,38,963	2,89,577	
1895-96	1,29,856	1,36,077	2,65,933	

The decrease in the trade last year was almost entirely in imports, and was chiefly due to a falling off in the supplies of raw wool, the trade in which is now insignificant. In the export trade, the largest decreases were under European woollen fabrics, rice, and European cotton piece-goods, and the articles which showed the largest increase were Indian silk and cotton piece-goods, and refined sugar. The principal articles imported from Bhutan during the past year are compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895.96.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, manufactured (Indian)	40,429	39,296	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	3,830	7,323
Wax	99 197	23,625	Cattle	3,043	6,064
Musk	12,424	15,388	Ghi	5,029	6,012
Horses, ponies, and mules	12,150	14,552	Wool, raw	28,317	2,304
Fresh fruits and vegetables	12,109	11,836	Yak-tails	1,727	1,035

A similar statement shows the more important articles exported to Bhutan :-

Exports to Bhutan.

		1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs.	188787 E 28 12 12 E2	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-	goods (European)		36,731	Wool, manufactured (Euro		2020
Betelnuts	•••	27,157	26,201	pean)	10,521	4,598
Rice, husked		19,305	16,651	Sugar, unrefined	1,928	2,919
Bill: manufac	tured (Indian)	8,133	14,268	Brass and copper	8,756	2,521
P -1		12,476	10,746	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	972	3,375
Cotton twist	and yarn (Euro			Sugar, refined	•••	1,811
pean)		K 179	7,997	Provisions (other than ghi)	512	1,511
Iron	***	6,986	7,089	Rice, unhusked	326	1,208

N 4

PUBLIC WORKS.

luildings and Boads.

The outlay of the year 1895-96 on Civil and Military Works in Bengal amounted to Rs. 86,11,720. The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table, compared with the grants of the year:—

	ORIGINA	. Works.	.RB	PAIRS.	Total.		
SERVICE HEADS.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military Works— Works	6,600	5,032	21,000	20,397	27,600 4,900	25,429 3,359	
Establishment Tools and Plant					300	219	
Total Military Works					32,800	29,007	
Civil Works-Civil Buildings	2,63,600	2,28,740	1,65,000	1,50,558	4,28,600	3,85,298	
Works Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	,,,,,,,,,,				•••		
Establishment Tools and Plant					93,500 6,000	82,215 5,243	
Suspense Accounts				•••	•••	1,458	
Expenditure in England Loss by exchange			•••	:::	13,000 9,860	-6,334 -4,813	
Total Civil Works					5,05,300	4,63,067	
Total Imperial			•••		5,38,100	4,92,074	
Provincial.							
Civil buildings	12,31,000	12,47,614	3,15,000	3,17,610		15,65,224	
Communications Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,51,000 11,000	1,65,055 8,686	5,75,000 59,000	5,68,828 55,408		7,33,378	
Establishment				•••	7,19,000	7,48,980	
Tools and Plant	•••		•••		23,000	21,048	
Suspense Accounts		••			3 (),000	-42,967	
Total Provincial					30,54,000	30,99,752	
Local Funds.		1					
Incorporated Local Funds		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Excluded Local Funds	18,998	11,013	4,462	8,002	(a)26,110	(a)14,754	
District Road Funds	• **	15,46,567		25,59,762	•••	(a)48,11,910 ⁴	
Contributions-	0						
Civil Works { Imperial Provincial	231 1 ,96, 676	223 1,91,946	8,703 6,220	8,758 1,432	8,934 2,02/396	8,981 (a)1,94,249	
Total Contributions					%1,830	(a)2,03,280	
Total Local Funds	•••		•••	•••	•••	50,29,894	
GRAND TOTAL						86,11,720	

(a) Inclusive of the charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

Expenditure on works in the districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act

Expenditure on works in the districts subject to the operations of the Bengal

Local Self-Government Act

Rs. 3,47,547 44,64,862 The only Imperial work of special importance undertaken during the year was the construction of a new building in Calcutta for the Postal Department. The work was commenced in December 1895, the old buildings on the site being first dismantled. The excavation for the foundations was half done and the concrete a quarter done before the close of the year, the expenditure during which was approximately Rs. 15,441.

The following original works were carried out and are grouped under

departmental heads.

The mail van shed recently erected at the General Post Office, Calcutta, having been found insufficient for the accommodation of the number of vans in use, a second shed measuring 69' 8" × 24' 6" was erected at a cost of Rs. 9,216 on the two sides of the existing portieo. The roof is of tiles and terracing, laid over T irons and rolled iron joists supported on cast-iron columns, and is provided with a continuous skylight in order not to darken the ground floor of the main building.

The work was commenced in May 1895, and completed in October.

In July 1895 the construction of a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Kushtia was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,767. The building was completed up to plinth level at the end of the year under review, and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,700. The work of making additions and alterations to the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Purulia, at a cost of Rs. 2,557, was begun during the year, but was not completed. The construction of quarters for the Sub-Postmaster of Chakdaha was commenced in October 1895 and completed before the 31st March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 1,315. Owing to the decay of most of the flooring and principal timbers in the Post and Telegraph Office at Darjeeling, its partial reconstruction was rendered necessary, and opportunity was taken, in carrying out the work, to substitute iron joists for wooden beams as far as practicable. The work was satisfactorily completed at an outlay of Rs. 7,996, funds to meet which were provided proportionally by the departments occupying the building. Additional space was provided for the Post Office at Faridpur. At Barisal an office for the use of the Superintendent of Post Offices was constructed.

As the existing opium godowns at Surujgurh in the Monghyr district were not conveniently situated with regard to the production and export of opium, it was decided to erect new and suitable buildings of the kind at Lakhisarai. Work on the project, estimated to cost Rs. 22,706, was started in December 1895, as soon as a site was obtained, and by the close of the year satisfactory progress had been made, and upwards of Rs. 10,000 expended. The construction of these buildings was entrusted to the District Board, a Public Works Department upper subordinate being specially deputed for duty under the Board in connection with the work.

Two abkari sheds at Goolzarbagh in the Patna Opium Factory were sanctioned, and a sum of Rs. 3,784 was spent on them during the year; the foundation was laid and the ironwork of the roof was ready for erection; galvanized iron sheets for the roof were also at site. A chest shed in the Opium Factory at Goolzarbagh was commenced, and Rs. 9,123 spent during the year; the concrete in the foundation was completed, and the corrugated iron roof and wrought-iron work which had been indented for from England were being twaited. The construction of a Leaf Godown at Goolzarbagh was also begun, and Rs. 12,829 spent on it; the concrete in foundation was completed and materials were collected, the iron having been indented for from England.

As, under the old arrangements, the quarters for European and native servants on the Viceregal establishment in Calcutta, and the Viceroy's kitchen, scullery, meat-room, &c., were grouped together in a manner both insanitary and inconvenient, it was de inded to dismantle a portion of the old quarters and build new accommodation for the native servants, and to make such alterations in the other buildings as would effectually separate the native from the European servants, and these again from the Viceregal kitchen and other rooms in connection with it.

A four-storied building was therefore constructed during the year for native servants, and necessary alterations were carried out in the other buildings. Also, owing to the quarters for the Military Secretary at the corner opposite the north entrance of Government House being found extremely small and inconvenient, it was decided to dismantle the old building and build a new three-storied residence to replace it. Some minor improvements were made to the Viceregal buildings at Calcutta and Barrackpore.

The work of constructing a staircase from the second floor to the roof in continuation of the main staircase in the Treasury Building, Calcutta, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 9,398 and completed for Rs. 9,389. The construction of tiffin-rooms for native clerks on the roof of the same building was also sanctioned and carried out, the cost being estimated at Rs. 6,830 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 6,881. Certain additions and alterations were also made for the accommodation of

the office of the Director-General of Statistics in India.

The only large work under this head during the year was the establishment of a depôt at Balasore, which was sanctioned by the Government of India, for the proof of projectiles, fuzes, &c., in this country under the Ordnance Department. For the establishment of this depôt, certain land on the sea shore at Chandeypore has to be acquired, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 11,875. Detailed plans and estimates for the necessary buildings are under preparation, but pending the acquisition of the land, the question of construction is in abeyance. For fencing the proof range, an estimate amounting to Rs. 27,390 was submitted in March 1896, against which an expenditure of Rs. 4,275 was incurred during the year.

The accommodation for the counting of coin in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, being insufficient, an estimate for constructing a closed-in verandah on the south side was sanctioned, amounting to Rs. 4,019. The work was taken in hand in February 1896, and Rs. 2,745 were spent upon the work during the year.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred in 1895-96 under each department of the Administration:—

Civ	il Buildings.			Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Provincial	Services (Imperial).	ł	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collectors' and Magistrates'	Courts	•••		87,163	42,642	1,29,805
Judges' Courts Munsifs' Courts Subdivisional Courts Subdivisional Residences	•••	 		1,10,921	32,618	1,43,589
High Court buildings Small Cause Court buildings	•••	***		91	7.242 1.274	3,383 14,274
Excise buildings Residence for Local Governm Secretariat Offices Board of Revenue buildings Stamps and Stationery	ent 	•••		10,041 6,965 1,604 1,97,138	1,820 30,473 16,875 9,603 290	1,820 40,514 23,840 11,207 1,37,428
Museum buildings Monuments and Antiquities	•••	•••	:::	2,29,834 1,712	2,035 2,640	2,31,919 _4,352
Ecclesiant Churches Burial Grounds Lord Bishop's Pal	 Bue	 		2,906 2,214 96	22,901 8,674 928	25,2 5,888 1,024

•	IVIL BUILD	INGS.			Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	1				2	8	4
Provinci	al Service (I	rovincial).		Rs.	Rs.	Ra
(Central Jails	***	•••	•••		74,288	3,705	77,998
Jails District ,,	•••	•••	•••]	45,093	29,908	69,001
Lock-ups	***	•••	•••	•••	2,995	9,606	12,600
Police	•••	•••	•••		69,904	31,671	91,575
Educa- (Government Co	lleges	•••	•••		1,46,673	21,074	1,67,747
tional Ditto Se	hools	•••	•••	•••	3,67,159	30,101	3,97,260
(Hospitals and	Disponsaries		•••		1,77,266	34,690	2.11,956
Medical Colleg	es and Schoo	ola	•••		1,56,434	1,968	1,58,402
Medical Colleg Lock-hospitals	•••	***	•••	1	881	4,191	5,072
(Lunatic Asylun	as	•••	•••	•••	771	6,891	7,662
Customs buildings	•••	•••	•••		1,079	6,739	7,818
Registration	***	•••	•••		2,303	716	3 ,018
Public Works		•••	•••	•••	1,663	22,194	23,867
neous. (Miscellaneous	or General	•••	•••	•••	4,298	34,480	38,778
	Total	l Civil Bu	ildings		16,91,537	4,15,347	20,46,884

The following are the more important works which were carried out from Provincial funds during the year:—

Pursuing the policy which had been followed in the previous year of providing proper accommodation for the Stamp and Stationery Office.

Stationery Office.

Stationery Department, a three-storied warehouse for the storage of forms with a floor-area of 14,020 estimate of Rs. 89,748. It being found that substantial racks were necessary for the proper storage of forms, an estimate amounting to Rs. 21,807 was sanctioned for the purpose, and the work carried out for Rs. 17,977.

The construction of a four-steried building for the accommodation of the offices and laboratories in connection with the Indian Museum which had been begun in 1894-95 was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,37,813, against the sanctioned estimate of

Rs. 2,50,000.

To provide show-cases for the Economic Court in the new wing of the Museum in Sudder Street, an estimate amounting to Rs. 33,321 was sanctioned, and orders given to carry out work to the extent of Rs. 15,000 during the year. This was done, and the wood-work of the specially-designed show-cases to stand against the walls nearly completed.

To protect the Museum buildings against fire and for cleansing purposes, as well as to meet the daily requirements of the laboratories, it was decided to carry out a scheme for a general water-supply for all the buildings. The work was commenced in February 1896 and almost completed by the end of March, the expenditure being Rs. 14,392, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,357.

The approved scheme for new buildings at the Bhagalpur Jail provides for the erection of five barracks to accommodate Bhagalpur Jail.

160 prisoners in each, and work on the first of these was commenced in August 1894. By the 31st March 1895 this building was brought up to first-floor level, and has since been completed. The second barrack was built to above first-floor level, and an estimate for the third barrack was under preparation. The building praterial for these barracks is manufactured at site, and, with the view of cheapening the work, as much jail labour as could be spared was utilized; but owing to the fluctuating nature of the supply of convict-labour, difficulties in keeping the rate of progress continuous naturally arose, and the work did not

proceed as rapidly as would have been the case had free labour only been employed, nor was the saving in cost as great as was anticipated. The expenditure on the first barrack was Rs. 25,366, while Rs. 19,530 were spent on the second building during the year.

Owing to the want of a suitable medical institution for the treatment of in-patients in the southern neighbourhood of CalNew hospital for natives at cutta, the construction of a hospital at Bhawanipur was sanctioned and an estimate for Rs. 1,10,183 submitted. The work was taken in hand in May on the site made over for the purpose to Government by the Calcutta Corporation. Owing to the Municipality insisting on a compound wall being built all round the site, and objecting to the construction of cholera and isolation wards in the compound, and as certain other additions and alterations were required, the preparation of a revised estimate, which amounted to Rs. 1,29,600, became necessary and was sanctioned.

The erection of new buildings for the Medical College, Calcutta, has for years past been urged upon Government as being most necessary, and it was decided to take up the scheme by erecting a new building required for the study of anatomy, as the dissecting rooms formerly used were most unsuitable for the purpose. The work was put in hand in May 1895, and completed by November at a cost of Rs. 99,719, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,02,285. Fittings and furniture to the building were also supplied at a cost of Rs. 18,176.

The necessity of increasing the accommodation provided in the Dow Hill Boys' School at Kurseong having arisen, and the desirability of building a school there for girls of the class from which the boys attending the institution named are drawn having been acknowledged, it was decided to construct an entirely new and larger school for the boys on another site, and to open the present Dow Hill buildings as a girls' school. The scheme, as matured, provides for buildings to accommodate 200 boys, with Masters' and Stewards' quarters, hospital and play-shed, and the necessary out-buildings. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2,76,592, out of which an allotment of Rs. 1,04,000 was made for expenditure during the year. Actual work was commonced as soon as the rains closed in September, and by the 31st March the main building had been brought up to 5 feet above first-floor level, and fair progress had been made with regard to the works generally.

In connection with the policy of placing students attending Government schools and colleges under proper control, it Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta. was decided to extend the accommodation of The old buildings, which were formerly managed the Eden Hindu Hostel. by the Hostel Committee, were taken over by Government, and (as the foundations of the old building were not found strong enough to carry an upper storey) it was decided to construct an extension in the form of a separate three-storicd building to the east of the present hostel, and to provide suitable dining-rooms, an infirmary, wash-houses, cook-houses, servants' quarters and latrines, and an estimate was prepared and sanctioned during the year for this work, amounting to Rs. 2,43,313, inclusive of land required to be taken up for the extension. In the northern half of the new building there are eight rooms on each of the three floors, each providing accommodation for 4 boys, or 96 boys in all. In the southern half, which is intended for senior boys, there are 72 cubicles. Thus 168 boys are provided for if this extension block. The out-houses with the old and new blocks form a quadrangle round a piece of ground nearly one acre in extent, to be used as a play-ground for the boys. This work was put in hand in July 1895, and nearly completed during the year.

As the arrangements for lodging the students in the upper storey of the Calcutta Madrasah were seen to be insufficient and unsuitable, it was proposed to build a double-storied boarding-house for Muhammadan students attending that institution. The building is designed in the form of three sides of a quadrangle, and faces Wellesley Square to the south. It will be capable of extension to the north, and the foundations and walls have been so arranged as to carry a third storey, if

required. The work was put in hand in June, and about three-fourths completed before the end of the year, some delay being occasioned by the non-arrival of joists and T irons from England.

The Lady Elliott Hostel is a new building intended to provide proper boarding accommodation for female students attend-Lady Elliott Hostel at the ing the Campbell Hospital Medical School, and has Campbell Hospital, Sealdah. been constructed from contributions made by (a) the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad and (b) from the Thompson Bequest of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 88,243 respectively. It was commenced on 1st July 1895 and completed in November, and was opened by Lady Elliott on the 12th December 1895. The original estimate for the building amounted to Rs. 62,212, but during the excavation of the foundations, it was discovered that the position of the building required to be altered owing to the nature of the soil. On account of the additional cost incurred in taking the foundations down to a greater depth than was originally estimated for, and in carrying out some extra works, a revised estimate had to be prepared, and was sanctioned for Rs. 79,506. The accommodation is contained in a two-storied building which will provide for 48 girls in rooms designed to hold four girls each. The groundfloor contains three dining-rooms for Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christians, a reading-room and store room for the matron, besides some bed-rooms. The first floor contains bed-rooms for girls and quarters for the matron. The out-houses consist of four cook-rooms, three for the use of Hindu, Muhammadan, and Christian students, and one for servants, two bath-rooms for students, and four rooms for servants. There are also a durwan's lodge, compound wall with gate and roads, and a latrine for female students. Land was acquired for the building to the east of the Campbell Hospital at a cost of Rs. 27,281.

The Balasun bridge, which forms an important connecting link between the Balasun bridge at Matigarah in the Darjeeling Terai.

Balasun bridge at Matigarah in the Darjeeling Terai.

Balasun bridge at Matigarah in the Darjeeling Terai.

Balasun bridge at Matigarah in the Communications in the Terai and the Railway station of Siliguri, is a timber structure of 26 spans of 40 feet each, the piers being formed of four 12"×12" piles driven down to 20 feet below bed-level. The roadway is 12 feet wide between wheel guards, and consists of 3" planking carried on trusses of 10"×5" timbers, of which there are four to each span. All the timber for the bridge had to be cut and brought from the forests, and the work, which was started in October 1894, was completed in May 1895. The cost amounted to Rs. 70,105, of which the Terai planters contributed Rs. 5,000, a sum of Rs. 16,500 was debited against the District Road-cess and other local funds, and

the balance was met from a Provincial grant. As stated in last year's report, the major portion of the work in connection with the enlargement and improvement of the and Magistrates' Collectors' Faridpur Collectorate was completed in the precourts. vious year. The portion executed during the year under report was the conversion of the Collector's record-room into courtrooms, which had not been taken in hand last year for want of bricks, and the work in connection with the additions and alterations to the Collector's cutcherry, both of which were completed and the buildings finally made over for use in July 1895. The allotment for the year was Rs. 6,000 and the expenditure Rs. 4,547. Four record racks were provided in the Barisal Collectorate at an estimated cost, including some alterations to the building, of Rs. 13,017.

The work of constructing a building for the treasury and tauzi offices of the Collectorate at Monghyr, which was started in February 1895, was continued during the year, and though very nearly completed, the progress on it was not altogether satisfactory, owing to the failure of the brick supply, and the death of the contractor who had undertaken the work. The expenditure up to 31st March was Rs. 19,500 nearly.

An estimate for constructing additional record racks in the District Judge's office at Chittagong was sanctioned in September 1894 for Rs. 2,514. The racks are on the standard pattern, with cast-iron columns and wooden shelves. The work was completed in March 1896. At Jessore a small verandah was added to the Judge's court-house, and some additional record racks were provided.

The principal item under this head was the construction of a double-storied building for the accommodation of eight civil Munsifs' coart. courts at Barisal in the Backorgunge district. Owing to difficulties in obtaining a supply of bricks, the progress of the work was somewhat retarded.

The construction of a quadruple munsifi at Comilla was commenced, as reported last year, in September 1894. It was at first undertaken by the District Board of Tippera, and was then for a time under the direct charge of the Inspector of Works, but was again made over to the District Board in December 1895. Out of the total grant of Rs. 27,283, an amount of Rs. 2,144 was expended during the preceding year, and the expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 24,784. The work was completed, but final payment was not made.

In connection with the provision of improved accommodation for munsifs' courts, orders were received for the construction of a triple munsifi at Howrah at a cost of Rs. 20,682. It was designed as a single-storied building, capable of carrying an upper storey, accommodation being provided for three munsifs, nazir's room, malkhana and office, and the site selected for it being on Government land to the east of the Howrah sub-jail. The work which was commenced on the 24th June 1895 was nearly completed. It has since been decided to construct a second storey so as to provide accommodation for all the civil courts at Howrah. The ground-floor cannot, therefore, be occupied until the upper storey is completed.

A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 26,866, inclusive of the cost of land, was sanctioned by Government last year for a triple munsifi at Tamluk. The work was taken in hand at the commencement of the year under review and completed, with the exception of part of the roof, and some painting, and a few other petty items. The expenditure on the work was Rs. 13,314,

against a grant of Rs. 15,000.

The construction of a treble munsifi at Jahanabad, according to type plan, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 31,420. The work was taken up in January 1895, and by the end of March of the same year it was carried to plinth level. It was stopped during the rains to see if any settlement would take place. After the rains it was observed that a large number of cracks appeared in the walls of the plinth, but on examination it was found that the cracks were not due to settlement or to any defect in the quality of the materials or workmanship. The Superintending Engineer visited Jahanabad in December 1895, and after a thorough inspection of the building, was satisfied that the cracks were due to the contraction of the soil underneath the foundations. With a view to arrest further development the walls of the plinth were tied together with wrought iron rods 1½ inches in diameter, placed 20 feet apart, and trenches parallel to the length and breadth of the building 3 feet wide, to a depth of 5 feet below the foundation, at a distance of 5 feet from the walls, were excavated and filled with river sand, the object being to isolate the building from the surrounding soil. These measures were carried out with the approval of the Chief Engineer in March 1896, and necessitated an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,283. The effect of the above measures is being carefully watched, and if no further cracks appear, the work of construction will be proceeded with after the rains of 1896. An expenditure of Rs. 11,319 was incurred on this building during the year under review. It is proposed to provide a separate corrugated iron record-room for this munsifi.

The construction of a double munsifi at Begusarai, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,365, was commenced in August 1894, and the work has since been continued to completion. A supplementary estimate for the provision of sash doors, ejlas and punkahs for Rs. 926 was also sanctioned during the year, and

the works have been carried out.

The construction of a court for the second munsif at Kandi, which was in progress at the end of last year, was completed in August 1895 at a cost of

Rs. 5,644, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,836.

The construction of a single munsifi with record-room at Feni, in the district of Noakhali, was taken in hand in January 1895 and completed during the year under report. The construction of a single munsifi at Meherpur was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 7,809; work was commenced in the previous year and completed during December 1895 at a cost of Rs. 7,739. A single munsifi at Ranaghat estimated to cost Rs. 11,507 was sarctioned during 1894-95, but owing to the delay in fixing the site, work could not be commenced until early in 1895-96; the building was completed in September last at a cost of Rs. 11,512.

The construction of a record-room with wooden racks for the double munsifi at Satkania, in the district of Chittagong, was sanctioned and taken in hand in March 1895; it is of corrugated iron measuring 36'×12', divided into two compartments, standing on a well-raised pucka plinth. The removal of the record-room, which was attached to the munsifi at Anwara, was considered necessary on account of the transfer of the Anwara munsif to Putiya as 3rd munsif, there being no separate record-room in connection with this munsifi. The construction of a record-room with wooden racks for the single munsifi at Fatikcherry, in the district of Chittagong, was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,679, and was taken up in January 1895 and completed in December 1895. The record-rooms with wooden racks for the single munsifis at North and South Raojan, in the district of Chittagong, were completed in March 1896 and October 1895 respectively.

The carrying out of certain improvements to the additional building and subdivisional courts.

Constructing a new cutchery at Munshiganj, in the Dacca district, for the Subdivisional Officer were undertaken in the middle of March 1895. In the former case the improvements effected were in connection with the accommodation of Bench Magistrates and the clerks of the Subdivisional office; some extra doors and windows were provided to admit of light and air, and certain minor alterations were made to render the building suitable for its purpose. The new building which was of mat walls on a well-raised pucka floor and with thatched roof was constructed for the Sub-Deputy Collector and Court Sub-Inspector, and cost Rs. 2,336.

New court buildings at Kishoreganj, Netrokona, and Jamalpur in the Mymensingh district, constructed in the same manner as the Munshiganj building, were carried to completion, except that the treasury guard-house and

some minor items were left to complete the Jamalpur group.

As reported in 1894-95, the Subdivisional buildings at Kurigram in the Rangpur district were washed away by the encroachment of the Durla river in 1894, and the construction of a new residence and offices on a site near the munsifi was sanctioned for Rs. 7,970. The scheme provided for one of the courts in the treble munsifi being used as the Subdivisional Officer's court since only two munsifs are located there. Materials have been collected, but the work is in abeyance, pending the result of a reference made by the District Judge, relative to the use of part of the munsifi by the Subdivisional Officer.

At Sitamarhi, in the Darbhanga district, it was decided to extend the Subdivisional court building, in order to provide accommodation for the Sub-Deputy Collector and the Bench. This was done by throwing certain rooms into one, providing a new building for the accommodation of the nazir, and constructing a room to be used for a malkhana, and also a room fitted up with standard iron racks for a record-room. The estimated cost of these alterations and additions was Rs. 4,684, and the amount expended during the year Rs. 2,567; the new building was almost completed by the 31st March.

The Subdivisional court-house at Jahanabad was under construction in 1894-95, during which period three-fourths of the work was done and paid for. In September 1895 the building was completed and the court removed to it from the old building; the total cost was Rs. 21,357. At the instance of the Collector of Nadia three additional rooms to the west of the Subdivisional court for the accommodation of the office were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,296. The accommodation afforded in the Subdivisional buildings at Nyagaon was found to be inadequate for present requirements, and the addition of two extra rooms was sanctioned in March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 3,500.

After the purchase by Government of the building, known as the Barakoti at Sirsiganj, for use as Subdivisional offices and as a residence for the Subdivisional Officer, certain alterations had necessarily to be made to adapt it to the demands of the different departments. The works required, estimated to cost Rs. 2,730, were, after some correspondence, started in September 1895, and by the close of the year were nearly completed. A new Subdivisional residence

at Patuakhali, in the Backergunge district, was completed during the year and

has been occupied.

The work of constructing a dák bungalow with out-houses at Comilla was

Dák bungalows and circuit. taken in hand in May 1895 and completed during
houses. the year at a cost of Rs. 6,995. The building is of
kutcha-pucka brickwork with thatched roof and terrace floor.

The construction of two godowns for ganja, with necessary guard-house and weighing shed at Nyagaon, sanctioned for Rs. 15,428 and started in 1894-95, was continued, and by the 31st March one godown was completed and in use while the remainder of the work was in progress, the expenditure up to the close of

year having been Rs. 12,900.

The north-eastern minaret of Abu Nassir Khan's mosque at Jajpur was rebuilt, and materials for a lightning-conductor to protect it were procured, the fixing only remaining to be done. The south-west bastion of the old Calcutta Fort was exposed when the excavations were being made for the new building in Koilaghat Street for the office of the Comptroller of the Post Office, it being found that its position coincided exactly with that assigned to it when the south and east walls were discovered and measured.

To meet the growing demands of the station of Darjeeling in regard to church accommodation, it was decided to enlarge St. Andrew's Church, so as to give space for 378 additional seats. The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 24,800, and provides for adding two transepts and a porch to the present building. The cost of these additions will be met partly from a Government grant and from the Archdeacon's Fund, and partly from private subscriptions. The collection of materials for the work was begun, but no actual construction can be started till the close of the Darjeeling soason in November 1896.

Two double-storied wards for the Buxar Central Jail were sanctioned during the year; rolled iron joists were indented for from Jails. the Secretary of State, and the manufacture of bricks and the collection of lime were put in hand. To provide additional accommodation, three kutcha sleeping barracks were constructed in the Central Jail at Hazaribagh at an outlay of Rs. 4,198, against an estimated amount of Rs. 4,524; a separate estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,609, was sanctioned for providing one of these wards with wooden cubicles, about half of which work was done. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 21,434, was sanctioned for constructing a pucka two-storied barrack in th Jessore Jail to accommodate 40 prisoners, also two cook-sheds and a barrack for warders, and converting the old under trial prisoners' ward into a prison ward. The work was completed and paid for during the year under review, with the exception of the fitting and fixing of the lightning conductors. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,951 for providing 20 cubicles in one of the wards of the prisoners' barrack was sanctioned, and the work was being carried out by the Calcutta Workshops Division.

The work of constructing an upper story over the existing barrack in the Comilla Jail was taken in hand in April 1894 and completed during the year, but final payments could not be made to the contractor, and out of the allotment for the year of Rs. 12,000, a sum of Rs. 10,732 was expended. The construction of a new jail at Angul (Halursinga), the estimate for which was sanctioned for Rs. 36,047, was in progress during the year. The allotment of Rs. 10,000 made for this work was fully expended. The compound walls were finished, and the entrance building, male and female wards, civil ward, solitary cells and under-trial prisoners' ward were built up to plinth level.

A new workshed for the Mymensingh Jail was constructed with a pucka plinth 3 feet high, corrugated iron roof, mud floor and mat walls at a cost of Rs. 3,377, against an estimate of Rs. 3,439. The work of renewing the corrugated iron roof of the old Jail Hospital at Dinajpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,308 was sanctioned in 1894, but as the full amount required was not allotted at the time, some delay was caused in carrying it out, and it was not completed till March 1896. The verandah of the hospital in the Muzaffarpur Jail being thought unsafe, was pulled down and rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 2,216.

Several minor works were done in the jails in the Gandak Division; improved cooking chulas were constructed in all but the Motihari Jail; increased accommodation to latrines and new ablution platforms were also provided in most of them. The drainage of the Chaibasa Jail was improved by the construction of a pucka drain. An ejector for removing night-soil and a boiler for drinking water purposes were erected in the Hooghly Jail at an outlay of Rs. 189 and Rs. 941 respectively. To prevent the escape of prisoners from the Berhampore Jail, the compound wall near the outside water tank of the jail was raised, and a railing erected at a cost of Rs. 508.

The new quarters for the guard at the Rajshahi Central Jail, which were nearing completion at the close of the previous year, were wholly finished in May 1895, at an excess expenditure of Rs. 400 over the estimate of Rs. 10,097, as originally sanctioned; this excess was covered by a revised estimate. The houses for four subordinates of the jail at Rampur Boalia, of which two quarters were completed in the previous year, were finished at a

cost of Rs. 7,870.

Farrington's rotary pump, which was supplied in accordance with the original estimate for a new filter in the Nadia Jail, having been found unsuitable for the work, Messrs. Jessop & Co. took over the pump with its fittings at cost price and supplied a more powerful one in its place, which is more simple to work; this pump was fixed in the jail in March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 1,417. At the request of the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, hydrants, pipes, &c., for supplying drinking water from the filter to the different wards in the Central Jail at Midnapore were fixed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,924; of this sum, Rs. 3,005 were expended in 1894-95, and the balance, Rs. 919, during the year under review, and the arrangement for the distribution of water in the jail was rendered complete. The drinking water for the Monghyr Juil has for years past been drawn from the Ganges and carried into the premises by prisoners; to facilitate the supply and to obviate the handling of the water, a lift and force pump has been fitted at the river, and a line of pipes laid to convey the water direct to the tanks, boiler and filter, and also to distribute the filtered water to different parts of the jail. A water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail was sanctioned during the year; the pump and cast iron pipes for the river side were indented for from the Secretary of State; cast iron pipes for the inside of the jail were procured from Barakar, and the manufacture of bricks was also commenced. For the improvement of the water-supply in the Dumka Jail, a Pasteur filter was purchased and fitted during the month of March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 1,246. A complete water-supply schome was carried out during the year in the Chapra Jail, and filtered water is now being distributed to all parts of it. A mortuary was erected in the Gaya Jail at a cost of Rs. 846, and another in the Comilla Jail at a cost of Rs. 645.

There having been considerable mortality among the constables, owing to the unhealthiness of the site, as well as the Police. crowded state of the police buildings in the compound of the Magistrate's Court at Alipore, it was decided to build a new barrack for the Reserve Police at Tollyganj. Land was acquired at a cost of Rs. 4,681, and a two-storied barrack, providing the following accommodation, was constructed on it at a cost of Rs. 22,421:—quarters for 80 constables; armoury, store and orderly rooms; quarters for seven head-constables and two Sub-Inspectors; cook-rooms for Hindus and Muhammadans; and a latrine. The work was commenced in May 1895 and completed in November. original estimate for the construction of a police-station at Bally stood at Rs. 6,372, and the major part of the work was carried out last year; during the year under review the work was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,782. The accommodation afforded in the existing buildings for the Reserve Police at Darjeeling being insufficient for requirements, it was determined to erect a now barrack to hold 40 constables, 6 head-constables and an office-room; a design for a cheap building of local timber roofed with corrugated iron was therefore prepared and sanctioned, and the work was carried out at a cost of under Rs. 3,000.

The construction of a new police building at Sahebganj, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,952, was in progress under the District Superintendent of Police acting as a Public Works disburser, the work having been commenced in

February 1896. The buildings for a new police-station at Gogri estimated to cost Rs. 3,071 were started in April 1895, and were completed during the year

at an expenditure of Rs. 2,664.

Rupees 19,414 were expended upon improvements and additions to the Engineering College at Sibpur. The work of constructing a science class building in the compound of the College and additional accommodation for the Madrasah classes at Dacca was taken up in December 1894 under the direct supervision of the Inspector of Works, and completed by the end of March 1896. The substitution of Grecian tiled roofing for the old thatched roof of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, which was in progress last year, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 6,527. Additions and alterations to the zilla school building at Puri were also in progress.

An upper story to the Arrah zilla school was completed, except the staircase, and two new wings were sanctioned for the zilla school at Chapra at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,976, including a gallery or raised lecture room in one of the rooms; the latter work was commenced in October, but was delayed until bricks could be burnt. The construction of a new zilla school building at Malda was sanctioned in April 1894 at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000, but the progress of the work was not satisfactory, owing to the illness and resignation of the District Engineer, and to the failure of the contractor, and arrangements had to be made to complete the building by the

agency of another contractor.

The training school buildings at Rangpur, which had been presented to the Educational Department some years ago as a free gift, were in need of extensive repairs and additions before being taken on to the Public Works books. The works which were estimated to cost Rs. 2,587 were sanctioned in Septem-

ber, and completed during the year

The necessity for surgical and lying-in wards for the Campbell Hospital,

Scaldah, was referred to in last year's report. The

Hospitals and Medical Colleges surgical ward being the more urgent was built in

1894-95, and the lying-in ward taken up during the

year under review. An estimate amounting to Rs. 31,375 was sanctioned for
a single-storied building, containing a ward for 16 beds, an examination room

a single-storied building, containing a ward for 16 beds, an examination room and a confinement room. A latrine was also constructed and connected with the main building by a covered passage. The old clothing godown was, with certain additions and alterations, converted into a segregation ward for infectious cases. The work was commenced in June 1895, and completed in December.

The water-supply of the Campbell Hospital was found to be inadequate, owing to the several new buildings recently erected, viz., the new lying-in ward, surgical ward, and the Lady Elliott Hostel. An estimate for increasing it amounting to Rs. 3,862 was sanctioned, and the work, which was completed in September 1895, consisted in placing 19 supply tanks of 400 gallons capacity each on the roof of the Superintendent's office and main wards, with a view to storing a sufficient supply of water for consumption when the

pressure in the municipal main is low.

The water-supply of the dhobies' platform, as well as of the bath-rooms at the Presidency General Hospital, being found insufficient, an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,819 was sanctioned, providing for two new hand-pumps, necessary piping and supply tanks for storing a sufficient quantity of water for use in the several buildings, bath-rooms and for the dhobies' platform. The work was completed. Some improvements were effected in the Eden Hospital at a cost of Rs. 2,727; skylights were inserted in the roof of the anatomical museum, at the Medical College, Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 718; and a covered way to connect the nurses' quarters with the Medical College Hospital was provided at a cost of Rs. 1,990.

The cholera ward at Sitamarhi, commenced in 1894-95, was completed during the year 1895-96 at a cost of Rs. 2,213. Third class mortuaries were erected at Midnapore, Krishnagar, Bogra, Buxar and Dumka.

Some additions and alterations were carried out for improving the ventilation of the male ward in the Dacca Lunatic Asylum and for carrying water-pipes to the latrine,

in order to supply filtered water for ablution purposes. Improvements in the

water-supply to the Berhampore Lunatic Asylum were also sanctioned, providing for an Alipore boiler being attached to the old filter.

Certain additions and alterations to the Magistrate's record-room at Cuttack, to provide accommodation for a Registry office, which were commenced in 1894-95, were

completed during the year, and a raised ijlas was provided.

The construction of a residence with out-offices for the Civil Medical Officer at Suri was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,698, against an estimated amount of Rs. 5,908. Early in May 1895 plans and estimates for a branch settlement office at Siwan, to be built, if possible, before the rains, and of a temporary character, were called for; the work was commenced in May and completed in September 1895.

The construction of Zanana Hospital buildings at Patna as a contribution and other works.

Contribution and other works.

an estimate of Rs. 81,259. The west ward and mortuary still remain to be built, but no funds are available. The balance of the money placed at the

disposal of this Department has been refunded.

The Dufferin ward at Dacca consisting of two buildings—one to be used as a women's ward, and the other as the matron's ward—the construction of which was taken up in April 1894, as a contribution work, was very nearly finished. A new General Hospital building at Chittagong was sanctioned as a contribution work, the estimated cost being Rs. 63,306, including the cost of the subsidiary buildings, consisting of Assistant Surgeon's and Lady Doctor's quarters, and other out-houses. The cost will be met from funds contributed by the Municipality, District Board and Port Trust of Chittagong, and a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 5,885, being the value of 588,501 bricks.

The work of laying on drinking water to the village of Kalimpong was carried out from contributed funds; an estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division, amounting to Rs. 5,440, was sanctioned and funds were provided by the Deputy Commissioner; by the close of the year the masonry tank at the spring from which the water is obtained was

constructed, and most of the piping laid.

The portion of the Howrah Foreshore road extending from the south-east gate of the Royal Botanic Gardens to the Bharpara khal, about a mile in length, remaining to be finished, was pushed on to completion. The width of the embankment varies from 40 feet to 32 feet, and the metalled surface is 16 feet throughout; the consolidation of the road was all that remained to be done, and the road was opened for public traffic at the beginning of the cold season. Trees have also been planted on the riverside. Most of the vehicular traffic to the Botanic Gardens now passes over this new road, in preference to the old route. Some rubble stone-packing on the scoured portion of this road was found necessary, and part of the work was done during the previous year; the allotment for the year under review was Rs. 2,100, and work has been done up to that amount.

The Lebong cart-road, which is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, connects the original terminus of the hill cart-road in the Darjeeling bazar with the new Lebong cantonment. It is 30 feet wide throughout and fully metalled to that width, and is constructed at a falling grade towards Lebong of 1 in 28. The work, which was very heavy and of exceptional difficulty, has cost Rs. 3,44,000, or nearly Rs. 72,500 a mile. It was completed and opened for traffic during 1894-95, but owing to a serious slip which occurred on the loop above Lebong and to settlements on the 2nd section, it became necessary, with the view of controlling these, to re-build the revetment walls at these places at an estimated further outlay of Rs. 13,751, in connection with which satisfactory

progress was made by the close of the year.

The last link connecting the two places, Ranchi and Chaibassa, with the railway station of Chakradharpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was established by the completion, with the exception of certain deviations, of the 3rd section from Bandgaon to the railway station, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th sections having been previously completed. A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,88,076, was sanctioned, and the work practically

completed during the year. The importance of the road as a traffic route between the railway and the interior is not known at present, as there are four rivers and several streams to be crossed, which render communication during the rains almost impossible. The work of spreading and consolidating metal at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,477 to increase the present thickness along certain portions of the 4th section, Ranchi-Chaibassa road, was completed in October 1895. The entire length between Ranchi and Chaibassa is $87\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The portion of the Chittagong Trunk road lying within the district of Tippera from the municipal limit of the town to Ferguson tank, being very close to the Assam-Bengal Railway Station, is always subject to heavy wheel traffic and becomes quite impassable during rains. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,417 for metalling it was sanctioned, and the greater portion of the road

was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,009.

The new causeway across the Lillajan river near Dhobi was practically completed before the flood season. There was only one flood which rose high enough to cover the crest of the causeway, but it was for a short time, and no damage was done to the work. The causeway was opened to the public in September 1895 and proved a great relief to the traffic. Hitherto, carts have been dragged through the sandy bed of the river with much labour. Now they are able to pass over with ease for all but a few hours when a flood chances to rise above the elevated causeway.

Statement showing the length of Road Communication maintained by Public Authorities in Bengal during the year 1895-96.

[This statement does not include roads and streets within Municipal limits and maintained from Municipal Fund.]

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Statement showing the length of Road Communication maintained by Public Authorities in Bengal during the year 1895-96—concluded.

NAME OF DIVIBION.	Name of District.	Length of metalled reads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetaller roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Le: h of metal re s maintained lc	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	La Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
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	Тотві	1,16H ₂ ,	4911	8,030	33,602	4,198,5	34,9942

The following table shows the outlay upon original works and repairs on road communication during the year, and the average cost of maintenance per mile:—

	Expenditure by Public Works Department Officers during 1895-96.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Average cost of main- tenance per mile.	Expenditure by Local Officers during 1895-96.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Average cost of main- tenance per mil.	Total expenditure during 1895-96.	Total of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained.	Average cost of main- tenance per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Original Works Repairs	Rs. 1,65,056 5,64,323	1,660	Rs.	Rs. 12,16,525 23,40,695	36,633	Rs. 	Rs. 13,81,580 29,09,018	38,293	Rs.
Total	7,39,378			35,57,220			42,90,598		•••

Mr. Odling, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, who was specially requested to enquire into and report on the erosion caused to the foreshore of the town of Hooghly, recommended certain protective works which it was decided to carry out. An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,352 was sanctioned and Rs. 4,300 allotted for this work, which included stone pitching from five feet below the highest flood-level down to the lowest water-level, the bank being sloped $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 and the top five feet being turfed. The work was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 4,349. Subsequent to its completion a scour was noticed just below the pitching, and it was found necessary to execute

further pitching in continuation of that already done. This was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,672. The river protective works at Secunderpur in Muzaffarpur, along the Boor Gandak river, were thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,478; but during the rains they were seriously damaged for a distance of 500 feet, the remaining portion not being in the least affected, owing to the river having silted up, and the stream having shifted to the other side. But the river has encroached higher up close to the embankment known as the Daudpur band, which is under the Municipality, and threa tens to breach this and enter the lake.

Though the rainfall in Northern Bengal for the period extending from April to October was 15 inches in excess of the recorded Storms, floods and accidents. average, no exceptionally heavy individual downpours occurred in the Darjeeling Division, and hence the year under report was comparatively free from damage by storm. One culvert only was washed away during the year. Owing to the nature of the rainfall, and partly also to the protective works carried out in previous years, the cost of special repairs to the Hill Cart road, which in 1893-94 and 1894-95 had amounted to Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 15,000, respectively, stood at Rs. 12,000. The principal items of work rendered necessary to this road were—the diversion of the Rungtong river, which was croding the embankment and threatening the Railway station at Sukna; repairing and building revetment walls at Panchkilla, where the road is carried over a narrow neck of ground, which must be preserved; protective works on the Mahanadi and l'anchanai rivers, to guard against these streams eroding their banks; re-building revetment walls below the old settlement of the hill-side at Tindharia; and repairs to guide and weir walls in various hill-streams. guide and revetment walls which were built in the Pagla jhora stood well during the year, and comparatively slight damage occurred in this valley.

On the Peshoke and Runject roads and on that from the Tista to the Rishi, though numerous small slips took place, none of them needs special notice. On the Tista Valley road settlements and breaches on the 15th, 19th, and 30th miles continued to occur. These were dealt with, as before, by retiring the road from the river's edge, and no inconvenience to traffic, beyond a few hours'

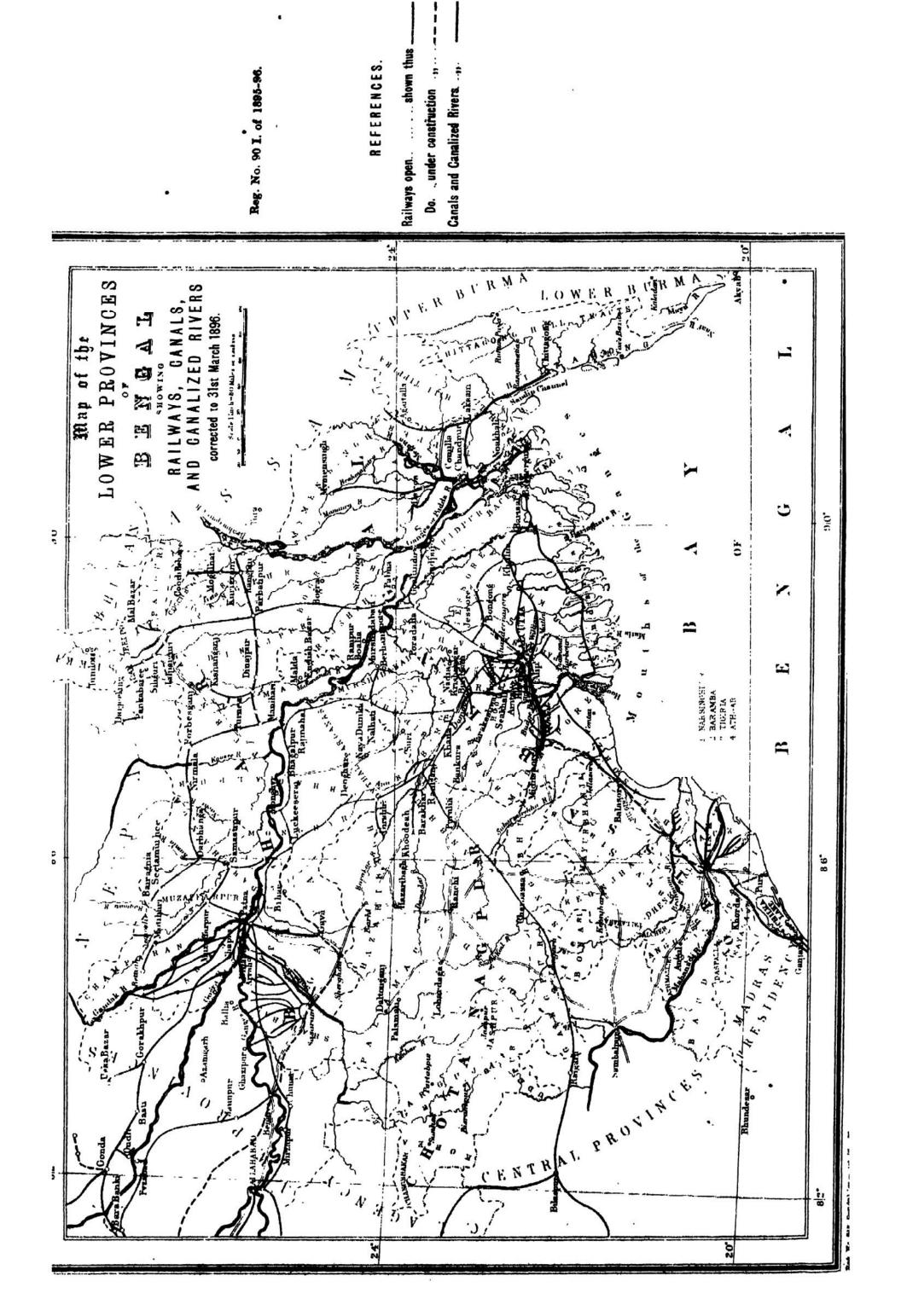
detention, was caused throughout the rains.

Owing to the crosion of the Bhagirathi river near the palace at Murshidabad, protective measures were carried out during the year consisting of bamboo piling, repairing the submerged wall with rubble stone, and raising it to the required height where it had been cut away. These works gave the necessary protection during the flood season, and were very effective. The expenditure

on them was Rs. 3,749.

The Gaya Zilla School caught fire on the night of the 12th of February 1896, and the northern half of the building was entirely burnt down; the cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The Futwa Post Office was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th March 1896. A fire broke out in Jamalpur in the district of Mymensingh during the year which burnt certain teakwood doors and windows that were lying at site for use in the new court buildings there. Two great fires also broke out at the Sadar station of Mymensingh, but no damage was done to any of the buildings belonging to the Public Works Department.

The only change in the administration of the Public Works Department was in connection with the arrangement by which the Chief Engineer directly controlled the three executive divisions in Calcutta. Owing to the important nature of the work done in these divisions, and the fact that the Chief Engineer's duties necessitate his being away from Calcutta for prolonged periods, it was decided to reconstitute the Central Circle as a Superintending Engineer's charge and to place the Calcutta divisions directly under this officer. To effect this without increasing the number of Superintending Engineers, it became necessary to alter the status of the Western Circle by placing it under an Inspector of Works, a justifiable change, seeing that the works in hand and contemplated in that Circle are now neither large nor important. The change was to take effect from 1st April 1896.



Frrigation.

The transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1895-96 are shown in the following statements:—

Capital Account.

		Amount of current sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Expenditure to end of 1895-96.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1896.
1		2	3	4	5
Major Irrigation Works. Direct Charges.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charged against revenue Not charged against revenue	••• •••	4,42, 597 7,05,707	1,59,852 (—) 12,364	3,51,238 6,37,775	91,359 67,932
Total Direct Charges	,	11,48,304	1,47,488	9,89,013	1,59,291
Indirect Charges		26,196	6,394	19,666	6,530
GRAND TOTAL		11,74,500	1,53,882	10,08,679	1,65,821
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.					
Direct charges	•••	} 56,66,626	{ 1,62,962 3,814	1,11,36,540 2,89,229	
Total		56,66,620	1,66,776	1,14,25,769	

Revenue Account.

	•	Working expenses.		Total	Machine (A)
	Receipts.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	working expenses.	Net result
1	2	•3	4	5	6
Major Ibergation Works Minor Works and Navigation	Rs. 15,07,729 7,01,212	Rs. 12,90,819 5,59,069	Rs. 93,521 23,563	Rs. 13,84,340 5,82,632	Rs. 1,23,389 1,18,580

Under the head Agricultural, the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,672, whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 6,93,915, of which Rs. 11,928 was on account of contribution works.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statements, a sum of Rs. 46,855 was expended on embankments and drainage works during the year, as against Rs. 20,087 in 1894-95, and was charged to the suspense head "Takavi." Of the sum of Rs. 23,911 expended on original works, the

expenditure on the sluices at Alumpur and Tengrabichi in 24-Parganas district amounted to Rs. 5,663 and Rs. 18,184 respectively. The expenditure on the Rajapur, Ampta, and Midnapore drainage projects, chargeable in the civil accounts under the head "Local loans," was Rs. 30,902, against Rs. 24,258 in the previous year.

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

(1) Capital outlay.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 6,24,36,197, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 7,02,99,152. The expenditure against the current sanctioned estimate is shown for each canal group in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation works, capital expenditure.		Amount of current sanctioned estimates.	Exponditure during 1895-96.	Expenditure to end of 1895-96.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1896.
1		2	3	4	5
Direct Charges.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charged against revenue— Orissa Canals Midnapore Canal Hijili Tidal ,, Sone Canals Total		61,858 67,548 2,86,979 26,212 4,42,697	3,732 8.846 1,46,000 1,744 1,59,852	62,763 29,833 2,52,822 6,820 3,51,238	(—)905 97,716 94,667 19,892
Not charged against revenue— Orissa Canals Midnapore Canal Hijili Tidal , Sone Canals Total Total Total Direct Charges	:: :: :: ::	7,05,707 7,05,707 11,48,904	- 26,848 14,484 ()12,364 1,47,488	-26,848 17,316 6,47,907 6,37,776 9,89,013	26,848 (—) 17,316
Indirect Charges. Orissa Canals Midnapore Canal Hijili Tidal , Sone Canals		1,925 190 7,203 16,778	1,985 218 3,611 580	1,985 659 6,234 10,788	(-) 60 (-) 369 969 -5,990
Total Indirect Charges		26,196	6,394	19,666	6,53 0
GRAND TOTAL		11,74,500	1,53,882	10,08,679	1,65,821

The schedule of works, Orissa project, submitted to the Government of India has not been sanctioned yet.

The works in connection with the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal, the construction estimate of which was closed on the 31st March 1894, were the supply sluice and channel at Terapakia, which were completed during the year. On the Midnapur canal a sum of Rs. 8,346 was expended on the new dock at Mohunpur. The cost of these works is, by the orders of the Government of India, treated as capital outlay under Minor Works and Navigation. The capital outlay now being incurred on the Midnapur Canal and on the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal, though met from Provincial Funds, is, under the orders of the Government of India, shown under Major Works.

(2) Revenue receipts and expenditure.

The revenue receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1895-96, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

		1895-96.		1894-96.			
Major Ibrigation Works.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working oxpenses.	Not result.	
1	2	3	4	5	в	7	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Midnapore Canal . Hijili Tidal Canal .	4,16,804 2,63,633 61,976 7,65,816	4,72,395 2,76,113 61,898 5,74,484	(—)55,591 (—)12,480 578 1,90,882	3,32,845 2,94,423 68,625 8,34,884	4,83,320 2,24,564 47,426 7,06,739	(-)1,50,975 69,859 11,099 1,28,095	
Total .	16,07,729	13,84,940	1,23,389	15,20,127	14,62,049	58,078	

It will be seen that the receipts on the Midnapore and Sone canals were less than those of 1894-95. In the case of the Midnapore Canal the decrease was due to the non-renewal of lapsed long leases. As regards the Sone Canals the water-rate collections during the year were remarkably good; the percentage of the demand which was realised was the largest on record, but the actual amount of the receipts was reduced by the decrease of the irrigated area under long leases. The total working expenses, which include a sum of Rs. 93,521 for indirect charges, show a satisfactory reduction of Rs. 77,709 chiefly on account of reduced charges for silt-clearance and dredging.

II.-MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(1)—Capital Outlay.

The capital outlay including indirect charges is shown in the following statement:—

Works.			•	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during the year 1895-96.	Expenditure to end of the year 1895-96.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1896.
	1			2	3	4	6
Canals in a	beyance of	r abandoned		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhut project Damodar project	•••	•••		3,51,0 7 9 1,43,974	(-)1,200	6,06,075 1,58,980	(—)2,54,996 (—) 15,006
Canals un	der const	ruction.					
Calcutta and Eastern C Orissa Coast Canal	Canals	•••	 	44,74,941	1,27,831 40,146	54,86,353 44,77,608	(_)2,667
Canal	s complete	ed.					
Saran project	•••	•••	m .	6,96,632		6,96,753	(—)121
•		Total		56,66,626	1,66,776	1,14,25,769	•••

The total expenditure for 1895-96, Rs. 1,66,776, shown in the above table, exceeds that of the previous year, which was Rs. 47,452.

(2)—Revenus Account.

Details of the receipts and charges (direct and indirect) under Minor Works and Navigation are given in the following table:—

				 	= 1177 - 1777		
MINOR WORKS AND		1895-96.		1894-95.			
NAVIGATION.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	
1	2	3	4	6	6	7	
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Orissa Const Canal Suran Canals	4,55,244 88,328 1,476	2,91,640 70,119 1,364	1,63,604 18,209 121	4,43,003 65,940 (—)1,800	2,89,267 87,071 1,542	1,59,736 (—)21,131 (—) 3,342	
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.							
Nadia rivers Gaighatta and Buxi khals	1,20,046 5,125	1,46,291 13,504	(—) 26,235 (—) 8,379	1,41,698 820	1,40,879 28,307	819 (—)27,487	
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.							
Eden Canal Madhuban Canal	30,917 77	55,970 8 761	(—) 25,053 (—) 3,687	30,200 36	52,738 9,008	(—)22,538 (—) 7,972	
Total Revenue Account	7,01,212	5,82,632	1,18,580	6,79,897	6,07,812	72,085	
				1 {	1		

Thus the net revenue on these works was Rs. 1,18,580, as compared with Rs. 72,085 in the previous year. This result is due—

- (i) To a considerable increase in general traffic; and
- (ii) To a brisk traffic in rice on the Orissa Coast Canal.
 (iii) To the falling off in the Nadia rivers on account of the early cessation of the rains and consequent fall of the Ganges, and to the Bhagirathi not being navigable at its entrance so early as December.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The receipts and expenditure on these works were-

	1895-96.	1894-95.
Reccipts.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$	${f Rs.}$
Government embankments	5,313	6,958
Takavi embankments under contract	3,359	4,904
Total	8,672	11,862
Charges.		
Government embankments	5,51,393	5,23,347
Takavi embankments under contract	1,30,594	1,69,779
Other works from contributions	11,928	10,637
Total	6,93,915	7.03.763

The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,28,544, against Rs. 1,54,120 charged in the previous year, while for takavi works the cost of establishment was Rs. 48,611, against Rs. 67,313 in

1894-95. The principal 'contribution' works, i.e., works paid for by private parties and executed at their request, were village channels for the Sone Capals, a sluice at the 52nd mile, Champaran embankment, scrow-gear shutters for the four syphons under the 'new cut' canal, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, and a timber bridge over the Eden Canal at Bachuhat.

The following table exhibits the account of takavi works. No provision is made for them in the Irrigation budget, and they are for the most part works undertaken under the Drainage Act, and embankments not maintained under the contract system, but the actual expenditure on which is recovered from

the persons benefited: -

		بدی ،			:- - .
Division.	Opening debit balance.	Expenditure during the year 1895-96.	Total.	Reco- veries during the year 1896-96.	Net debit balanco to the end of the year 1896-96.
1	2	9	4	5	6
Northern Drainage and Embankment Cossye Balasore Gandak Eastern Sone Collector of Bhagalpur Total	Rs. 3,931 46 913 13,969 163 421	Rs. 32,058 112 647 12,366 97 1,575	Rs. 35,989 158 1,590 26,335 260 1,996	184. 2,920 167 472 14,535 182 908	Rs. 33,069 1 1,118 11,800 78 1,088

The increase in the balance at close of the year is due to the sluices at Alumpur and Tangrabichi in 24-Parganas district being still in progress, for the certificate of outlay can only be accepted by the Collector on completion of the works. With the exception of the unadjusted outlay on the Joki embankment and Kumrul sluice, which will be cleared during 1896-97, the balances are all current.

The transactions of each of the three circles will now be described separately.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

There were no administrative changes during the year, and no new work of any importance was commenced, and the year's operation consisted mainly in finishing up the works in progress at the end of the previous year.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the circle under the different heads of account for the year 1595-96 compared with that of the previous year:—

L. L. L. THE THE PARTY NAMED AND CO. L. L. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T.	_AETTE	
.1	2	3
•	1895-96.	1894-95.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.		
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges). Orissa canals (Imperial)	()26,848	9, 12,176
Warking expenses (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Provincial)	4,41,631	4,55,813
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	8,763	25,422
Omissa embankanenta	9,69,423	1,86,578
Total	6,87,967	9,28,989

The details under each class of works are given below:--

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.

ORISSA CANALS.

The expenditure (direct charges) charged to the Capital account of these canals during the year 1895-96, compared with the expenditure in 1894-95, is shown below under main heads of account:—

	1895-96.	1894 -9 5.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works— (1) Head works (2) Main canal and branches (3) Distributaries (4) Drainage and protective works	1,084 14,149 8,454 44,879	4,0 23 61,426 86,479 90,532
Total works	68,566	2,42,460
II.—Establishment III.—Tools and plant IV.—Suspense accounts	13,476 (—)1,08,890	50,360 25,427 (—)6,035
Grand Total	(—)26,848	3,12,212
Lass receipts on Capital account	•••	36
Net total	(—)26,848	3,12,176

The budget grant for works under Capital, which originally stood at Rs. 90,000, was reduced to Rs. 64,400.

The following table shows the expenditure on "Works" and other subheads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

	Amount of cstimate sanc-	EXPEN	Balance	
NAME OF WORK.	tioned by the Secretary of State.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	on current sanction. (a)
1	2	3	4	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
otal "Works," Mahanadi series otal "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series	1,75,73,076 64,71,734	· :::	 	:::
I.—Grand total "Works" II.—Establishment III.—Tools and plant IV.—Suspense accounts Loss by exchange	2,30,44,809 67,86,364 23,79,528 2,94,089	68,566 13,476 (—)1,08,890	1,86,59,681 46,40,258 20,65,399 31,374 2,68,070	
V.—Less receipts on Capital account	• 8,15,04,780 1,08,560	()26,848	2,56,64,682 86,237	
Net total	8,13,96,220	()26,848	2,55,78,445	

⁽c) The construction estimate of the Orissa project closed on 21st March 1895, and the schedule of works remaining to be done from that date has been submitted to but not yet sanctioned by the Government of India.

During the year under review the following works, chargeable to the Capital account of the project, were carried out:—

Mahanadi Series.

The zilladar's quarters and office at Munijunga and the toll collector's quarters and khalasis' sheds at Paradeep were completed. The planting of trees along banks of the Taldanda canal was still in progress. The drainage

cuts Nos. 1 and 2 between Nos. 11, 12 and 13 distributaries of that canal, and drainage cuts on 1st section of the canal, known as Macmillan's drainage cuts, were completed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 8,414. The raising of the flood bank on the extension of the Kendrapara canal was in progress, and more than 20 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork were done, but so much damage was done to the bank by the floods of 1895 that it will have to be re-raised and re-sectioned. The sectional officer's quarters at Baraburia, were constructed with out houses. The zilladar's office at Kendrapara was completed, and three drainage syphons were constructed during the year under distributaries Nos. 1 and 8, Gobri canal. Two syphons were built and completed under distributary No. 3 of the Gobri Extension Canal.

The following minor drainage works were completed during the year on the Pattamoondi Canal:—(1) A syphon under No. 8 distributary main, (2) a syphon under No. 7a distributary, and (3) widening drainage channels in No. 12 distributary main.

Brahmini-Baiturni Scries.

No work of any kind was in hand on the High Level Canal, Ranges II and III, all having been completed the year before. Distributaries of the Jajpur Canal were completed, except the flood damage repairs, of which portion only and some bank raising remained to be done. The Burra marginal embankment, the Burra left embankment, and the Byturni right embankment were all completed except some dressing and turfing. Owing to the settlement of earthwork, some bank raising was found necessary and was partly carried out. The raising of the Burra Khursua left embankment and Byturni right embankment, for which special estimates have been sanctioned, has been practically completed.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1895-96 and the areas which are protected from flool, commanded and provided with distributaries, as compared with the previous year:—

				189 5 -96.			1894-95.					
	The state of the s	TH OF LOPEN.	distributaries channels.	from	command of	with dis-		TH OF OPEN.	distributaries channels.	from	nand of	with dis-
NAME OF CANAL.	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.	Length of distributar and village channels.	Area protected flood.	Area under come	Area provided w	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.	Length of distributar	Area protected flood.	Area under command canal.	Area provided w
. 1	2	3	4	6	. 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	39		374}	129,421	101,110	97,406	39		3741	129,421	101,110	97,406
(lobri with extension	24		371	27,251	53,290	16,805	24		371	27,251	53,290	16,805
Pattamundi		47	110	65,600	51,250	43,159		47	110	65,600	61,250	43,702
Kondrapara extension	15			8,960	7,000		15			8,960	7,000	
Taldanda	512		99}	75,278	75,278	21,755	514		994	75.278	75,278	24,755
Machgong	4	28	210	97,057	97,057	81,681	4	28	210	97,057	97,057	73,716
High Level, Range I	33		1311	80,128	48,815	48,815	33		1311	80,128	48,815	48,815
Ditto, , II	121	,			10,000		12		•••		10,000	
Ditto, " III	19		49}	•••	67,500	44,047	19		49}		67,500	44,047
Jajpur Usnal	61		791	60,000	70,000	36,987	6 <u>3</u>		791	60,006	70,000	36,987
Total	2043	75	1,093}	543,695	571,30 0	393,655	2043	75	1,093}	543,695	671,300	386,233

There has been an increase of 7,422 acres in the area provided with distributaries during the year.

Raintall.—The rainfall at Cuttack during the year 1895-96 was plentiful and amounted to 66.12 inches against an average for the last 30 years of 57.12 inches.

The areas leased in the year 1895-96 as compared with those of the previous year are shown in detail below:—

		1895-96.				1894-95.			
NAME OF CANAL.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar- cane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar- cane.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Tr	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Gohri	48,198 2,104	1,294 74	79	49,571 2,178	48,308 2,283	2,547 68	37	50,892 2,351	
Do Extension	1,110	4	···	1,114	1,643		•••	1,648	
Pattamundi	9,162	1,214	•••	10,376	11,073	•••	•••	11,073	
Taldunda	9,990	4:3		10,033	9,342	145	9	9,496	
Machgong	15,300	638	86	16.021	15,475	249	66	15,790	
High Level, Range I	13,767	450	4	14,211	19,065	909	•••	18,974	
Thinks TIT	928	151	***	1,079	2,466	128		2,594	
	10,380	0.002	251	10,632	15,030	80	232	15,342	
Jajpur	2,372	3,365	•••	5,737	2,372	***		2,372	
Total	119,301	7,234	420	120,955	121,057	4,126	314	126,527	

There was a falling off of 4,572 acres on the total, which is more than accounted for by the decrease on the annual kharif area of last year. The increase in the rabi leases is mainly due to dalwa lands leased for the first time under the Jajpur canal.

The following table gives particulars of the water-rates assessed and

collected during the five years ending with 1895-96:-

	YEAR.	Amount out- standing • at commence- ment of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Romitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1891-92		Rs. 1,98,364	Rs. 2, 8 2,880	1ts. 4,81,24 4	Rs. 2,17,256	Rs. 30,283	Rs. 2,33,705
1892-93		2,33,705	2,61,023	4,94,728	3,52,369	52,543	89,816
1893-94		89,816	1,90,824	2,80,640	2,09,542	7,748	63,350
1894-95		63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	1,93,550	6,109	32,140
1895-96		32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	2,24,648	4,876	34,843

The new rules came into operation during the year. Under these the whole of the irrigation rate fell due in one kist during the year in February, and recoveries were made in one kist instead of by two instalments of 3rd and 3rd respectively as in previous years. Although there was some local grumbling at the change, it appears to have been generally acquiesced in and met with no grave opposition.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 34,343, as com-

pared with the opening balance of Rs. 32,140.

The particulars of the last five years' traffic are shown in the following statement:—

Ү вав.		Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.	
	1		2	3	4
1001.00			Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	•••	•••	332,520	96,03,417	1,18,427
1892-93	•••	•••	297,109	84,69,728	1,00,877
1893.94	***		309,748	71,69,437	1.16.957
1894-95			267,910	51,72,772	98,656
1895-96	•••	•••	846,932	77,69,283	1,45,555

The periods during which the several canals were closed for annual repairs are shown by the dates given below:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Date when closed for traffic.	Date when reopened for traffic.
,1		
Kendrapara	18th March 1896 31st March 1895	27th April 1896. 15th April 1895.
Ditto extension	19th March 1896 31st March 1895	21st May 1896. 15th April 1895.
Gobri	19th March 1896 31st March 1895	27th April 1896. 15th April 1895.
Do. extension	19th March 1896 31st March 1895	27th April 1896. 15th April 1895.
Pattamundi	19th March 1896 31st March 1895	23rd April 1896. 15th April 1895.
Machgong	29th February 1896 26th April 1895	17th March 1896. 12th June 1895.
Taldanda	29th February 1896 26th April 1895	17th March 1896. 12th June 1895.
High Level Canal, Range I	Ditto	15th June 1895.
Ditto Canal, ,, II	Ditto	9th June 1895.
Ditto Canal, " III	Ditto	Ditto.
Branch Canal to Bhadrak	Ditto	Ditto.
Jajpur	Ditto	Ditto.

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa canals for the past five years are tabulated below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Receipts.	Rs.	D.		i p-	D.
Water-rates	2,17,256	Rs. 3,52,369	Rs. 2,09,642	Rs. 1,93,550	Rs. 2,24,618
NT	1,35,902	1,18,75 7	1,43,911		1,68,378
Miscellaneous	17,843	26,532	23,122	24,321	24,196
Total	3,71,001	4,97,658	3,76,575	3,83,072	4,17,222
Less refunds of revenue	79	283	1,210	727	418
Total receipts	3,70,922	4,97,375	3,75,365	3,32,345	4,16,804
Working expenses.	i				
Direct charges	3,96,016	4.75,224	5,05,394	4,55,813	4,41,631
Indirect charges	27,070	30,283	30,083	27,507	30,764
Total working expenses	4,23,086	5,05,507	5,35,477	4,83,320	4,72,359
Balanco net revenue	(-) 52,164	(-) 8,132	()1,60,112	(-)1,50,975	()55,591

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

WORKS FOR WHICH BOTH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

During the year a sum of Rs. 3,058 was paid on account of the additional head sluice and supply channel, for the Kendrapara canal, which had been completed in 1894-95.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments for the last two years is given below:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	$\mathbf{Rs.}$	${f Rs.}$
Works	•••••	124
Maintenance and repairs	1,02,124	1,02,935
Establishment	42,490	42,723
Tools and plant	9,971	3,818
Suspense accounts	1,14,837	() 14,022
Total	2,69,422	1,35,578

The 676 miles of embankment retained in Orissa are classed as follows:-

						Miles.
Class	I.	Repairs charged	to Car	ital account,	Orissa Canals	168
Do.	11.	Repairs charged				254
1)0.	III.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	•••	141
Do.	IV.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	•••	113
					***** 1 15	
					Total	676

The Katjuri river bank at Barera and the Brahmini river bank at Nilkantapur were revetted during the year, and the revetment at Chowsuth-para on the right bank of the Brahmini was extended.

Five retired lines of embankment in progress at the end of the previous year were completed during the year under review, and four more were sanctioned during the year, of which three were completed.

The year was of an ordinary character, the floods in the rivers being moderate.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the year 1894-95, is shown in the following statement:—

					1895 9 6.	1894-95.
MAJOR	IRRIGATIO	on wo	RKS.			o o
Omital.		p!	P.		Rs.	Rs.
Capitat e	xponditure (1 rowine	iai).			
Midnapore Canal Remodelling Hijili Tidal	Canal				8,346 1,46,000	1,06,322
Working ex	epensos (dire	et charg	es).			
Midnapore Canal (Provin Hijili Tidal Canal (1 rovi		•••		 	2,65,807 58,880	2 16,045 45,479
MINOR WO	RKS AND	NAVIO	GATION.			
	Provincial					
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPI	TAL AND RE	VENUE A	CCOUNTS ARE	KEPT.	ii ii	
	Capital accor					
Damodar project Calcutta and Eastern Car	•••	•••	•••	U-400 1000 1	(-) 1,200	()1,200
Orissa Coast Canal		•••	•••	•••	1,25,021 39,141	1,076 46,942
service and the contract of commenced and the contract of the	Revenue acco	unt.				
Calcutta and Eastern Car	nals		•••		2,80,636	2,75,922
Orissa Coast Canal	•••	•••	•••	•••	66,997	83,346
Works for which	ONLY REVEN	UE Acco	UNTS ARE KE	PT.		
Nadia Rivers	•••	•••	•••		1,37,400	1,32,885
Gaighatta and Baxi khale	• •••	•••	•••	•••	13,009	27,269
WORKS FOR WHICH NEI	THER CAPITA		REVENUE Acc	OUNTS		
Eden Canal	•••	•••	•••	•••	55,970	52,788
A .	gricultural V	Vorks.				9 61 5
Government embankmen	to in the Run	.lwen on	.tata		1 11 000	1 03 454
Other Government embar				•••	1,11,928 1.70,7 5 1	1,61,454
Takavi embankiuents und	ler contract	•••	•••	300	48,718	70,685
Howrah drainage works			il loans)	•••	•••	••
Rajapur and Barajala dre			ditte)		80,090	21,944
	ditto		(ditto)	•••	•••	***
Ampta drainage basin Midnapore drainage proje	net (logs) les		(ditto)	•••	12	733
Shutters, silt clearance, d			•••	•••	860 3,206	1,691 4,758
Embankments (takavı)	(••••	•••	•••	7.452	3,665
belliaghye drainage chan	nel	•••	•••	•••		3,000
			(5.5.2	[
			Total	•••	15,48,861	14,39,728

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

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The direct charges under Capital outlay as compared with the sanctioned estimates are shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS.	Amount of ostimates sanctioned by the Secretary of State	Coultanto	Fresh		ITURE ON ANCTIONS.	Unspent balance of current
	(since with- drawn).	sauctioned by Secretary of State.	India and Bengal.	1895-96.	To end of 189 5 - 96	ostimates.
Direct charges.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Re	Rs.	Rs.
I. Works	54.09,001	53,42,663	24,908	6,755	18,092	6,871
II.—Establishment	19,09,096	19 22,355	5.727	1,561	4,524	1,203
III —Tools and plant IV.—Suspense accounts	9,55,904	8,93,489	36,918		25,3 58	11,560
Loss by exchange	• 7,768	94,800				
Total	83,41,769	82,53,307	67,548	8,346	47,914	19,634
Less receipts on capital account	25,001	30,793	*** **	99 * 259	765	(-)765
Net total	83,16,768	82,22,514	67,548	8,346	47,149	20,399

The expenditure of Rs. 8,346 was incurred on the construction of a new dock at Mohunpur, which was still in progress at the end of the year.

The working expenses are compared with those of the previous year in the

following statement:-

			1895-96.	1894-95.
		•	Rs.	Rs.
IB.— { Maintenance and Charges for Govern	repairs	•••	1,37,712	1,14,997
Charges for Gover	nment steam	iers, &o.	3,120	598
II.—Establishment		•••	73,611	60,851
III Tools and plant	•••	•••	51,364	39,599
	Total		2,65,807	2,16,045

The excess in 1895-96 is due to the cost of maintaining the head works at Mohunpur and Panchkura being higher than that of the previous year, and to repairs having been done to the canal from Mohunpur to Dainan during the closures, as well as to a large amount of silt having been cleared in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th reaches.

Rainfall.—The rainfall registered at Midnapore was 41.30 against 57.81 inches in the previous year. The rainfall was therefore much below the average, and in some parts of the district the rice crop was almost a failure.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 65,011 as compared with 70,116 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of over 4,000 acres. The cause of decrease was due to leases which lapsed not being all renewed.

The water-rates account of the Midnapore Canal for 1895-96 and the four

preceding years is given below:-

	YEAR.	Amount out- standing at commence- ment of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
		2		4	5	6	
1891-98 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96		Rs. 64,967 68,972 48,567 7,027 4,549	Rs. 1,29,822 1,39,990 1,30,111 1,95,016 1,04,111	Rs 1,94,789 1,98,962 1,78,678 1,42,043 2,08,660	Rs. 1,32,981 1,49,067 1,65,630 1,36,882 98,059	Rs. 2,886 1,338 6,021 612 477	Rs. 58,972 48,567 7,027 4,549 10,124

The traffic returns for the past five years are given below:-

YEAR.		Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or carn- ings).	
	1	overes was a	2	3	4
			Tons	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	•••		411,892	1,26,65,724	1,25,098
1892-93	•••		410,003	1,27,50,164	1,14,916
1893-94	•••		369,691	1,22,50,436	1,19,418
1894-95	•••		420.996	1,26,21,319	1,31,078
1895-96	•••	•••	451,293	1,27,43,136	1,42,699

The increase was due partly to the carriage of materials for the new rail-way, partly to increased export of rice, and also to the fact that boats were seldom delayed at the Panchkurah river crossing.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-95.	1895-66.
1		2	3	4	Б	6
Rocoipts.	1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minellancone		1,32,981 1,32,572 19,147	1,49.057 1,14,141 16,979	1,65,630 1,14,994 21,319	1,36,882 1,36,492 22,308	98,059 1,43,918 22,017
Total Less refunds of reven	ue	2,84,700 3	2,80,177 176	3,04,943 174	2,91,682 259	2,63,994 361
Total receipts		2,84,697	2,80,001	3,04,769	2,94,123	2,63,633
Working Expenses.						
T 1' 4 -1 '		2,57,324 9,002	1,86,401 9,149	2,01,067 7,133	2,16,045 8,519	2,65,807 10,306
Total	_	2,66,326	1,95,550	2,08,190	2,24,564	2,76,113
Balanco net revenuo		18,371	84,451	96,579	69,859	(-)12,480

HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.

The new supply channel and sluice at Terapakea were completed, except turfing, and were in use during the year. The remodelling estimate having expired on the 31st Marc 1894, a revised schedule of works required to complete the project and providing for an outlay of Rs. 2,86,979 as detailed below was sanctioned by the Government of India:—

				$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}.$
Works	•••	•••	•••	2,29,247
Construction of	four n	and barges	•••	6,000
Establishment	• • •	•••	•••	51,732
		Total	•••	2,86,979

The total expenditure on these works during the year was as follows:-

			Rs.
Works	•••	•••	1,16,208
Establishment	•••	•••	25,792
Tools and plant	•••	•••	4,000
	Total	•••	1,46,000

The traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.		Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earn- ings).	
	1		2	9	4
			Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92		•••	133,575	34,97,725	97,287
1892-93	•••	1	168,239	50,54,814	62,576
1893-94	•••		178,649	42,37,488	57,540
1894-95	•••		193,345	44,91,464	57,493
1895-96	•••		208,574	48,81,232	60,159

The increase was due to the third successive good rice crop.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.,	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	6	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation Miscellaneous	36,348 667	52,180 1,282	58,209 987	57,089 1,436	60,61 7 1,299
Total Less refunds of revenue		53,462 72	801,64	58,525 	61,976
Total receipts	36,915	53,390	59,196	58,525	61,976
Working Expenses.				Î	
Direct charges Indirect charges	48,669 2,014	31,704 1,385	54,217 2,284	45,479 1,947	58.840 2, 518
Total	50,6N3	93,089	5 6,501	47,426	61,393
Balance net revenue	(-)13,763	20,301	2,695	11,099	578

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The following is an account of the direct charges under Capital Outlay on his canal compared with the sanctioned estimate:—

		Expenditube.		
PARTICULARS.	Amount of revised estimate.	1895-96.	Total to end of 1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Works II —Establishment III.—Tools and plant IVSuspense accounts	7,36,203 2,24,061	31,183 7,172 1,000 (—)214	33,65,557 7,51,738 2,27,916 29,747	
Total Less receipts on capital account	and the same of	89,141	45,74,968 8,293	
Total	43,46,873	89,141	43,71,665	

A new inspection bungalow at Erum was commenced. The escape at Panchpali was completed. The Goomai and Atilabad escapes were nearly completed during the year. A new escape was commenced on the 106th mile, and as soon as it is completed the old escape in the 108th mile will be closed. The remodelling of Jamka Sluice was finished during the year.

The construction estimate of this canal was closed on the 31st March 1894, and a revised schedule of works remaining to be completed on that date was submitted to the Government of India on the 25th February 1896 providing

for a further outlay of Rs. 1,30,288 to complete the said works.

The traffic on the canal during the year, compared with that in 1894-95, is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.	
1	2	8	4	
1894-95 1895-96	Tons. 286,777 258,862	Rs. 1,40,51,986 1,08,64,882	Rs. 62,232 84,978	

Revenue.—The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 84,978 against Rs. 62,232 of the previous year, and an average of Rs. 56,324 for the past ten years. This excellent result was due to the favourable rice crop of the past three years. The tolls on Ballyaghye branch canal also showed an improvement, Rs. 4,387 being collected, against Rs. 2,536 of the previous year. The export of paddy to Chandbali by Range V continued, but made no great progress.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the

canal for the past five years:-

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	60,051	65,832	95,233	64,094	85,773
Miscellaneous	2,072	9,149	2,477	1,937	2,680
Total	62,128	64,981	97,710	64,031	88,353
Less refunds of revenue	66	47	1,143	91	26
Total receipts	62,067	64,934	96,567	65,940	88,328
Working expenses.					•
Direct charges	75,296	76,275	94,132	88,346	66,997
Indirect charges	3,25 3	8,37 7	4,001	8,725	8,122
Total	78,549	79,652	98,133	87,071	70,119
Balance net revenue	()16,492	()14,718	()1,566	(—)91,181	18,209

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

The capital account (direct Charges) of these canals for and to the end of 1895-96 is shown in the following statement:—

		C	outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
Direct Charges—			${f Rs.}$	Rs.
Old ontlay	•••	•••	•••	24,91,012
I.—Works	•••	•••	1,05,923	21,86,306
II.—Establishment	•••	•••	20,072	4,14,891
III.—Tools and plant	• • •	•••	10,101	3,78,564
IV —Profit and loss			• •	847
V.—Suspense accounts	•••	(—)11,075	3,986
	Total	•••	1,25,021	54,75,606
VI.—Less receipts on capi		***	54,467	
Total o	•••	1,25,021	54,21,139	
		-		

An estimate amounting to Rs. 10,84,513 was sanctioned for the canalisation of a portion of the Eastern canals, between Kulti and Bamonghatta, known as the Bhangore khal. The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 1,05,942, against a budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000, Of this amount, Rs. 50,000 were surrendered.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of these canals for the past five years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894 95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	6	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation Miscellaneous	10 919	4,64.716 15,528	4,07,695 13,129	4,30,769 12,688	4,34,275 21,228
Total Less refunds of revenue		4,80,244 130	4,20,824 283	4,43,457 464	4,6 5, 5 03 26 9
Total receipts	5,25,219	4,80,114	4,20,541	4,43,003	4,55,244
Working expenses.					
Direct charges Indirect charges	14 000	2,39,621 12,556	2,73,941 13,188	2,7 5,9 22 13,3 4 5	2,80,63 6 11,004
Total	3,43,399	2,52,177	2,87,129	2,89,267	2,91,640
Balance not revenue	1,81,820	2,27,937	1,33,412	1,53,736	1,63,604

Extensions and Improvements.

During the year an important addition was made to the Eastern canals. On the 24th December 1895 it was notified in the Calcutta Gazette that the provisions of Act V of 1864 shall be applicable to the khal and bhil route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers in the Faridpur district. On a representation made by the India General Steam Navigation Company for opening out a route for steamers and flats, during the rainy scason, between Madaripur and Gopalganj a preliminary survey was made, and as the proposal was found to be feasible, the above Notification was published, and an estimate was sanctioned by Government, amounting to Rs. 22,388, for improving the route. Up to the end of March, a sum of Rs. 12,505 was expended against the ostimate.

The traffic on the canals during the year 1895-96 compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage assessed or earnings.	
•	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895 96.	1894-95.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Tolly's Nala	Tons. } 1;036,797	Tons.	Rs. 5,73,74,59 6	Rs. 6,10,61,248	Rs. 4,2 8,340	Rs. 4,25,257

NADIA RIVERS.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years were:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895- 96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation Miscellaneous	947	1,65,380 158	1,71,166 86	1,41,419 279	1,19,981 124
Total	. 1,92,965	1,65,538	1,71,252	1,41,698	1,20,105
Less refunds of revenue	. 228	. 18	1	•••	59
Total receipts	1,92,737	1,65,520	1,71,251	1,41,698	1,20,046
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	0 117	1,23,054 7,221	1,39,435 8,222	1,32,385 8,494	1,37,400 8,881
Total	. 1,13,274	1,80,275	1,46,657	1,40,879	1,46,281
Balance net revenue	79,463	35,245	24,594	819	(-)26,235

The traffic on the Nadia rivers during the year 1895-96 and that of the previous year was:—

		Tonnage of	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage. assessed or earnings.	
		1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	
				4	8	6	7	
		Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Кв.	
Nadia rivers	•••	591,718	668,245	2,49,91,090	8,13,24,536	1,19,974	1,41,419	

The falling off is stated to be due to the bad state of the rivers, caused by the early cessation of the rains and sudden fall of the Ganges.

GAIGHATTA AND BUXI KHAL.

The re-excavation of the Gaighatta and Buxi khal was completed at a total cost of Rs. 29,325; the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,471. The right of collection of tolls in the khal was leased out during the year for Rs. 5,125.

EDEN CANAL

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 55,970 against Rs. 52,738 in the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of expenditure:—

Sub-Head.		1895-96.	1894-95.	
			Rs.	Rs.
Works	***	•••	3,072	12,554
Maintenance and repairs	•••	•••	37,341	25,303
Establishment	•••	•••	14,951	14,129
Tools and plant	•••	•••	606	752
_	Total	•••	55,970	52,738
			The statement of the st	Variable 1271 (1971)

The combined bridge and regulator at Chakdighi, about 4 miles below the Kana Damodar stop dam, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,668. Estimates amounting to Rs. 94,225 for the construction of two distributaries were sanctioned by Government during the year. These works are necessary for facilitating irrigation, and also improving the water-supply of the villages along the Dhusi and Ilsura khals. Another project, amounting to Rs. 41,432, for opening out the Kousiki river in the Hooghly district, is also before Government. The principal object of this scheme is to supply drinking water to the villages along its banks.

Maintenance.

The length of the excavated channels of the Eden Canal system remained the same as last year, viz. —

Joojooty sluice channels (Nos. 1 and 2) Eden Canal proper Kana Damodar junction cut	••	,	Miles. 2 191 21
Saraswati junction out			2
Connecting channel between Ronkini Damodar	Doho and	Kana	1
Connecting channel between Ronkini Doho	and Kana No	adi	į
	Total		271

Besides the above, the natural channels of the Kana Nadi, Kana Damodar Banka Nala, North and South Saraswati are included in the system. During the year only one new work was carried out and charged against maintenance, viz., a cart bridge over the channel connecting the Ronkini Doho and the Kana Nadi. The total cost was Rs. 770.

The total expenditure on repairs to and maintenance of the Eden Canal system was Rs. 37,341 against Rs. 25,303 of the previous year. The excess was due to heavy silt clearance from the Banka and channel No. 1 at Joojooty, and also from the Banka immediately above the weir at Kanchannagar. A large expenditure was also incurred in removing weeds and silt from the North and South Saraswati.

As usual, the cold-weather supply of the canal was kept up by a sand dam across the Damodar at Joojooty at a cost of Rs. 3,522. The total area irrigated was 36,221 acres, comprising 20,875 acres in the Burdwan district and 15,346 acres in the Hooghly district, as compared with 20,390 acres, viz., 17,982 acres in the former and 2,408 acres in the latter district, during the previous year.

The increase was due to scanty rainfall during the year, but owing to the want of proper distributary channels, the total area under lease could not be irrigated. The total revenue collected was Rs. 30,917 against Rs. 30,200 of

the previous year.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS. .

Drainage.

Balliaghye drain.—This channel did not improve much during the year, as there was little drainage to assist it. The old sluice floor, which formed a "bar" at the mouth of the channel at Surpai, was blown up by dynamite.

The amount of dredging done was only 253,092 cubic feet, owing to an outbreak of cholera and bad supervision by the sectional officer. The branch drain was closed till the 13th June for silt clearance, when 1,963,084 cubic feet were removed at a cost of Rs. 5,852. A new dock was commenced at Balliaghye, and sidings were constructed in each mile of the branch drain to facilitate navigation.

Schedule drainage khals.—The Kalaberiah khal did not deteriorate, although the drainage of the year was so limited, and no expenditure on silt clearance was incurred. The Sadar khal also remains much the same. From the Amirabad khal 990,065 cubic feet of silt were removed at a cost of Rs. 2,025. The total expenditure on all the khals was Rs. 3,898. The Mugra drainage cut was completed during the year, but there was no opportunity of judging its utility owing to scanty rainfall.

Two alternative schemes for improving the drainage of the Doobdah jheel were prepared during the year, but it will probably be necessary to consider a third alternative, before the question of drainage of the country adjoining

Range III of the Coast Canal can be satisfactorily dealt with.

The Laltakuri diversion drainage gave no trouble, only petty repairs required were done to the weir and temporary bridges.

Embankments.

The embankments in this Circle were maintained in an efficient state during the year. The repairs to the Bhagirathi embankment in the Murshidabad district were confined chiefly to making them up to section, repairing road-crossings, and jungle-clearing. Owing to extensive erosion of the embankment at Chatiani in the 13th mile, the proposed retired line of two years ago had to be undertaken, as the two ring bunds, lately erected, were in danger of being washed away. This work will be completed before the rains. In the 58th mile near Baligram and Sodashib two retired lines were necessary, and it is expected that they will keep the embankment safe, until the Bhagwangola retired line is completed.

The proposed Dewanserai retired line has been abandoned in favour of the Bhagwangola line, which has received the approval of Government, and will be carried out as funds are available.

The floods in the Bhagirathi were of an ordinary nature and did no

damage.

In the Balasore Division heavy repairs were done to the Sea-dyke, Doro and Goomghar embankments. The sluices on the Sea-dyke claim a great deal of attention and maintenance.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments was normal.

Surpai sluice and dam.—The silt-clearing of this channel was completed during the year, and an outer bund was made in December to exclude the tides.

The floods in the Damodar being of an ordinary nature, the spurs across the Lakra and Bungacha breaches were uninjured. The effect of the floods within the spill area of the breaches was beneficial, as the whole of the area was irrigated, and the villagers reaped a good harvest. The low floods also tended to silt up the breaches. The repairs to the Damodar, Adjai, and Hooghly river embankments were of an ordinary nature and call for no remarks. In the Cossye Division, the expenditure on Schedule D and Zamindari embankments was small compared with that of the previous year, owing to the season's rainfall being small and no cyclones.

Agricultural Works, Contribution.

Under this head are included works which have been constructed from loan funds under the provisions of the Drainage Act.

The Rajapur drainage works were efficiently maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,259, and an expenditure of Rs. 18,648 was incurred on works of extensions and improvements. The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Burajolla drainage works was Rs. 1,422. A sum of Rs. 888 was expended on the maintenance of the Churrial khal drainage.

The Dankuni and Howrah Drainage Works, of which the maintenance charges have been capitalized, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,527 and

Rs. 899, respectively.

Two new sluices were under construction as Takavi Works during the

your : -

(1) A single vented irrigation sluice at Alampur in the 16th mile of the Hooghly left embankment was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,966. The area

benefited by the sluice is $2\frac{1}{3}$ square miles.

(2) A drainage sluice at Tangrabichi, between 74th and 76th miles of the left embankment, Hooghly river, was well advanced before the close of the year. It has since been completed.

SONE CIRCLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

There were no administrative changes of any importance during the year.

The expenditure in the Sono Circle during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following Statement:—

P	BTICULARS.			1895-96.	1894-95.
	1		•	2	3
MAJOR IRE	IGATION W	orks.		Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not	charged agains charges).	t revenue (direct		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	•••	***		14,484	37,741
Working expe	enses (direct cha	rges).			
Sone Canals (Provincial)		•••	•••	5,24,501	6,51,722
MINOR WORK	S AND NAVI	GATION.			
P	rovincial.				
Works for which Ca	APITAL AND REVALE KEPT.	VENUE Ac	COUNTS		
Monohurpore drainage outlets on the Chows Saran Canals (Revenue a	a Branch Canal	ertain per	manent	1,744 1,293	1,139 1,4 7 9
Works for which is Account	NEITHRE 'APITA'	L NOR REV	ENUE		
Madhuban Canal	•••	•	•••	3,764	8,008
Agricu	ltural works.				
Saran takavi embankmen Tirhut ditto Champaran ditto Village channels, Sone Ca Sluice in Champaran Emb	ditto ditto ınals (contributi	•••	••• ••• •••	34,432 5,361 84,631 7,077 1,645	31,842 42,101 21,536 5,322 579
		Total	•••	6,28,932	8,01,469

Under the head Major Works only very small works were carried out during the year, chiefly outlets on distributaries and some minor distributaries.

The following statement shows the outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the previous. year:-

			1895-96.	1894-95.
			Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works— (1) Head Works (2) Main canal and by (3) Distributaries	••	•••	16,292	1,489 21,780
(4) Drainage and pro	tective works	•••	1,108	7
II Establishment	al works		17,400 8,819	23,276 5,841
III.—Tools and plant IV.—Suspense accounts	•••	(—)10,270	30,029
arimotos estredence	• •		3,535	(—) 20 , 905
Grand V.—Less receipts on capital		14,484	37,741	
r	Net total		14,484	37,741

The expenditure on the Monohurpore drainage scheme and the permanent

outlets on the Chowsa Branch Canal during the year was Rs. 1,744.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year were as follows:-

					1895-96.	
Division.	Division. Name of canal.				Canals for irrigation only.	Distribu- tarics.
1		2		3	4	6
Eastern Sone	{	Rastern Main Patna	•••	Miles. 71 79	Miles.	Miles. 9 341 }
Arrah	{	Arrah Dumraon Branch Bihia Branch	 	86 <u>1</u> 65]	 401 31	3504 208 149 113
Dehri Workshops	•••	Western Main		9	711	470
Buxar	{	Western Main Gurra Chowbey Branch Buxar Chowsa Branch	: : :	12 } 45 } 	38	461 551 196 1111
•		Total Sone Canals	•••	57 ½ 218 ½	771	4,9

The lengths remained the same as in the previous year, with the exception of an increase of only half a mile in distributaries.

The area irrigated during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in the following statement:-

Y	BAR.		Kharif,	Rabi.	Sugareane.	Five-year leases.	Hot-weather erops.	Total.
	1		3	3	4	8	6	7
895-96 894-95		:::	Acres. 89,724 24,605	Acres. 84,186 11,4 3 0	Acres.	Acres. 258,918 268,990	Acres. 18,394 17,109	Aeros. 895,222 817,184

The increase in the area under season leases was due to the failure of the rains in October, which produced a strong demand in Shahabad for water for the rabi crop. The small decrease in the area under long leases was mainly due to the very favourable rainfall of the two previous years, which led the people to allow some leases, which had lapsed, to remain without renewal.

The rainfall registered during the year and the preceding one was as

under:-

		189 <i>5</i> -96.	1894-95
	Inche		Inches.
Arrah Division, five stations	• (36.27	53.99
Buxar ditto, four ditto	• (39·01·	60.72
Eastern Sone Division, three stations	• 1	41.45	60.54

The chief feature of the year was the complete failure of the "hathia" rains in the early part of October, when the people urgently require it for their rice crops. This produced an extreme domand for water for that crop. More water was passed down the canals than has ever been passed before.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the previous year, is

shown below:-

	1895-96.	1894-95
	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}.$	Rs.
IA.—Extensions and improvement	nts 20,428	10,972
CB _ / Maintenance and repairs	1,32,034	2,20,227
IB.— { Maintenance and repairs Transport service	•••	•••
IC.—Compensation	23	•••
II.—Establihment	3,56,665	3,92,980
III.—Tools and plant	15,351	27,543
	Pro-01	تسندسن
Total	5,24,501	6,51,722

The expenditure on "Extensions and Improvements" was Rs. 20,428, as

compared with Rs. 10,972 in the previous year.

The works were of a very mixed character. The chief ones were the completion and extension of the surface supply inlet at Dehri; deepening the first reach of the Gurra Chowbey Branch Canal; constructing certain "extension" village channels, and improving the roofs of the khalasies' huts at the locks.

The eastern main series of canals was closed from the 26th April to the

6th May 1895; the western main canal series was not closed at all.

The progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following Statement:—

YEAR.		Amount outstanding at commence-ment of the year. Amount falling due during the year.		Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balanco at end of the year.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95		Rs. 2,44,728 1,99,010 1,12,149 1,47,723 57,443	Rs. 7,81,252 8,91,632 8,82,715 6,57,054 6,48,282	Rs. 10,25,980 10,90,642 9,94,864 8,04,777 7,05,725	Rs. 8,11,750 9,68,070 8,42,309 7,43,243 6,77,714	Rs. 15,220 10,423 4,832 4,091 5,017	Rs. 1,09,010 1,12,149 1,47,723 57,443 22,994

The decrease is due to the falling off of the irrigated area under long leases. The small outstanding balance at the end of the year is satisfactory.

The traffic on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or carnings).
	2	3	4
1891-92	Tons. 129,147	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 1892-93	98,525	70,06, 595 57, 32 ,365	57,291 50,030
1893-94	98,551	61,19,288	50,430
1894-95	85,573	49,20,464	49,299
1895-96	78,441	50,04,985	51,026

The revenue account of the Sone Canals during the past five years is below:—

1		2	3	4	5	6
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Receipts.		Rs.	Rg.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	••	8,11,750	9,68,070	8,42,309	7,43,243	6,77.714
Navigation	•••	66,517	69,089	60,025	58,898	61,261
Miscellaneous	•••	31,827	29,214	29,578	35, 620	33,148
Total	[9,10,094	10,56,373	9,31,912	8,37,761	7,72,128
Less refunds of revenue		4,020	3,793	6,237	2,927	6,807
Total receipts		9,06,074	10,52,581	9,25,675	8,34,834	7,65,316
Working expenses.	Ì					
Direct charges		6,48,060	6,97,691	6,86,889	6,51,722	5,24,501
Indirect charges	•••	49,780	63,556	54,087	55,017	49,933
Total charges		6,97,840	7,51,247	7,40,976	7,06,739	5,74,434
Balance Net Revenue		2,08,234	3,01,334	1,84,699	1,28,095	1,90,882

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Saran Canal is the only work of this class in the Circle. The Canal was closed entirely during the year. Some expenditure was incurred in repairing the sluices and in weed clearance.

The revenue account of the Saran Canals for and to end of the year 1895-96 is given below:—

	RECEIPTS-			CHARGES-	
HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1896-96.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
					6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates Miscellancous and other	1,139	38,082	Maintenance and repairs, Establishment	856	2,68,680
receipts	411	8,972	Tools and plant	437	86,998 (—) 5,324
			Total .	1,293	3,50,854
Total	1,550	2,47,054	Indirect charges .	61	12,892
Too refer to a second		STEAR OF THE LEAVE TO STEAR ST	Total charges	1,354	,246
Less refunds of revenue	75	3,787	Balance net revenue .	121	()1,19,979
Total receipts	1,475	2,43,267	Total	1,475	2,48,267

MADHUBAN CANAL.

Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Madhuban canal in the Champaran district is the only work of this class. During the year under review Rs. 2,488 were spent on the maintenance and repairs of the canal and on the weir. A good deal of damage was, as usual, done to the weir, although there were no serious floods on the river.

The total area irrigated was 3,919 acres, as compared with 5,518 in the

previous year.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Certain petty works connected with opium shoots across distributaries on the Sone Canals were executed under this head at a cost of Rs. 238, as compared with Rs. 603 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the cost of the maintenance and repairs

of the three embankments under contract:-

NAME OF EMBANKMENT.		1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.	
	1		2	3	4
Saran	•••		Rs. 17,626	Rs. 18,811	Rs. 18,693
Ohamparan Tirhut	•••	:::	17,146 9,098	11,075 16,780	18,016 7,634

During the flood season the river protective works in the lower section of the Saran embankment, especially those at Sanouth, Sarungpore, Ardowr, and Moolnapore, were much damaged, and a good deal was spent on tree spurs to protect the embankment. But the total sum spent on these works was less than in the previous year, as very little was necessary in the higher parts of the embankment. The Gandak made a decided attack during the floods on the Saran bank at the places named above, and several retired lines were rendered necessary. At one point near Dumri a retired line was constructed at a cost of some Rs. 4,600, but the river encroached upon it so much that it will be necessary to erect another line still further back. It is apprehended that, if the attack of the river still continues, several more retired lines will be necessary at a very considerable cost.

On the Champaran embankment the only work of importance, which was executed, was a retired line at Dekaha in the 81st mile. This had been completed before the flood season. During the floods the original embankment was breached, and some 800 feet of it were swept away. It is satisfactory to notice that the expenditure on river protective works in this embankment was

comparatively small in 1895-96.

There was little or no damage done to the Tirhut embankment during the year, and the expenditure on it was considerably less than in previous years.

Embankments not under contract.

There are three of these. The Turki embankment was subject to no particular injury. There were no floods of importance in the Bagmatti river which flows beside it. The Turki weir, which forms a part of this embankment, was seriously damaged the year before, but only slightly injured in 1895-96.

The Bazitpur and Monghyr embankment on the left bank of the Ganges

was maintained as usual: there was no serious damage done to it.

The Sucri bund in the Gaya district required no special repairs. It is a small embankment.

GENERAL.

The floods in the Gandak, though destructive to parts of the embankment in the Saran district, were not particularly high.

The floods in the Sone river were very moderate; there was indeed only one flood of any importance, and that was more than three feet below the

highest known level.

The floods in the Teur, Boor Gandak and other rivers call for no particular notice. They were moderate. But the Boor Gandak at Muzaffarpur encroached a little more towards the Daudpore bund, which protects the town, and threatened to breach it. Remedial measures have been adopted.

Bailbuys.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS PROPOSED OR SANCTIONED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

The year under review has been marked by steady development in the matter of railway enterprise, and it is satisfactory to note that the lines which have been sanctioned either for immediate construction or survey will, on completion, result in the addition of about 1,400 miles to existing railways in Bengal.

A survey for the final location of the Lakhiserai-Gaya Railway was sanctioned by the Government of India during the year, and a contract entered into between the Secretary of State and the South Bihar Railway Company for the carrying out of the scheme. The line, when completed, will be worked by the administration of the East Indian Railway on behalf of the South

Bihar Railway Company.

The construction of a line by the East Indian Railway from Moghalserai to Gaya, with a branch to the Palamau coal-fields, has also received the sanction of the Government of India. In this connection it may be noted that memorials from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Calcutta Trades Association were drawn up in 1889 against the proposals of the East Indian Railway Company for the construction of a line from Moghalserai to Gaya, with a branch to the Palamau coal-fields and the station of Daktonganj, and a continuation of the Moghalserai-Gaya line to Barakar, so as to complete the "Grand Chord" and save about 57 miles in direct communication between Calcutta and Moghalserai. The protest of these bodies was based on the feeling that the monopoly which the East Indian Railway possesses of communication between Calcutta and the north-west of India is injurious and ought to be curtailed, and it was urged that the "Grand Chord" scheme should be prohibited. The construction was at the same time advocated, by a Company, other than the East Indian Railway Company of a line from Moghalserai through Palamau, Sini, and Midnapore to Calcutta, so as not only to open out the coal districts it would pass through, but also to provide an alternative route for the trade of Upper India to reach Calcutta. Such a line, it was urged, would tend, by means of competition, to lessen considerably the existing freight on goods traffic charged by the East Indian Railway, which was alleged to be very high. Sir Charles Elliott, to whom the matter was referred by the Government of India, was of opinion that the East Indian Railway Company's position as a monopolist was not injurious to Calcutta, since a Railway Company can only use its monopoly injuriously if it impedes trade by inability to carry the traffic which may offer, or if it chokes it off by excessive rates, neither of which, could be attributed to the East Indian Railway. The authorities of that Railway had asserted that the existing double track, without any additions, is able to carry the immense volume of goods flowing to Calcutta, and its rates were believed to be lower than those of any other railway in the country. Moreover the Licutenant-Governor was constrained to hold that the territory which they aim at serving is within the legitimate influence of the Company, and that it would be unjust to allow any other agency to be used in connecting Moghalserai and Gaya, or in opening the way for the use of the Palamau coal in Upper India.

The sanction of the Secretary of State having been accorded to the carrying out of the Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta and Sini-Midnapore lines as extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the necessary steps have been taken for the final location of the routes to be adopted. Several Deputy Collectors have been appointed for the work of acquiring lands, and vigorous measures

are in progress for the early construction of these extensions.

Surveys for the following projected lines in connection with the East Indian Railway were sanctioned and commenced:—A line from Burdwan to Katwa and from Katwa to Hooghly (total length 97 miles), and a line from Bhagalpur vid Bausi to Ahmedpur, with a branch to Baidyanath (148 miles). Terms are under negotiation with Sir W. B. Hudson, by whom this line is being promoted, for its construction and working by the agency of the East Indian Railway Company.

Among the surveys carried out under the orders of the Government of India for lines shortly to be constructed may be mentioned the survey for the extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway from the Torsa river into the town of Cooch Behar, and a further extension from Cooch Behar to Santrabari (36 miles), its cost being met for the present from funds supplied by Government. Surveys have also been undertaken for the following lines in connection with the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—Extension on the standard gauge from Rajbari to Faridpur (20 m les; and metre gauge lines from Lalmonirhat to the Tista river near Jalpaiguri

(68 miles), and from Saidpur to Titalya (68 miles).

The other surveys undertaken under the direction of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, were for the extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh line to Jamalpur and Subhankhali. The estimated cost of the section from Mymensingh to Jamalpur (33½ miles) is Rs. 15,79,377, and from Jamalpur to Subhankhali (30 miles) Rs. 14,04,427. A reconnaissance survey was also made for alternative routes connecting Upper Bengal with Gauhati and Assam. The alternative routes reconnoited were—(1) from Moghalhat vià Dhubri and Goalpara to Gauhati (158 miles), (2) from Rowmari on the Brahmaputra to Gauhati (156 miles), and (3) from Haldibari to Gauhati (218 miles).

The survey reports and estimates which were called for last year by the Government of India from the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for alternative branch lines from Hilli to Kaliganj (47 miles) and from Sultanpur vid Bogra to Kaliganj (60 miles) have been submitted. The latter alignment has been adopted as better developing the district traversed. The estimated cost of the whole length from Sultanpur to Kaliganj is Rs. 34,26,782, and the Government of India have signified their willingness to grant a concession for this line to the Indian and General Investment Trust, Limited, of London, under the new terms for the construction of branch lines promulgated with the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject.

Sanction has been accorded to the line promoted by Sir W. B. Hudson for the feeder railway from Segowlie to Ruxoul, to which reference was made

in last year's report.

A concession on the usual branch line terms was applied for by Sir W. B. Hudson for the land necessary for a feeder line to the Tirhut State Railway from Sakri Station to Jainagar, a distance of 29 miles. The opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, which has been communicated to the Government of India, is that the line will be very useful, and deserves encouragement; but that His Honour has no further information than was before this Government in 1891, when the importance of the line was urged and its commencement advocated as a famine relief work. It may be added that on the Tirhut section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway a survey was made, and plans and estimates submitted for an extension from Khagaria to Katihar, in continuation of the survey made in the preceding year for a chord from Hajipur to Begumsorai, and for an extension from Garhara to Khagaria.

An application was submitted by Messrs. George Yule and Company of London on behalf of the Indian Railways Syndicate for a concession for the construction of a branch line of railway from Gogri on the Ganges to Birpur on the Nipal frontier—distance about 98 miles. It is proposed to offer the working to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company on

terms which are under consideration

It is satisfactory to note that a compromise has been effected with the authorities of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in the matter of the compensation payable to certain raisets of the Saran district for damage to their crops caused by the construction of an embankment near Bunwar Chak Station. The damage done since 1886, when the Bunwar Chak bridge

was closed, was estimated originally at Rs. 60,000, but, confining the compensation to damages for the loss of growing crops drowned by blocked inundation in the rainy season, it was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor that half the above amount would fairly represent the loss sustained by the raiyats. A suggestion was made to the Government of India that the authorities of the Bengal and North-Western Railway should be asked to submit the matter to arbitration. The Directors of the Railway were, however, unwilling to adopt this suggestion, but intimated that they were prepared to pay over a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Government of Bengal for distribution among the raiyats. Sir Charles Elliott finally accepted this offer in full settlement of all claims, thus ending a long-standing dispute.

A valuable contribution to the discuss on regarding the best method of opening out the eastern districts of Bengal was furnished by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in response to a request by the Government of India to be placed in possession of the views of the Chamber regarding the proposed extension of the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia to Madaripur, and the establishment of a ferry service connecting Madaripur with the Assam-Bengal Railway at Chandpur. The Committee of the Chamber took the opportunity of visiting Madaripur in September 1895, and the conclusions arrived at by the Chamber were that, in place of the project uiged by the Directors of the Bengal Central Railway Company, the following alternatives called for the consideration of Government—(a) the immediate doubling of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, (b) the construction of branches to the Ganges and to Faridpur, (c) the development of a system of feeder lines in Northern Bengal. (4) the withdrawal from consideration, for the present at least, of the project for extending the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia to Madaripur, (e) the canalization of the bhil oute between Madaripur and the Madhumati river if found to be possible, (f) a large increase to the terminal accommodation at Chitpur and at Shamnagar, (g) a large addition to the rolling stock of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, and (h) arrangement between the Railway and the River Companies for an efficient steamer service between Goalundo and Narayanganj, Goalundo and Chandpur, Madaripur and Chandpur, and Madaripur and Khulna In communicating the views of the Chamber to the Government of India, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor intimated that he concurred in most of the conclusions arrived at. It was pointed out to the Government of India, with reference to the question of the canalization of the bhil route between Madaripur and the Madhumati river, which has been frequently under the consideration of Government, that the project of making a permanent lock canal from the Kumar river to the Madhumati was estimated to cost about 331 lakhs, but that the present route could be much improved and made navigable during the rains at a small cost of Rs. 20,000. The latter suggestion, however, would not satisfy the views of the Chamber of Commerce, which postulate through communication by water during the whole year. The views of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the East Bengal Association on this subject have also been received and communicated to the Government of India. Among these was a proposal for the establishment of through communication with Narayanganj by the construction of a line from Jellaldi or Archia to Kamalghatta, regarding which the Government of India have replied that there is no present prospect of funds being available for this project. A further communication on the suggestions put forward by these public bodies has been promised by the Government of India.

A concession has been granted to Messrs. Martin & Co. of Calcutta for the construction of a line of tramway on a gauge of 2 feet 6 inches between the right bank of the river Churni at Ranaghat and the left bank of the river Jellinghi at Krishnagar, with a siding, 1½ miles long (to be constructed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the standard gauge), from Ranaghat Station to the left bank of the Churni. The necessary notification order authorizing the construction of the tramway has been published in the Calcutta Gazette, and it is expected the work will be taken in hand next year.

At the request of the Government of India a statement was drawn up showing railway projects in Bengal which have been proposed or supported by the Bengal Government, in which has been given a list of

A, Important lines, and B, Lines of minor importance. The length of lines recommended for construction is—broad gauge 1,361, and metre and narrow gauge 891 miles.

OPEN LINES OF RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

The following are the open lines of railways and tramways administered by this Government:—

(1) Darjeoling-Himalayan Railway.

(2) Deoghur Railway.(3) Tarkessur Railway.

(4) Tarkessur-Magra Steam Tramway.

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.—No additional length of railway was opened for traffic during 1895-96, so the mileage on 31st March 1896 remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 51 miles. The ballasting of the Terai section was in progress, and a great deal has been done in renewing and repairing the bridges and culverts on the line, and in replacing the timber girders with rolled iron and steel beams. A satisfactory event deserving of notice is the improvement that has been made in the Provident Fund by raising the compulsory deposits of railway employés from one to two annas per rupee of their salaries; also the Railway's contribution to the said fund has been increased from one to two per cent. on the net earnings with effect from January 1896.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1895, inclusive of 'Suspense,' was Rs. 31,99,765 and

Rs. 30,86,094, exclusive of 'Suspense.'

Financial results.—The results of the year's working as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

		-	Gross E				EARN	BARNINGS,				working o gross	pite!	
Y	BAB.	Total capital outlay	Expenditure on w	Mean mileage wor	Train mileaga.	Passengers,	Goods.	Steam boat.	Sundries, includ- ing electric telo- graph.	Total.	Working expenses	Net earnings.	Percentage of worlespenses to gearnings.	Percentage of carrings on car outlay, open line.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1894 1895	::	Rs. 31,77,536 31,99,765	Rs. Nil Nil	51 51	135,923 160,603	Rs. 2,45,847 2,69,890	Rs. 3,81,240 4,57,220	Rs. Nil Nil	Ra. 9,196 12,509	Ra. 6,36,283 7,39,619	Rs. 3,79,716 3,80,249	Rs, 2,56,567 3,59,370	59°68 51'41	8.07 11.23

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 6,36,283 in 1894 to Rs. 7,39,619 in 1895, or by Rs. 1,03,336; and as the working expenses were increased by Rs. 533 only, the net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 1,02,803, having rison from Rs. 2,56,567 to Rs. 3,59,370. The increase in the number of passengers carried and in the earnings therefrom amounted to 4,166 and Rs. 15,751 respectively. This improvement may be ascribed to a general development of passenger traffic. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 27,475 tons to 33,544 tons, and the earnings from Rs. 3,81,240 to Rs. 4,57,220. The noticeable increases under "General merchandise" occurred mainly in the traffic in rice (husked), lime and stone, and all other articles of merchandise, the increases in the quantity carried and in the earnings being 2,384 tons and Rs. 29,230, 958 tons and Rs. 10,151, and 835 tons and Rs. 17,955 respectively. The increase in rice was due to low rates at marts in the plains. The increase under head "All other articles of traffic" was due to traders having brought up a large quantity of miscellaneous and other goods to meet the greater demand of the district. The increase in lime and stone was due to a large number of new buildings having been erected during the year. The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were a decrease of Rs. 7,701 and Rs. 7,140 under "Maintenance of ways and works

and stations" and "Locomotive expenses" respectively, and an increase of Rs. 3,565, Rs. 4,837, and Rs. 6,167 under "Carriage and wagon expenses," "Traffic expenses," and "General charges" respectively. The decrease under the maintenance of way and works was mainly in the cost of repairs to stations and buildings, and for materials for the maintenance and renewals of permanent-way. The decrease under the head "Locomotive expenses" was due to overcharging of revenue during the year 1894 by a sum of Rs. 26,274-9-6, the difference between the prime cost and solling price of four locomotive engines; otherwise the expenditure shows an increase under the head of running expenses and fuel, due to the increased traffic. The increase in the "Carriage and wagon expenses" was chiefly under "Repairs and renewals," &c., due to most of the older portion of the stock having reached an age when heavy repairs and renewals were necessary. The increase in the "Traffic expenses" was chiefly due to wagon covers, handling charges, and joint station expenses. The increase in the "General charges" was due to increases to staff, &c.

Stores and rolling-stock.—None of the vehicles are fitted with automatic vacuum brakes. The whole of the coaching and goods stock are fitted with couplings at both ends. An indent has been sent Home for a "B" class

locomotive engine and for 30 Foxe's patent pressed steel frames.

Stores and rolling-stock.—At the close of the year the value of stores on hand was Rs. 1,13,670-12-10, and was made up as follow:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
General stores		•••			
Coal	•••	•••			
Engineering	•••		27,167	11	0
	Total		1,13,670	12	10

One new invalid carriage of an improved type has been put on the road, and first-class carriages are being rebuilt on the same type. Two new

parcel vans of an improved type have been constructed and are in use.

Fares and rates.—No change has taken place during the year in the passenger fares. On and from 1st March 1895 bhutta or Indian-corn and kalai (edible rains) in downward local booking have been reduced to "C" class special rate.

Fuel.—The fuel used was Burrakar coal, which was supplied under contract

at Rs. 3-4 per ton, delivered in wagons at Burrakur.

Flood and damages.—The rainfall for the year was not heavy, and slips blocking the line were few in number and did not cause much inconvenience, communication having been speedily restored.

Accidents.—A few accidents occurred, but none of a serious nature endan-

gering or causing loss of life.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1895 on final heads, exclusive of 'Suspense,' was Rs. 2,86,180, and inclusive of 'Suspense,' Rs. 2,88,086.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as

compared with 1894:—

				Ī	_	i e i		Ī		GRO	56 BARN	INGS.			1	working Oss earn-	at let.
1	YRAR.		Total capital outlay.	Erpenditure on worl	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Passengers.	Goods	Steam boat.	Sundries Including electric telegraph.	Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of wor expenses on gross ings.	Percentage of net ings on capital on open line.		
	•	1			2	3	•		6	7	8	Đ	10	11	13	13	14
1 794 1895	•••		•••	::	Rs. 2,87,526 2,88,086	Rs. Nil. Nil.	4·79 4·79	18,909 11,860	Ra. 25,922 29,639	Ra. 8,407 3,868	Re. Nil. Nu.	Rs. 96 104	Rs. 29,425 38,611	Rs. 19,766 18,803	Ra. 9,659 15,308	67·17 54·48	3:34

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 29,425 in 1×94 to Rs. 33,611, or by Rs. 4,186, while the working expenses decreased by Rs. 1,463; so that the net earnings showed an increase of Rs. 5,650, having

increased from Rs. 9,658 to Rs. 15,308.

The increase in the number of passengers carried and the earnings therefrom amounted to 38,421 and Rs. 3,717 respectively. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 11,383 tons to 12,442 tons, and the earnings from Rs. 3,408 to Rs. 3,868. The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were an increase of Rs. 294 under "Maintenance, way, works, and stations," and decrease of Rs. 627, Rs. 767, and Rs. 290 under "Locomotive charges," "Carriage and wagon expenses," and "Traffic expenses" respectively. The increase under "Maintenance, way, works, and stations" was due to the necessity of providing a Horbury's privy for the station at Baidyanath. The decrease under "Locomotive expenses" was owing to repairs to locomotives being less than in 1894; there was a decrease under "Carriage and wagon expenses," the expenditure in 1894 having been heavy owing to repairs to carriages.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

General.—The mileage open at the end of the year 1895 was 22.23

miles, and the total capital outlay was Rs. 17,53,340.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the financial results of the year's working of this line, which is worked by the East Indian Railway Company:—

			<u> </u>	rorke	rorked.	1		GRO	B RARN	IN ØS.			-	rking	ipital
3	[YAB	•	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on v	Mean mileage wo	Train miles.		Goods.	Steam-boat,	und les, includification description in the contraction of the contrac		Working expense	Net earnings.	on on it	Percentage of carolings on ca
	1		2	3	4	5		7	8		10	11	12	13	14
1894 1896	=		Es. 17,47,840 17,53,340	Rs. Nil Nil	55.53	57 -2 75 62-662	R4. 2,76,363 2,85,633	Rs. 28,347 21,334	Rs. Nil Nil	Rs. 1,450 1,189	Rs. 3,06,160 3,08,156	Rs. 1,49,891 1,49,065	Ra. 1,56,269 1,50,091	48°96 49°37	8-94 9-07

TARKESSUR-MAGRA TRAMWAY.

General.—The length of line sanctioned for the tramway (which is on the 2'-6" gauge) at the end of 1894-95 was 31.25 miles, of which the whole length was open to traffic on the 8th March 1895. This tramway is worked by the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, Limited.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1895 on final heads, exclusive of "Suspense," was Rs. 9,05,872 and inclusive of

'Suspense,' Rs. 9,29,539.

Works completed and in progress.—A siding leading to the goods shed of the East Indian Railway at Magra Junction to facilitate transhipment was taken up and completed during 1895-96. A similar siding was in progress at the Tarkessur Junction. The boxing up of the line with brick ballast was kept on. The survey for the proposed extension from Magra Junction to Tribeni Ghat was completed, but the project was not undertaken.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working:—

	GEORGE					95 PART	26 BARNINGS.				H B	E.	
TSAR.	Total espital outh	Erpenditure on w	Kean mileage wor	Train miles.	Passager.	Goode.	Stars-boat,	Bundries, including electric telegraph.	Total,	Working expense	Not carnings.	Percentage of wor expenses on earnings.	Percentage of carnings on ca
1		3	٠	6	6	7		9	10	11	19	18	16
1896	P.e. 9,29,809	Rs. Nil	27.75	58986*25	Re. 40,150	Rq. 3,064	Nü	Ra. 171	Re. *	Ba. 48,867	Rs. 3,508	98-80	-97

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 2,028 in 1894 to Rs. 52,375 in 1895. The large difference was due to the fact that in 1894 the mean mileage worked was 12½ miles only, which were open for less than two months, viz., from 7th November to 31st December 1894; whereas the mean mileage worked during the year 1895 was 27.75, the full length being opened on the 8th March 1895. The increase shown in the working expenses is due to the same reason.

Rates and fares.—With the opening of the full length of the tramway on the 8th March 1895 the third-class fare was reduced from 41 pies to 3 pies per mile, and the second and first-class fares were reduced from 131 and 27 pies to 12 and 24 pies per mile, respectively, from the 1st July. These rates were in force at the end of the year. The goods rates were also reduced from the month of November, when the East Indian Railway classification and rates for goods were adopted for the most part. Through booking with the East Indian Railway of both coaching and goods traffic was commenced on and from the 1st August 1895.

Fuel.—Burrakar and Sitarampur coal was used during the year 1895.
The coal supplied was generally of good quality, and the arrangements for

delivery were satisfactory.

Accidents.—On the 1st of November 1895 a trespasser was run over and killed by No. 1 up near the Dasghara Station, at mile 5½ from Tarkessur. The accident was due to the victim's own carelessness.

Telegraph and Post-offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

THE mileage of telegraph lines in Bengal at the close of the year 1894-95 was 6,772, and during the year under report, 269 miles were added thus making a total of 7,041 miles at the end of the year 1895-96. The mileage of wires at the close of 1895-96 was 25,192, being an increase of 1,222 miles over that of the previous year.

The number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices was 8,04,161, which represents an increase of 60,858 messages over the figures of 1894-95. The Indian share of the proceeds amounted

to Rs. 11,26,794-12-6.

The number of telegraph offices open at the end of 1894-95, and the number opened and closed during 1895-96, are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of telograph offices open at end of the previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at end of the year.
Government offices	. 372	34 27 59	61 26	307 338 262
Total	. 874	120	87	907

The names of the offices which were opened and closed during the year are given below:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED -concld.

13. Jagarnathgani. 30. Satkania.	iot.
	iot.
14. Jamurki. 31. Strand (Calcum	cta).
15. Joranganj. 82. Tarkeshwar.	
16. Kasba. 33. Tarkaulia.	
17. Kathiadi. 34. Ullapara.	

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

None.

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED-concid.

2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.	Baraiyadhala Bhatiyari Bhuigri Chandpur Chitosi Road Chittagong Comilla Fazilpur Feni Gunabati Hajiganj Hinguli Humira Laksam	Assam-Bengal Railway.	17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	Mirserai Nangolkot Pahartoli Shahatoli Shahatoli Sitakund Barnesghat Kidderpore Registry Jadabpur Salmari Kotalpukur Nathnagar	Boat Office.	Assam-Bengal Railway. Bengal Duars Railway. Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway. Eastern Bengal Railway. East Indian Rail-
	Laksam Lalmai		26. 27.	Nathnagar Rajganj		way.

RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.

Sixty-one offices of the Bengal and North-Western and the Tirhut State Railways were transferred to railway management.

The map attached shows the telegraph lines in operation at the close of the year.

POST-OFFICES, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letterNumber of post-offices, &c. boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower
Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes not
only Imperial postal establishments, but also those paid from District Dak
Funds and contributions received from Native States:—

POSTAL CIECLE.	Year.	Post- offices.	Letter- boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal { Bihar { Eastern Bengal {	1894-95 1895-96 1894-95 1895-96 1894-95 1895-96	1,467 1,635 570 570 419 436	4,526 4,575 619 637 1,008 1,068	2,076 2,104 697 741 532 542	419 424 218 183 99
Total {	1894-95 189 5 -96	2,456 2,541	6,153 6,280	3,305 3,387	736 706

In the year 1895-96 27,081 miles of postal lines were maintained from both Imperial and district post revenues, as compared with 26,816 miles in the previous year.

There was thus an increase of 265 miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained:—

Year.	Railway.	Mail cart.	Runners and boat.	Steamer.	Total.
. 1	2	3	4	5	6
100F 00 '	2,510 2,645	122 203	20,610 19,917	4,174 4,316	26,816 27,081

The total number of postal articles of all classes (excluding money-orders)
received for delivery at the post-offices in Lower
Bengal in 1895-96 was 93,920,554, as compared
with 87,796,358 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,124,196, or
nearly 7 per cent., in the year under review.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-Insurance and value-payable post. payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces and the fees and commissions realised:—

Articles.	Number.	Value declared.	Foos and commis- sions.
1	2	3	4
Insured Value-payable	63,496 7 6 5,129	Rs. 1,66,36,373 86,05,709	Rs. 43,731 1,52,368

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 33,824, insured for Rs. 1,09,75,013, were posted in Calcutta, and of the total number of value-payable articles posted, 683,462, valued at Rs.78,95,362, were posted in Calcutta. The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under review, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

V		ISSUES.		PAYMENTS.		TOTAL.		D=
YEAR.	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	RHMARKS
1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ROK_OR	3,445,610 3,581,004	Rs. 6,10,95,133 6,44,72,216	Rs. 8,28,681 8,74,178	3,637,156 3,629,765	Ra. 6,44,41,268 6,53,12,271	7,082,766 7,210,769	Rs. 12,61,36,401 13,97,84,487	
Difference .	. + 135,394	+ 27,77,083	+ 45,497	-7,391	+ 8,71,008	+ 128,003	+ 36,48,086	

During the year under report 186,175 revenue money-orders of the aggreRevenue money-orders.

Revenue money-orders.

gate value of Rs. 17,19,018 were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, comprising the Bengal,
the aggregate value of Rs. 16,24,602, received for payment during the previous
year. There was thus a decrease of 2,020, or 1.07 per cent., in the number, and an
increase of Rs. 94,416, or 5.81 per cent., in the value of revenue money-orders.

During the year under report 91,368 official money-orders, aggregating Rs. 20,22,900 in value, were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, as compared with 91,231, aggregating Rs. 18,57,627 in value, during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 137, or 15 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 1,65,273, or 8.90 per cent., in the value of official money-orders.

Forty-seven thousand nine hundred and nineteen rent money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,76,452 were issued during the year under report, against 46,968 money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,69,378

issued during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 951 in the number, and of Rs. 7,074 in the value, of rent money-orders issued. The commission realised was Rs. 10,787 as compared with Rs. 10,628 in 1894-95.

The following statement shows the percentage of refusals on the total issues of rent money-orders duing the past five years:—

Year.		Number of rent money- orders refused.	Percent-	Amount of rent money- orders refused.	Percentage.	
	1	_	2	3	4	6
1891-92	•••	•••	14,192	35	Rs 1,39,399	26
1892-93	•••	•••	14,894	38	1,41,414	24
1893-94	***	•••	17,261	35	1,68,411	26
1894-95	•••	•••	15,830	83	1,68,209	26
1895-96	•••	•••	14,469	80	1,51,902	22

The number of British postal orders sold during the year 1895-96 was 6,063, as compared with 4,604 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those of 20 shillings, 10 shillings, and 5 shillings.

Savings bank. The following figures show the transactions of postal savings banks in the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened	44,345
Ditto closed	24,499
Number of deposits	282,323
Amount of ditto	Rs. 1,27,55,838
Number of withdrawals	161,903
Amount of ditto	Rs. 88,21,783
Number of accounts open at the close of the year	213,753
Value of ditto ditto	Rs. 2,63,77,112

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody is given below:—

Number. Value.

				Rs.
Purchased	•••	•••	107	58,900
Sold	•••		14	9,100
Deposited	•••	•••	29	18,100

The number of policies granted to postal servants during the year was 35, amounting in value to Rs. 35,450, against 53 of the aggregate value of Rs. 51,300 in the previous year. Four policies of the total value of Rs. 4,900 were paid.

A classification of the servants of the post-office, whose lives were insured, is given below:—

Inspector.	Postmaster.	Sub-postmaster.	Branch postmaster.	Clerks.	Signallers.	Paid probationer.	Отетвеет.	Village postman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	2	16	6	1	2	1

The number of policies granted to servants of the Telegraph Department during the year 1895-96 was 5, amounting to Rs. 11,500, as compared with 23, aggregating Rs. 30,400, in the previous year. Two policies of the value of Rs. 5,000 were paid during the year.

A classification of the servants of the Telegraph Department, whose lives

were insured, is given below:-

Sub-Assistant Superintendent.	Telegraph master.	Signallers.	Clerks.
1	2	8	4
1	Nil	2	2

Eighty-three newspapers adopted the system of cash prepayment of postages, known as the privileged publication system, and 53 papers gave up the use of the system. The total

number of privileged newspapers at the close of the year was 201.

On the 1st of April 1895 there were 231 combined post and telegraph-offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces.

Combined post and telegraph-offices were opened and none closed during the year, so that there were 271 postal-telegraph offices open on the 31st March 1896. The number of messages sent was 266,148, and the total amount realised on them was Rs. 2,74,330. The cost of total establishment and contingencies was Rs. 65,805, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 2,08,525, against Rs. 1,76,795 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number of transit messages were 295,488 and 123,856 respectively.

There were 32 prosecutions of postal servants during the year, against 55 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained

Criminal offences. in 30 cases.

On the 31st March 1896 the value of the advance of quinine held by the post-offices in the Lower Provinces was Rs. 11,806, and the value of the quinine sold in five-grain packets at one pice each during the year was Rs. 43,537, against Rs. 27,618 in the previous year, showing an increase of over 57 per cent.

At the beginning of the year 1895-96 there were 312 post-offices in the Lower Provinces maintained by funds raised under the District Dák Act and by contributions received from Native States. Of these, 192 were in Bengal, 89 in Bihar, and 31 in

Eastern Bengal Postal Circle.

During the year seven new offices were opened and 14 closed, leaving 305 offices open at the close of the year. There were 421 district letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, and 25 letter-boxes were opened and 21 withdrawn in the year. There were thus 425 letter-boxes at the close of the year.

The number of miles of district dák-runners' lines maintained during the

year was 12,513, against 12,673 in 1894-95.

The number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 5,897,432 against 5,867,856, or an increase of 29,576 in the year. The number of articles returned undelivered was 114,563, against 111,434 in the previous year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Bebenne and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1895-96 as compared with those of 1894-95.

MAJOB HEADS.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ILand Revenue		2.96,41,253	•••	7,15,967
II.—Opium	9 44 40 000	5,31,38,728 2,47,07,793	2,66,893	6,93,517
III.—Salt IV.—Stamps	A1 75 657	41,92,907	17,250	•••
W Empire	01.21 762	1,00,33,373	6,12,111	•••
VII Customs	1 07 99 710	1,70,03,602	62,20,883	•••
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	99 81 825	23,30,045	48,410	
IXForest	9 07 897	4,59,355	61,518	
XRegistration	R 78 959	6,70,746		7,506
XII.—Interest	12,60,319	16,43,784	3,83,465	•••
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superan		1 77 007		
nuation		1,75,865	14.174	12,004
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing		72,464	14,174	2.410
XXV.—Miscellancous	62,158	56,746		5,412
Total	13,79,36,863	14,41,27,101	76,24,704	14,34,406

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

INCREASE.

Salt.—The revenue under this head represents the duty realized on imported salt which continued to show a steady increase.

Stamps.—The increase is attributable to the larger number of civil suits

instituted and the general development of business.

Excise.—The increase was under receipts from (1) foreign liquors, (2) liquors and spirits made in India after the European method, (3) country spirits and (4) duty on ganja.

Customs.—The considerable increase shown under this head was due mainly

to the reimposition of the import duties.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was due to the general revision and enhancement of assessments, especially in towns and centres of trade.

Forest .- The increase was chiefly under the head of timber and other

produce removed by consumers and purchasers.

Interest.—The Port Commissioners, Calcutta, were permitted, under the orders of Government, to defer payment until November 1896 of the amount of interest due in November 1894 on account of the Kidderpore Dock loan, which led to the variation under this head.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was in sale proceeds of stationery

to State Railways.

DECREASE.

Land Revenue.—The decrease was due partly to smaller collections of fixed revenue and quit-rents of Tributary States, but chiefly to the restoration to Provincial Revenues of the special contribution of three lakes deducted from the Provincial share in 1894-95.

Opium.—A higher average price was obtained at the sales in 1895-96, viz., Rs. 1,390 per chest, as against Rs. 1,338 obtained in 1894-95, but the smaller number of chests sold in 1895-96, viz., 37,695, as against 39,780 sold in 1894-95,

resulted in the decrease in the revenue indicated.

Registration.—The receipts under this head continued to show a decrease, resulting from the orders of Government which reduced the minimum ad-valorem fee from twelve to eight annas on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation.—The decrease was due to the smaller

amount realized from subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease occurred under the head of promium on bills, due chiefly to a shrinkage in the demand for bills on the Assam and Central Provinces Treasuries.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1895-96 as compared with that of 1894-95.

MAJOR HEADS.	F#	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1		2	8	4	5
		Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	•••	4,71,825	5,08,674	86,849	
2. Assignments and Compensatio	n	1,31,304	1,18,780		12,574
3. Land Revenue		12,23,207	13,69,887	1,46,680	•••
4. Opium		1,60,96,203	2,06,41,051	45,44,848	•••
6. Stamps		1,63,139	1,63,976	837	
7. Excise		4,75,761	5,02,765	27,014	••-
10. Assessed Taxes		90,535	92,093	1,558	•••
11. Forest	•••	1,98,697	2,38,034	84,937	***
12. Registration		4,02,680	4,01,271		1,409
14. Interest on other obligation		1,08,709	86,947		21,762
18. General Administration	:	2,96,343	8,06,640	10,297	•••
23. Ecclesiastical		2,09,320	2,09,503	183	•••
25. Political		26,173	25,130		1,043
26. Scientific and other Minor Dep	artments	22,373	22,482	106	***
27. Territorial and Political Pensic	ons	11,12,472	11,03,628		8,844
28. Civil Furlough		450			450
29. Superannuation		1,22,727	1,04,159		18,568
30. Stationery and Printing		18,18,583	20,05,925	1,87,842	•
82. Miscellaneous		27,147	24,466	•••	2,681
Total		2,29,97,641	2,79,20,861	49,90,051	67,381

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

INCREASE.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The increase was due to larger refunds of salt and customs receipts.

Land Revenue.—The increase was due to a larger outlay on the Bihar and

other settlement operations.

Opium.—The larger outlay was due partly to larger production, viz., 69,084 maunds in 1895-96, against 59,673 maunds in 1894-95, and partly to the increased price paid to cultivators.

Excise.—The increase occurred mainly in the charges of travelling allow-

ance, and supplies, service and contingencies under the head Distillerics.

Forest.—The increase was due to larger outlay on communications and buildings, and also to the larger amount of timber and other produce which was removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers.

General Administration. - The increase occurred chiefly under Salaries, due to the appointment for the whole year of additional officers who in 1894-95 were

employed only for a part of the year.

Stationery und Printing.—The increase was due to larger purchases of stationery for the central stores.

DECREASE.

Assignments and Compensations. - The decrease occured almost entirely in

the payments of sayer compensations.

Interest on other obligations.—The decrease was due to larger withdrawals of deposits consequent on the orders of Government transferring the Presidency-Savings Bank accounts to the Post Office.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The decrease occurred chiefly in the

pensions of the Nizamut family.

Superannuation.—The decrease was due to the smaller payments of Marine

Department pensions and of those of military funds.

The following is a summary of the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the year under report. The figures shown do not include the transactions of the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Dacca and Patna with the public, nor similar transactions of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. The transactions between the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and district treasuries are, however, embodied in it:—

Transactions with—	Receipts from. Rs.	Issues to. Rs.
(1) Bank of Bengal, Calcutta (2) Reserve Treasury, Calcutta (3) Other treasuries (4) Public in payment of Government dues—	22,92,375 86,680	86,67,32 0 1,09,86,745 86,680
Home Circle, Rs 3,03,35,415 Foreign do., , 2,82,110 (5) Public in exchange for silver (6) Ditto ditto for notes of other values	3,06,17,525 80,69,380 9,58,585	1,33,48,875 78,45,625 9,58,585
Total	4,20,24,545	4,18,93,830
Opening balance Closing do	41,61,455	42,92,170
GRAND TOTAL	4,61,86,000	4,61,86,000

It will be observed that the balance or stock of currency notes in the treasuries of this Province rose from Rs. 41,61,455 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 42,92,170 at the close.

The following remarks are made in explanation of the several entries

in the above statement:-

(1) Bank of Bengal.—The treasuries of the Province indent on this office for their requirements in currency notes, and the notes are supplied to them from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. The notes indented for are mainly those

of lower denominations, as such notes are received by them in small amounts in payments. The aggregate value of the remittances made by the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, in the year under report was less by Rs. 7,41,525 than the amount remitted in 1894-95.

Under an old arrangement which still continues, the Calcutta, 24-Parganas and Howrah Treasuries remit their surplus in currency notes to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, instead of to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, as is done by other treasuries of the Province. The romittances made by these treasuries to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, in the year under report (Rs. 86,67,320) were

larger by Rs. 5,89,465 than those made in 1894-95.

(2) Reserve Treasury.—The treasuries of this Province receive large sums in currency notes in payment of revenue espicially during the land revenue kist months. The notes received are principally of the denominations of Rs. 100 and upwards, and are remitted to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta. This forms part of the process by which the cash surplus of the Province is made over to the Comptroller-General. The remittances made in the year under report (Rs. 1,09,86,745) exceeded by Rs. 6,81,265 those made in 1894-95 (Rs. 1,03,05,480).

(3) Other Treasuries.—Under this head are included the transactions between the Treasuries of the Sundarbans and the 24-Parganas. Under standing orders, the former is required to remit its surplus to, and to replenish its

stock from, the latter.

Transactions with the public.—The note transactions with the public are arranged under three heads, (4), (5), and (6). The receipts and issues under the several heads for the five years 1891-92 to 1895-96 are exhibited in the statement given below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-96.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payment of Government dues.	2,90,01,185	2,97,00,675	2,73,85,015	2,69,91,450	3,06,17,526
From the public in exhange for silver	96,76,165	92,05,495	85,03,240	84,05,490	80 ,69,380
Ditto ditto for notes of other values.	8,63,035	9,13, 44 0	8,28,055	7,41,715	9,68,586
Total	3,95,40,385	3,98,19,610	3,67,76,340	3,61,38,655	3,96,45,490
Issues.					
To the public in payment of claims	1 ,20 ,11 , 010	1,26,68,925	1,23,74,410	1,26,65,340	1,33,48,876
Ditto in exchange for silver	62,54,025	70,13,940	70,22,730	65,47,225	78,45,625
Ditto ditto for notes of other values.	8,63,035	9,13,440	8,28,055	7,41,715	9,58,585
Total	1,91,28,070	2,05,96,305	2,02,25,195	1,99,54,280	2,21,53,085

Notes received in payment of Government dues.—It will be seen from the above that the total value of notes received from the public in 1895-96 is the highest on record. The receipts as compared with those of 1894-95 show an increase of Rs. 36,26,075. This is noticeable chiefly in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nadia, Murshidabad, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Purnea and Manbhum.

Notes issued to the public in payment of claims.—The value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims in 1895-96 largely exceeds that of

the years since 1891-92. The treasuries, at which, in comparison with 1894-95.

the largest amounts were issued, were Burdwan and Hooghly.

Exchange of notes for silver.—The value of the notes received in exchange for silver has been diminishing from year to year, the receipts of 1895-96 showing a shrinkage of Rs. 16,06,785 as compared with that of 1891-92. On the other hand, there has been a progressive increase in the value of notes issued in exchange for silver. The transactions in 1895-96 show an increase of Rs. 15,91,600 as compared with those of 1891-92.

Exchange of notes for those of other values.—The transactions in notes in exchange for those of other values have been variable, and are the highest on

record in 1895-96.

Aggregate transactions.—In the aggregate transactions in receipts, i.e., both in payment of Government dues and in exchanges, Burdwan as usual heads the list, the total value of notes received by it being over 26 lakhs. The value of the aggregate issues to the public on all accounts was greatest at Hooghly, Muzaffarpur, Burdwan and Midnapore.

The percentage of issues of notes to total issues was largest at Hooghly, being 34 per cent., at Bhagalpur 25 per cent, and at Purnea 23 per cent.

In other treasuries the value of the notes issued was below 23 per cent.

Probincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The existing Provincial contract came into force on the 1st April 1892, and will expire with 1896-97. As a new financial contract with the Government of India will now be made, the general results of the working of the present contract up to date are not without interest. The following statement illustrates the progress of the Provincial receipts and expenditure during the four years from 1892-93 to 1895-96:—

Revenue.	Actuals, 1892-93,	Actuals, 1803-94.	Actuals, 1804-95.	Approxi- mate a tuals, 1895-90,	Expenditure.	Actuals, 1892-93,	Actuals, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1894-95.	Apprexi- mate actuals, 1895.96,
. 1	2	8	•		6	7	8	0	10
Opening balance	Rs. 23,53,481	Rs. 32,55,172	Rs. 26,24,038	Re. 43,21,996	Direct demand on the Revenues-	Rs.	Ra.	Re.	Rq.
Olanne anience					1. Refunds and Drawbacks 2. Assignments and Compen-	1,61,640	1,57,288	1,04,779	1,52,924
Principal heads of Revenue-			1		sations	1,83,500 33,76,119	1,59,050 35,29,503		1,72,778 87,28,782
(P	00 50 000		1 00 00 9/16	1 41 99 440	5. Balt	1.24,695	26,836	52,220	52,846 4,91,927
ILand Revenue Proper	99,79,223	1,00,35,453			6. Stamps	4,46,686 1,64,166	4,73,780 1,62,136	1,58,584	1.07,588
II. Salt ments	-13,46,060 84,586	-14,56,418 77,373	1,41,291	1.78,408	8. Provincial Rates 9. Customs	4,33,923 5,40,120	4,27,711 5,42,408	6,44,740	7.97 930
IV.—Stamps	1,16,59,378 28,98,646	1,19,92,533	1,25,30,970	1,25,78,790 33,44,624	10. Assessed Taxes	1,90,646	2,01,965	90,535 1,98,697	92,003
VI Provincial Rates	46,16,267	46,13,061	48,07,079	42,74,153	12. Registration	8,63,101	3,92,749	4,02,080	4,01,271
VII.—Customs VIII.—Assessed Taxes	50,494 21,13 982	58,837 21,75,207	73,380 22,81,635	91,193 23,30,040	Total	60,77,190	61,62,920	59,94,583	63,40,918
IX Porests	3,72,441 7,16,901	4,00,800 6,94,5(.)	3,97,836 6,78,262	4,59,355	13. Interest on ordinary debt	1.21,599	1,43,259	1,49,463	1,91,772
Total	3,11,45,802	3,16,18,455	3,20,90,829		Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint-				
					18, Post Office	7,100	8,217	9,247	4,774
VII 1	1 40 PMc	1 00 107		0.10.00	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department		17 04 749	17 00 101	17 (0 ppg
XII.—Interest	1,42,876	1,38,187	2,03,787	2,12,995	18. General Administration (Courts of	16,56,512	17,04,763	17,20,501	17,19,028
XIII.—Post Office	2,422	3,902	4,402	5,286	19. Law and Justice Law	85,21,933 21,13,5-2	88,19,530 20,75,478	89,10,38.) 20,07,525	88,21,616 22,58,387
Receipts by Civil Department-					20. Police	58,45,645 9,44,347	55,92,975 9,41,139	59,04,35; 8,93,068	8,73,766
			1		22. Education	25,37,481	25,72,090	26, 37,605	2-1,07,827
XVI.—Law and Justice Courts	8,68,195	8,06,595	8,72,850	8,41,219	24. Medicul	10,12,491	17,18,997	36,295	18,25,688 16,748
XVIIPolice Jails	9,13,136	8,08,117 2,44,00	8,59,066 2,36,677	8,57,1M7 1,89,891	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,40,665	4,51,978	4,23,067	5,26,504
XIXEducation	9,19,781 5,65,566	9,33,730 5,60,344	9,32,653 5,70,631	9,68,026 5,61,406	Total	2,15,65,157	2,38,88,231	8,49,45,910	2,47,22,:93
XXMedical	1,70,268	1,90,571	2,05,158	2,09,667	Miscellaneous-				
Minor Departments	1,90,003	1,82,883	2,04,045	38,69,575	29. Superannuation, &c 30. Stationery and Printing 31. Miscellaneous	17,02,868 13,58,309	17,39,620 12,60,355 2,86,171	17,80,441	18,47,054 10,48,080
Total	38,68,642	38,24,841	38,74,080	36,68,670	Model 1	32,72,827	82,86,155	31,32,865	32,16,990
Miscellaneous—					Pamine Relief and Insurance				
XXII.—Receipts in sid of Superannuation	PA 010	***	75.000	76,008	De Parries Delief				
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing XXV.—Miscellaneous	78,018 1,14,413 8,27,175	78,047 1,35,573 8,63,006	75,639 1 37,540 10,12,721	1,34,485 10,02,469	Railways (revenue account)—	1,118			
m1	10,19,806	10,67,526	12,18,900	12,13,168	40. Bubs dized Companies-	25,357	2,505	353	514
Railways-	10,10,000		- 12,14,000	12,10,100	41. Miscellaneous Railway ex-	9	1,207		
XXVI.—State Railways (net carn-	31,06,428	35,34,841	43,32,224	43,53,008			3,792	353	564
Irrigation—	81,00,458	30,31,091	20,0:,524	41,00,100	Irrigation-	25,357			
					48. Major Works -				
XXIXMajor Works (direct	18,87,670	16,72,626	15,24,040	15,15,315	Working expenses Interest on debt	13,95,343 24,28,358	14,55,178 24,41,414	13,72,972 24,58,205	12,68,405 24,64,956
XXX Minor Works and Naviga-	10,01,010	10,12,020	10,20,000	•	43. Minor Works and Navigation	33(30)3	343.62	1400,000	1-01 40
By Public Works Depart-	7,54,327	7.44,987	6,95,613	7,10,847	By Public Works Depart- ment	13,94,161 5,281	14,81,678 1,971	14, 7,829 4,052	15,^4,533 4,110
By Civil Department	1,24,709	1,28,071	1,81,347	84,257	Total	52,18 141	83,70,698	52,93,058	83,82,004
Total	97,66,699	25,45,364	24,01,000	23,10,119	Buildings and Roads-				
Polidings and Ronds-					45. Civil Works-		7		
XXX'IOh.l Works -					B) Public Works Depart-	27,23,028	25,59,450	24,90,918	30,89,75\$
By Public Works Depart-					, Civil Department	1,61,201	1,21,658	1,34,919	1,84,376
By (Ivil Department	1,63,040 2,34,187	3,07,200 2,38,000	2,35,379 2,42,161	2,64,594 2,53,825	Total	29,05,129	26,81,008	27,80,837	82,76,130
Total	3,93,197	5,15,209	4,77,400	8,18,419	Contributions	13,50,207	13,56,179	12,49,917	12,95,504
87-77					Total	1,25,43 825	4,29,09,459	4,29,25,23;	4,43,59,943
			11,500	76	Olosing balance	22,85,172	26,24,038	43,81,996	57,80,140
Contributions	******						,,	,,	
Contributions	4,24,45,5 6	4,32,78,325	4,44,93,191	4,58,27,096	GRAND TOTAL .	4,47,98,997	4,55,83,497	4,72,47,229	5,01,49,093

According to the above statement, the Provincial revenues and expenditure have steadily increased year by year. It would be misleading, however, to sav that the revenue during the four years has increased from Rs. 4,24,45,566 to Rs. 4,58,27,096, or by Rs. 33,81,530, while the expenditure has risen from Rs. 4,25,43,825 to Rs. 43,59,943, or by Rs. 18,16,118 during the same period. Nearly one-half of the increase in expenditure is due to a new charge imposed on the Provincial revenues, in consequence of the payment of exchange compensation allowance sanctioned by the Secretary of State with effect from 1st April 1893, for which no corresponding assignment has been received from the Imperial revenues. There are other disturbing elements which vitiate any comparison of the total transactions of one year with those of another. Thus the reimposition of the import duties from 1894-95, and the consequent increase of Customs establishments, have swollen both sides of the account, for although the Province has no share in the duties reimposed, it has obtained an additional assignment to meet the cost of collecting them. Again, the special contribution of 3 lakes made to the Imperial revenues in 1894-95, and its restoration to Provincial in the following year, affected the receipts of those years. The fluctuations of exchange have also affected the exchange compensation allowance to a considerable extent.

Eliminating the charges on account of exchange compensation allowance and other accidental elements which have no direct effect on Provincial finance, the following table shows the growth of normal revenue and expendi-

ture o	during	the	four	years	:
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							1892-93,	1893-94.	1894-95.	1805-96.
		1		1 -			2	8	4	5
	Re	CRIPI	ъ.			1	Ra.	Re.	Rs.	Ru,
Principal heads of	roven	ue					24,02,000	8,80,75,000	3,36,38,000	3,40,61,00
Interest District Post	****	•••	•••	•••	•••		1,43,000	1,38,000	2,04,000	2,13,00
Civil Department	•••	•••			•••	::: \	3,000	34,25,000	\$8,71,000	39,70,00
Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••		::		10,20,000	10,65,000	12,19,000	12,13,00
State Railways	•••		•••			.!	31,06,000	35,35,000	43,32,000	43,53,00
rrigation	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	27,67,000	25,45,000	24,01,000	23,10,00
Civil Works Contributions	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		3,93,000	5,45,000	4,77,000 12,000	5,19,00
enormalition	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	!			11,000	
						i	4,37,93,000	4,47,35,000	4,61,61,000	4,65,44,00
Pransfers to Imp		LEAUT	ues	•••	••		-28,000	71,000	-21,000	-27,00
Ditto from	ditto		•••		•••	1	+ 82,000	+ 61,000	+35,000	+ 17,00
	T	otal I	l orma	l Rev	enno	}	4,38,47,000	4,47,25,000	4,61,78,000	4,65,62,00
djustments fixed	under	the c	contra	ur t		j	-1 4,39,000	-14,39,000	-14,39,000	- 14,39,00
pecial grants fro	m I.	maria	l more	()11.13 <i>(</i> 18	for	addi.	4,24,08,000	4,32,86,000	4,47,39,000	4,51,28,00
tional charges th	mwn	on th	e Pro	vincia	l reve	Eues				
under Customs,	Oivil	Dep	artmo	nts, e	and L	rign-	27.16			9
tion Department	•••	•••				•••	+ 38,000	-8,000	+1,84,000	+4,04,00
pecial contributio	n to I	mper	ial or	vice r	PRA	•••			- 3,00,000	+3,00,00
			GRA	ND To	JATC	'_	4,21,48,000	4,32,78,000	4, 16,23,000	4,58,27,000
1	Exres	TILLE	RR.			1				
Pirect demand on to Deduct for Custo				ıt	·•• ·••	:::	60,77,000	61,63,000	59,95,000 70,000	63,50,000 2,29,000
let charges for col	land war	of m	vonn	(a)		•	60,77,000	61,63,000	59,25,000	61,21,000
nterest on ordinar					•••	•••	1,22,000	1,43,000	1,69,000	1,92,000
Dutrict Post (c)			•••			:::	7,000	8,000	9,000	5,000
		the contract of				-	———·			
harg s of Civil De Deduct—			•••	•••			2,35,65,000	2,38,88,000	2,43,46,000	2,47,22,000
Pay of probat	ioner	_	euer	in t	he R	loyal	}	1	2,000	1.00
Botanic Gard Guatong Police		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			8,000	1,000 17,000
Change Lorse	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••• -				
Net Charge	s of O	ivil I)epart	men t	(d)	•••	2,35,65,000	2,38,88,000	2, 13,36,000	2,47,04,000
iscellaneous (e)						1	32,78,000	32,86,000	31,33,000	32,17,000
amine Belief (f)		•••	•••	•••			1,000			
		•••	•••			- !-				
ailways	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	-	25,000	4,000		1,000
rigation • Deduct capital ex	pendi	ture c	n Mir	or W	orks	:	52,18,000 1,13,000	53,80,000 74,000	52,93,000 1,80,000	53,32,000 3,23,000
					(0)		81,08,000	53,00,000	51,13,000	50,09,000
ivil Works (A)	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	29,05,000	26,81,000	27,30,000	32,76,000
butributions (i)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		18,50,000	13,56,000	12,50,000	12,65,000
otal of net chargos	(a),	(6).	(o).	(d).	(0). (1).	0073250 5200000000		STREET, AND THE STREET	
(g), (h), and (i) educt amount of ex						1	4,24,05,000	4,28,31,000	4,26,65,000 9,21,000	4,37,89,000 9,43,000
	Total :						4,24,05,000	4,28,56,000	4,17,44,000	4,28,46,000
otal deduction for	gmaci	al ex	pendi	ture.	inolu	ding				
erpenditure on re	liway	1					1,36,000	78,000	2,60,000	5,71,000
			GRAN			. 1	4,25,43,000	+,29,09,000	4,29,25,500	4,43,60.000

Land Revenue.—The receipts from Land Revenue Proper have been follows:—

	1802-93.	1803-91.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	2	8	4	5
GIORS Land Revenue	Rs. 3,84,96,092	Ra. 3,87,14,322	Rs 5.89,00.419	Re. 3,90,49,438
Deduct 12 per cent. on estimated collections from Government estates (Proxincial)	4,73,600	4,78,504 8,023	4,84,106 512	5,72,845 22,602
Total deduction .	4,73,600	4,86,527	4,84,618	5,25,057
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Pro-	3,50,22,402	8,82,27,795	3,81,21,801	3,85,24,381
Provincial share of shove (one-fourth) Add 12 per cent, collections	95,05,623 4,73,600	95,58,919 4,78,504	96,06,200 4,84,106	94,31,098 8,02,365
Total Provincial share	90,70,223	1,00,35,463	1,00,90,306	1,01,33,400

Adjustments.—Under the terms of the contract with the Government of India the Provincial Government pays a yearly contribution of Rs. 14,39,000. A special contribution of 3 lakhs was made to the Imperial Treasury in 1894-95, and was repaid to Provincial in the next year. The Board of Revenue, Bengal, having in 1892 prohibited the importation of Shahjehanpur rum into Bengal, except under bond, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh claimed compensation, and Rs. 52,084 was transferred to the Imperial Revenues on this account in 1893-94. Under the terms of the contract, the Government of India have advanced the amounts required yearly for capital expenditure on remodelling the Hijili Tidal Canal, and the Provincial Revenues pay interest on these amounts. After the contract had been concluded, the maintenance, repairs and construction of certain Imperial Civil and Military buildings were transferred to local agencies, with suitable grants from Imperial Revenues; but as these grants pass through the Provincial account, they are recorded under the adjusting heads of Land Revenue on the receipt side and "Contribution from Provincial to Local" on the expenditure side. Up to 1895-96 the Imperial Marine Department used to bear the charges for towing the yacht Rhotas while His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was on tour, but from year the charge has been provincialized and debited to the Provincial Marine Budget, an assignment of Rs. 10,000 a year having been made from the Imperial Revenues. A portion of the Lebeng spur, called Mackillop's Hill, was purchased by the Local Government at a cost of Rs. 11,000, but the land was afterwards required for the Lebong Cantonment, and the Supremo Government agreed to restore the amount from the Imperial Revenues.

Salt.—In 1893-94 the price of salt rose, and large amounts were cleared from the golahs, thus reducing the Provincial receipts from rent. This rise of price led to large importations in the following year when all the space available was taken up; while from 1894-95 onwards the attempt to monopolise the golahs and form a corner in salt rendered it necessary to store salt at the Kidderpore Docks. On the expenditure side a special payment of Rs. 75,000 was made to Mr. Kilby in 1892-93 as an honorarium for having invented patent scales for the weighment of salt, and the charges in that year amounted to Rs. 1,24,595. Half of this was, however, paid from Imperial Revenues.

Slamps.—Under the head of Stamps the development of the revenue has been steady and continuous. The increase of revenue has been most marked under impressed stamps, and can only be assigned to the general expansion of trade, the increased value of land, and the desire of the people to have their transactions recorded in documents which can be used for litigation.

Provincial Rat's.—The head Provincial Rates, which is wholly at the

disposal of this Government, consists of—

1892-03.	1898-94.	1804-95.	1895-96.
!	3	4	ь
Rs. 41,95,258 3,44,125 76,889	Rs. 41,34,300 3,47,201 1,31,551	Rs. 41,78,695 1,28,984	Ra. 41,86,985
46,16,267	40,13,061	48,07,679	42,74,48

(11)	Public Works ceas	***	10 N T	***	• • • •
(6)	Proportionate cost of	('()	Heeting	road	(ANB
(1)	General management	lo	private	estut	es

Total ...

The variations under (a) were due partly to the varying proportions of the demand collected, and partly to the enhancement of the demand by the revaluation of districts. Up to 1893-94 the cost of collecting the Road Cess was included in the Provincial account, a credit per contra being taken on the receipt side for the recovery of such cost from the District Funds. This charge, however, is now debited direct to those funds, so that from 1894-95 there have been no receipts under (b). The increase under (c) has resulted from the revised rules enhancing the rates levied for the management of private estates under Act X of 1892.

Customs.—The increase in receipts under this head was in demurrage and weighment fees, and that in expenditure is partly for the payment of exchange compensation allowance, but chiefly for the additional establishments employed

in consequence of the new Tariff Acts.

Assessed Taxes.—The head Assessed Taxes represents the receipts from the income-tax, which are divided equally between the Provincial and Imperial Revenues. The Provincial share of the receipts amounted to Rs. 21,13,982 in 1892-93, Rs. 21,75,207 in 1893-94, Rs. 22,81,635 in 1894-95, and Rs. 23,30,040 in 1895-96. The increase is due to the general revision and enhancement of assessments, specially in towns and centres of trade, to the development of the mining industry, to great activity in the building trade in Darjeeling, and to fluctuations in the profits of the jute trade from year to year.

Registration.—The decrease in receipts is due to the reduction of the minimum advatorem fee on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, from 12 annas to 8 annas only, which took effect from the 1st July 1893. It was anticipated that, notwithstanding the reduction in the fee, the loss in the receipts would be recouped by an increase in the number of registrations. This expectation has not been fulfilled, as the receipts fell from Rs. 14,33,801 in 1892-93 to Rs. 13,41,492 in 1895-96, although the number of registrations increased from

1,102,321 to 1,144,508 during the same period.

Interest .- The actual receipts under this head amounted to-

- 1	1892-93.	1893-94.	1994-95,	1895-90,
1	2	8	•	5
<u> </u>	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,
Class I.—Interest on sdvnnees under Land Improvement Louis Act and under Agriculturists' Act	20,576	31,736	26,439	29,814
lass IIInterest on drainage and embankment	4,367	1,200	33,540	31,746
Class III.—Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities Class IV.—Interest on loans to Municipal and	17,637	21,182	23,516	21,500
other public Corporations (exclud- ing Presidency Corporations)	28,726	21,641	65,709	82,833
Total	77,306	78,861	1,49,192	1,62,732
Interest on Government securities	12,704 52,560	12,672 46,654	14,258 40,389	11.654
GRAND TOTAL	1,42,670	1,38,187	2,03,787	2,12,495

The charges under this head represent the payments made to Imperial Revenues on the amounts advanced by the Government of India, the interest being calculated at 4 per cent. on the mean balance outstanding at the close of every year.

General Administration.—The charges under this head have risen from Rs. 16,36,512 to Rs. 17,49,026, mainly on account of the payment of exchange

compensation allowance.

Police.—The decrease in the receipts of the Police Department in 1894-95 was attributed to smaller recoveries from the Frontier Police for supply of rations. Fines under the Village Chaukidari Act have been transferred from Provincial to Local accounts on the creation of the District Chaukidari Reward Fund with effect from the 1st April 1895, and this accounts for the decrease in the receipts of the year 1895-96. Excluding Exchange Compensation Allowance, actual

charges have increased owing to the expenditure involved in gradually giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission, which are summarised as follows:—

		${f Rs.}$
(1)	Raising the pay of constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 in the five Divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahi,	
	Dacca, and Chittagong	49,098
(2)	Granting recruits free kits on joining	43,566
(3)	Increase of clothing allowance	21,219
(4)	Stopping deductions from pay towards Superannuation	
• •	Fund	57,534
(5)	Granting special allowances to a prosecuting agency	21,120
(6)	Ditto allowances for the charge of a police-station	1,53,240
(7)	Ditto pony allowances to investigating officers	25,020
(8)	Increasing the number of sub-inspectors by reducing that	
\ = /	of head-constables	2,82,484
(9)	Increasing the number of constables	50,343
(Ìυ)́	Reorganization of the non-investigating police	30,338
	Total	7,33,962

Complete effect has already been given to the first six recommendations, and the rest have been partially carried out except the seventh, which the Inspector-General of Police desires to leave in abeyance for the present. The substitution Sub-Inspectors for head-constables, as investigating officers, is to be gradually carried out in ten years by an increased annual allotment of Rs. 28,206. The Lieutenant-Governor has decided to spend on item No. 9 a further sum of Rs. 28,678, so that the total amount sanctioned is Rs. 79,021. Under item No. 10 a reduction of Rs. 2,113 has been made, and the total stands at Rs. 28,225. An additional force, consisting of one Inspector, five head-constables, and 26 constables, has been sanctioned for duties in connection with the mills on the left bank of the river Hooghly. A school for the training of sub-inspectors has been opened in Bhagalpur. In 1894-95 the charges on account of the Bengal Military Police were higher than in the previous year, chiefly on account of the recruitment of a new Military Police guard for service at Gnatong, sanctioned at the latter part of the year.

Marine.—Under Marine the chief receipts are pilotage fees of vessels entering and leaving the Hooghiy; the main heads of charges being the payment made to pilots, the cost of pilot-vessels and their repairs, and of the Calcutta Port Officer and his establishment. The receipts are of a fluctuating nature, as they depend on the tomage of vessels visiting the port. The charges for 1892-93 included Rs. 99,306, and those for 1893-94 Rs. 1,26,319, for the cost of the new pilot-vessel Alice constructed in Bombay to replace the Coleron. Additional charges were incurred in 1894-95 for salaries, allowances, and victuals of

officers and men afloat on account of the new vessel.

Education.—In 1895-96 twenty-five Departmental Sub-Inspectors were transferred to the District Boards with a grant of Rs. 30,555, and charges fell to Rs. 26,07,827.

Medical.—The receipts of the Medical Department have gradually risen. The fees show a progressive annual increase, and the hospital receipts also began to increase from 1893-94, owing to the raising in January 1893 of the rate of contribution from the Hospital Port Dues Fund, for charges incurred on account of seamen sent to hospital. The charges have increased partly on account of the payment of exchange compensation allowance, and partly by reason of a larger number of officers having been attached to the reserve staff. The increase under Sanitation and Vaccination is due to the greater activity of the department; and that under Hospitals and Dispensaries to larger expenditure on the diet and clothing of patients.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.—The chief items of receipts under this head are:—

- (a) Sale-proceeds of quinifie and other cinchona alkaloids.
- (b) Emigration fees.

The receipts under (a) have gradually risen owing to the success of the scheme for selling quinine in five-grain packets through the agency of the

post-office. In 1892-93 a special contribution of Rs. 25,000 was made by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit of Bombay towards the cost of the construction of the Veterinary School and Hospital at Belgachia, and it was credited to

this head.

The total charges under Scientific and other Minor Departments rose from Rs. 3,40,665 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,51,978 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 5,26,594 in 1895-96. A special contribution of Rs. 10,000 was made in 1893-94 towards the representation of Indian tea at the Chicago Exhibition. The regular charges for salaries, establishment, &c., of the Veterinary School at Belgachia appeared for the first time in the accounts of that year. Larger payments were also made for the collection of objects of archæological interest in Orissa, and the charges under Provincial Museums were therefore high in 1892-93 and 1893-94. The Nimbong Cinchona Plantation has been purchased from Messrs. Kilburn and Company, and the purchase-money was paid during 1893-96 in two instalments of Rs. 50,000 and one of Rs. 71,000. In 1893-94 Rs. 15,763 was spent on the purchase of quinine, and in the revised estimates for 1895-96 Rs. 55,000 was provided for the purchase of cinchona bark and quinine. The expenditure under this head has been raised by the up-keep of the new cinchona plantation at Nimbong, as well as by temporary establishments required for the extension of the plantation at Mangpu.

Stationery and Printing.—The increased demand from the public for the Indian Law Reports has raised the receipts under this head. The decrease in expenditure under this head in 1895-96 was due to the transfer of the charges of the Book Depôt to the Civil Secretariat, the reduced use of certain kinds of expensive paper, and to the economies effected in the consumption of forms.

Miscellaneous.—The receipts under this head vary within wide limits, and depend mainly on the amount of deposits lapsing to Government. The increase in 1893-94 was chiefly due to exceptionally high receipts from partition fees and from the sale of railway lands in Muzaffarpur, and also to the fact that the rents of holdings in Hastings were for the first time entered in the accounts. The increase in 1894-95 was owing to the sale of old stores belonging to the Bihar Opium Agency and the higher fees paid for the survey of tea and arable lands in Jalpaiguri. The receipts from partition fees and unclaimed deposits were unusually high in 1894-95 and 1895-96. Among the fluctuations on the expenditure side were the following:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	. 4	5
Contributions	Rs.	Rs. 11,857	Rs. 15,188	Rs. 15,376
Donations for charitable pur- poses Special Commissions of Enquiry Rents, rates, and taxes	94,331 5,035 20,470	95,237 1,434 68,004	1,10,986 25,271	1,34,259 14,044 27,990

The charges under the head Contributions represent the outlay for maintaining and working the tolegraph lines between Demagri and Chittagong and Dumka and Rampur Hât. The increase under Donations for charitable purposes in 1894-95 was due to additional grants to the District Charitable Society for the repairs of the almshouse buildings, and to the payment of the Government contribution of Rs. 8,000 towards the maintenance of the Albert Victor Asylum for lopers. In 1895-96 Rs. 35,000 was granted towards the site for a new Leper Asylum and the maintenance of the existing asylum. The increase under rents, rates and taxes in 1893-94 was due to a special payment of Rs. 30,517 to Omrao Begum Shahzada Muhammad, being the arrear allowance for the maintenance of the tomb of Khaja Anwar Sahib from December 1881 to March 1893. The expenditure on Special Commissions of Enquiry in 1895-96 represents the cost of the Labour Enquiry Commission.

State Railway—Net profits.—Under the terms of the contract, the Provincial Government gets one-half of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway System, after deducting the working expenses which are debited to Imperial Funds. The following statement illustrates the results of this arrangement during the last four years:—

	1892-93.	1893-04.	1804-95.	1595-96.
1	2	8	•	5
•	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Be.
Gross receipts Working expenses	1,18,29,951 56,16,291	1,24,94,814 54,25,131	1,43,86,293 57,21,845	1,43,15,696 66,09,676
Net receipts	62,13, G60	70,09,083	86,64,448	87,06,010
Provincial share	31,06,428	35,34,841	48,32,224	43,53,005

The increase in gross receipts is mainly due to the increase in jute traffic. In 1893-94 the opening of the Barsoi-Kissenganj Branch and the Bengal Duars Railway increased the receipts to a certain extent. The transfer of the Goalundo-Narayanganj Steamer Service to the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, from the 1st July 1895 reduced the gross receipts in 1895-96.

Irrigation Major Works.—The following table shows the net financial result of the working of the larger canals:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1		2	3	4	5
Rесептъ.		${f Rs.}$	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	•••	4,97,658	3,76,575	3,33,072	4,17,222
Midnapore Canal	•••	2,80,177	3,04,943	2,94,682	2,63,994
Hijili Tidal Canal	•••	53,462	59,196	58,525	61,976
Sono Canals	•••	10,56,373	9,31,912	8,37,761	7,72,123
Total receipts	•••	18,87,670	16,72,626	15,24,040	15,15,315
Total working expenses	•••	13,95,343	14,55,178	13,72,972	12,98,405
Net receipts	•••	4,92,327	2,17,448	1,51,068	2,16,910

The receipts in 1892-93 were abnormally high owing to the recovery of old outstandings and the prompt realisation of current demands. In 1893-94 some arrears due on the Midnapore Canal were collected, and the receipts in 1894-95 fell in proportion. Seasonable rain lessened the demand for water in 1895-96, and the receipts fell to Rs. 15,15,315.

The receipts from Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department have fallen off slightly since 1892-93, while expenditure on the other hand has increased by over 1½ lakhs of rupees. There was a decrease in the receipts from Calcutta and Eastern Canals due to much of the traffic in jute being carried by rail and steamers. The Eastern Bengal State Railway now serves some of the marts which formerly sent their produce by the Circular and Eastern Canal routes, and much of the traffic, hitherto carried by boats is now conveyed by steamers. There was heavy pilgrim traffic on the Orissa Coast Canal in 1893-94, and the revenue (97,710) obtained in that year was the highest ever obtained. The falling off in the receipts from the Nadia Rivers is ascribed partly to the bad state of the rivers and partly to the dulness of trade. The increase in expenditure was mainly under capital expenditure on canals, which rose from Rs. 1,12,502 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,79,701 in 1894-95 and to Rs. 3,22,814 in 1895-96. The suspense balances of the Brahmini-Baiturni Division were transferred from Major Works, Imperial, to Minor Works and Navigation, Agricultural Works, Provincial, in the year 1895-96.

The amount involved in this adjustment was Rs. 1,06,760. In 1895-96 the charges incurred by Civil Officers for improvements in Government estates were adjusted under Land Revenue instead of under the head of Agricultural Works as heretofore.

Minor Works in charge of Civil Officers.—The receipts under this head include (a) fixed recoveries on account of lands benefited by embankments, (b) recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charges of the Dankuni drainage works, and (c) receipts of the Dankuni Canal. There was a special credit of Rs. 77,699 in 1894-95, being the recoveries on account of the capitalized maintenance charge of the Howrah drainage scheme, and the total receipts were Rs. 1,81,347.

Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department.—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,63,060 in 1892-93, but rose to the abnormal figure of Rs. 3,07,209 in 1893-94, owing to the Government share of the profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for the three years ending the 30th June 1892 having been paid by the Agents during that year. In 1895-96 the distillery buildings at Manicktolla were sold, and the sale-proceeds together with larger profits from the Calcutta Workshops raised the total receipts to

Rs. 2,64,594.

In the year 1892-93 several Provincial buildings and roads were transferred to Local authorities for repairs and maintenance, with additional grants from Provincial Revenues to meet the charges. The construction and repairs of several other buildings were also localised with additional grants from Provincial Revenues. As these additional grants are adjusted under the head Contributions from Provincial to Local, the charges of the Public Works Department have decreased, while those under Contributions have increased. The following important Public Works have been constructed:—

NAME OF WORK.	1892-93.	1893-94,	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Collectorate and Income				į
Tax Office	1,98,215		•••••	30,071
school of Art and Art Gallery	1,21,459	2,468		
Stamps and Stationery Office,		per terpermeans		and the particular
Caloutta		1,52,168	29,681	84,723
Sengal Veterinary Institution		75,731		
Ranchi and Chaibassa Road	1,00,272	86,856	86,032	
Darjeeling Hill Cart Road and		4	•	1
Road to Lebong	1,05,996	29,135	28,264	
oreshore Road, Howrah	35,000	35,499		
lew Opium Godown, Calcutta	73,631	38,251	553	•••••
dditional accommodation for	•			8
Museum			93,068	1,44,516
Shawanipur Hospital			8,281	89,442
alaeun Bridge			88,177	26,929
den Hindu Hostel, Calcutta		•••••	•••••	1,94,560
chool at Kurseong				1,04,080
natomical Branch, Medical Col-		e destruit massiculus		
lege		•	•••••	99,705
Total	6,34,573	4,20,108	2,82,950	7,74,026

In the first part of the contract period, the expenditure on Public Works was necessarily restricted. The increased balance at the credit of the Provincial Government at the end of 1894-95 and the rapid growth of revenue, specially under Railways, enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to spend larger amounts on Civil Works in 1895-96.

Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers.—The increase in receipts under this head is from tolls on ferries. On the expenditure side a special payment was

made in 1892-93 on account of the cost of purchasing the cantonment land on the Lebong spur, and the total charges amounted to Rs. 1,81,201. In 1894-95 special payments for the purchase of a recreation ground at Marcus Square in Calcutta, for improvements in the Suburbs of Hastings, and for additions and alterations to the Sibpur Engineering College were adjusted under this head, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,38,919.

Contributions from Provincial to Local.—The following table shows the expenditure under the several major heads of account which has been met from the contributions from Provincial Revenues to Incorporated Local Funds:—

DISTRICT FUNDS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1694-98.	Revised estimate, 1895-96.
1	2	з	*	8
Administration Police (Pounds)	R4. 2,99,253 35,231	J&s. 3,00,661 27,475	Rs. 2,94,760 27,214	Ra. 3,12,000 26,000
Education	10,54,782 94,230	10,82,397	11,28,066	1,80,000
Beiontific and other Minor Departments Buperannuation Allowance Brationery and Printing	9,507 3,539 60,015	8,458 3,961 45,452	9,017 2,979 50,629	9,000 5,000 52,000
Miscellaneous Famme relief, excluding works	47,942 10,179	54,976 2,649	59,774 4,091	60,000
Railways Irrigation Minor Works Civil Works (Ferrice) Provincial Roads and Government Buildings	12,303 13,591 3,91,358	10,257 44,663 3,51,388	8,782 38,608 3,76,750	5,000 40,000 5,80,000
Total	20,51,850	20,94,976	21,46,708	24,40,000
Deduct receipts made over to Local	11,56,951	11,62,360	11,47,503	11,42,000
Excess of expanditure over receipts	8,91,540	0,32,610	9,90,205	12,98,000
Deduct— Contributions from private persons in aid of District Funds Contributions from Municipalities in aid of District Funds	56,964	27,054	17,521 9,192	88,000 11.000
Total contributions other than from Provincial	8,014	9,928		11,00
Revenues	64,978	36,982	26,713	4 9,000
Net excess expenditure	8,20,021	8,95,631	19,72,102	12,40,000
Orants from Government to District Funds Do. to District Road Funds for Public works Do. to ditto Accounts for ditto Do. to Police funds	12,41,380 12,180 96,647	11,94,062 52,329 97,628 32,160	11,05,955 36,990 1,06,972	11,07,000 63,000 1,00,000
*Total Grants from Government	13,50,207	13,56,179	12,49,917	12,64,000

In 1892-93 a special grant of Rs. 1,00,000 was made to the District Board of Darbhanga towards expenditure incurred by them on relief works. In 1893-94 special grants of Rs. 24,855 and Rs. 7,305 were made to the Village Chaukidari Fund and the Road Patrol Fund, respectively, to keep them solvent, and Rs. 21,881 was allotted to the Bhagalpur District Board on account of famine relief works.

Local.—The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1895-96:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2 *	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Di trict Road Fund	1,16,513	2,80,521	3,97,034	3,01,697	95,387
District Road Account	62,182	1,44,315	2,06,497	1,72,094	34,403
District Fund	25,16,909	80,90,834	1,06,07,743	84,88,333	21,19,410
District Post Fund	3,87,097	3,35,996	7,23,093	3,59,050	3,64,043
luland Labour Transport Fund	•••	21,734	21,734	21,734	•••
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	12,933	33,851	46,784	28,456	18,328
Village Chaukidari Fund	94,748	2,38 ,128	2,72,876	2,26,277	46,599
l'istrict Chaukidari Reward Fund	•••	36, 307	36,307	16,591	19,716
Road Patrol Fund	6,297	33,306	39,603	33,261	6,352
Total	31,36,679	92,14,992	1,23,51,671	96,47,483	27,04,188

The District Road Fund existed, as in the previous year, in the six districts in which the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force, and to which the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, has not been extended, viz., Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum, Darjeeling, Singhbhum. The Fund was solvent in all districts except Singhbhum, where the local receipts were not sufficient to meet the expenses, as the Cess Act of 1880 was in force in one pargana only, and the requirements of the rest of the district had to be mot from contributions from Provincial Revenues.

The District Fund existed in the 38 districts in which the Local Self-Government Act was in force. In none of the districts was the account in the

Treasury overdrawn.

The balance of the District Post Fund decreased from Rs. 3,87,097 to Rs. 3,64,043. The balances in the districts of Dacca, Gaya, Midnapore, Patna, Saran, and Shahabad were high. The period of five years for which the present rate of the dák cess was fixed will expire on the 31st December 1897.

The receipts of the Inland Labour Transport Fund exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 6,970, owing to a large increase in registration fees, and the

charges were greater than in the previous year by Rs. 975.

The District Chaukidari Reward Fund was created will effect from 1st April 1895 as an Incorporated Local Fund. The fund was opened without a balance, as the balances which should be held at credit of the fund on 1st April 1895 have not yet been settled.

The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds were as follows:—

Cantonment Funds. Darjeeling (Jalapahar) Ditto (Lobong) Patna (Dinapur) Cuttack Alipore Barrackpore Dum-Dum Dorunda Total Police Funds. Railway Police Clothing Foundling Asylum Fire Brigade		Rs. 130 9,765 1,903 166 2,662 31 303 8 14,968	3 Rs. 5,660 835 17,183 3,865 2,584 22,976 13,889 2,207 2,019 71,218	Rs. 5,743 623 24,110 4,192 2,346 22,847 12,891 1,772 1,769 76,293	5 Rs. 47 212 2,838 1,576 404 2,791 1,029 738 258
Darjeeling (Jalapahar) Ditto (Lobong) Patna (Dinapur) Cuttack Aliporo Barrackpore Dum-Dum Dorunda Buxa Total Police Funds. Railway Police Clothing Foundling Asylum Fire Brigado		130 9,765 1,903 166 2,662 31 303 8	5,660 835 17,183 3,865 2,584 22,976 13,889 2,207 2,019	5,743 623 24,110 4,192 2,346 22,847 12,891 1,772 1,769	47 212 2,838 1,576 404 2,791 1,029 738 258
Ditto (Lobong) Patna (Dinapur) Cuttack Alipore Barrackpore Dum-Dum Dorunda Total Police Funds. Railway Police Clothing Foundling Asylum Fire Brigade		9,765 1,903 166 2,662 31 303 8	835 17,183 3,865 2,584 22,976 13,889 2,207 2,019	623 24,110 4,192 2,346 22,847 12,891 1,772 1,769	212 2,838 1,576 404 2,791 1,029 738 258
Foundling Asylum Fire Brigade		***			
Calcutta and Suburban Superannuation Total	Police	3,902 325 9,044 8,550 21,821	3,404 3,419 75,896 27,957 1,10,676	6,512 3,663 63,381 29,808 1,03,364	794 81 21,559 6,699 29,138
Marine Funds.					
Hospital Port Dues Balasore Port Cuttack Port Puri Port	:::	81,147 —10,254 —1,212 5,675	72,985 16,939 12,841 2,388	90,396 13,928 9,518 694 1,14,536	63,736 7,243 2,111 7,369

NAMES OF FUNDS.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Olosing balance.
. 1	2	3	4	5
Education Funds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hindu College Durga Churn Laha's Vizianagram Scholarship Jagiria Jadunath Mukerjie's Scholarship.	130 775	4,664 3,001 1,000	4,689 3,091 186 1,240	3,025 56 535 788
Total	. 4,743	8,665	9,116	4,292
Medical and Charitable Funds.				
Pilgrims' Lodging-house Balasore Pilgrims' Hospital Cuttack Unnochuttur Chuni Lal Seal's Endowment Cantonment Hospital	. 216 472 439	39,374 921 6,040 1,746 1,523	32,851 1,137 5,498 2,625 1,812	36,477 1,014 —440
Total	. 31,370	49,604	43,923	37,051
Public Works Funds.	•			
Darjeeling Improvement Khond Mahal Road	0,460	30,908 4,645	28,228 5,629	11,192 8,878
Total	. 18,374	8 5,553	33,857	20,070
Miscellaneous Funds.				
Zoological Garden Mohsin Endowment Christian Burial Board Muhammadan Burial Board Western Duars Market Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar	21,464 14,274 318 11,931	44,317 1,09,901 17,141 2,000 19,633 1,027	44,106 1,20,552 20,052 1,624 21,539	4,985 10,813 11,363 694 10,025 1,027
Total	52,761	1,94,019	2,07,873	38,907
Municipalities.				
Municipalities Unions	1 717	21,00,203	21,85,029	3,24,246 117
Total	3,59,189	21,00,203	21,35,029	3,24,363
Port Trust Fund.	•			
Chittageng Port Trust	70,154	89,081	1,02,057.	57,178
GRAND TOTAL	6,48,736	27,64,172	28,26,048	5,86,860

In Darjeeling there were now two Cantonment Funds, namely, one in Jalapahar and another in Lebong, the latter being a new fund created in August 1895. Grants-in-aid were received by both the funds during the year from the Military Department,

amounting to Rs. 941 and Rs. 692, respectively. The Alipore Cantonment Fund was kept solvent by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,200 from the Military Department. Since March 1896 the banking account of the Barrackpore Fund has been transferred from the Treasury at Alipore to the sub treasury at Serampore in the Hooghly district. The account of the Dum-Dum Fund in the Treasury was temporarily overdrawn at the beginning of the year, but at the close of the year there was a credit balance of Rs. 1,029.

The payments from the Railway Police Clothing Fund were exceptionally large in 1895-96, owing to outstanding claims for

Police Funds. the previous year.

Owing to the reduction in the rate of interest on Government securities, the income of the Hindu College Fund fell from Education Funds. Rs. 5,331 to Rs. 4,664 a year. It was decided that Government securities for Rs. 2,500 should be purchased out of the balance at credit of the Fund in order to increase the income, and that the value of three scholarships of Rs. 30 a month each should be reduced to Rs. 25. The income of the Durga Churn Laha Scholarship Fund was also reduced by the reduction of interest on Government securities, and in 1895-96 a contribution of Rs. 1,228 was made to the Fund from Provincial Revenues to cover the deficit at the end of the year. It was decided that, when the small balance remaining to the credit of the Vizianagram Scholarship Fund had been exhausted, the Fund would be closed, but as some payments on account of scholarships, amounting to Rs. 56, were made after the balance had been exhausted, the Fund closed with a deficiency. A grant of a corresponding amount has been sanctioned in 1896-97 from the Provincial Revenues to cover this deficit.

The account of the Balasore Pilgrim Hospital was closed, and the balance to the credit of the Fund on 30th September 1895 was made over to the Balasore Municipality, which had taken over charge of the Hospital. The expenditure of the Chuni Lal Seal Dispensary Fund exceeded the receipts by Rs. 879 owing to large purchases of medicines, etc., and the Fund closed the year 1895-96 with a deficit balance. In the budget estimate of the Medical Department for the year 1896-97, provision has been made for a special grant of Rs. 1,250 to the Fund to make up this deficit, as well as the diminution in the income of the Fund due to the reduction in the rate of interest on Government securities. The Cantonment Hospital Fund was abolished on the 31st March 1896, and in its place the Station Followers Hospital and Outdoor Dispensary Fund was created in Dum-Dum.

A sum of Rs. 2,427 was fraudulently drawn from the Darjeoling Improvement Fund during 1895-96, but the amount was subsequently recovered in full. It has been decided that payments at the Treasury on account of the Fund shall in future be made by cheque.

The excess of the expenditure of the Mohsin Endowment Fund over the receipts in the year under report was due to a grant of Rs. 11,000 for the construction of an additional building for the accommodation of the Madrasa classes at Dacca, of Rs. 650 for the construction of a verandah to the kitchen of the boarding-house attached to the Rajshahi Madrasa, and of Rs. 72-5-6 on account of petty repairs. The Muhammadan Burial Board Fund received a grant of Rs. 2,000 from Government during the year under report. The Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar Fund is a new fund sanctioned by the Government of India. The receipts consist of the rents from the bazar. No charges were incurred during the year 1895-96.

At the close of the year 1895-96 there were 146 municipalities in Bengal, including Calcutta, of which 12 kept their money in the Bank of Bengal or in its branches outside the Government account, and the remaining 134 banked with the Government treasuries. Two municipalities were abolished during the year, viz, those of Jamui in Monghyr and Chanduria in Khulna. A new municipality was formed for Titaghur in the 24-Parganas; it is included in the 12 municipalities mentioned above as banking with the Bank of Bengal. None of the municipalities overdrew their balances in the Treasury, but in 11 cases the balances were less than Rs. 100.

The Road and Public Works Cesses were levied at 'the maximum rate of one anna in the rupce during the year under review in all the districts where the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force. The total collections in the two years remained almost the same; but owing to the enhanced demand in the year under review, the balance outstanding at the end of 1895-96 was greater by Rs. 2,10,385.

Sixteen districts succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration, and showed a percentage of current Review of results. collections above 90, and of arrear collections above 80, during the year, while Burdwan and Balasore collected more than 90 per cent. of the current demand, but less than 80 per cent. of the arrear demand. Of the remaining districts in which the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent., the short collections in Manbhum are ascribed to the fact that the Pachete Estate, which was lately brought under the Encumbered Estates Act, was unable to pay up its dues within the year, and in Lohardaga and Palamau to the fact that the last kist fell due on the 28th March, and no coercive measures could be adopted till after the close of the year. Poor harvests, the cadastral survey, but more especially the stoppage of sales owing to the amendment of the Certificate Act, whereby estates sold can be redeemed by the tender of the purchase money within 30 days, are the causes assigned for the bad results in Muzaffarpur. In Champaran collections were retarded by the default of some of the principal landholders and zamindars, and by delay in the filing of certificates, due to the difficulty experienced in making out the arrear lists under the new tauzi procedure. The latter cause also contributed to the short collections in Midnapore, Chittagong, and several other districts. In Faridpur, the explanation given is that most of the estates are petty and contain numerous shareholders, each of whom tries to evade payment and throw the burden of payment on his co-sharers till final steps are taken under the certificate procedure. In Backergungo the increase in the demand, the reduction of the rate of interest on arrears, and the low price of rice throughout the year, are put forward in explanation of the short collections. In Cuttack and Purnea certain proprietors deliberately withheld payment. The difficulty in realizing cesses from holders of rent-free tenures in Jessore is said still to continue, though to a less extent. In the 24-Parganas the poor results are attributed to fuilure of crops, and in Tippera to the introduction of the system of post-card warnings in lieu of notices under the certificate procedure, to delays in the preparation of arrear lists in consequence of the new tauzi system, and to the failure of certain of the chief zamindars to pay in time. The last two causes also operated in Bhagalpur, where the bad outturn of the rabi crops further affected the collections.

In nine districts both current and arrear collections fell short of the prescribed standards Short current collections in Gaya are said to be entirely due to the failure of the 7-anna share of the Tikari estate to pay within the year; and in Saran to the contumacy of the petty shareholders, the general indebted. ness of the zamindars, and the heavy arrear balance which had to be collected during the year. The reasons assigned in Hooghly are the inability of the cess office to issue notices in due time, the inclusion of rent-free holdings in estates to which they did not belong, and the failure of the certificate procedure for various reasons. The falling off in Monghyr is attributed to the introduction of the new tauzi system, which is said to have increased the work and also to the action of the co-parceners of petty estates, each of whom tries to shirk payment in the hope that his co-sharers will pay. In Darbhanga the reasons given are the disinclination of the proprietors to pay cesses until they are forced to do so, and the bad working of the nizarat staff in not realizing promptly arrears covered by warrants. The collections suffered in Shahabad in consequence of the non-payment of cesses by the chief zamindars of the district, especially those of Dumraon and Surajpura, while the bad results in Murshidabad appear to have been due mainly to the difficulty of tracing rent-free holdings and to family dissensions between two leading zamindars. Heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures, many of which cannot be traced, account for the poor collections in Bankura. Arrears amounting to Rs. 11,149 became

barred by limitation in thirteen districts, Monghyr heading the list with Rs 4,506, followed by Gaya with Rs. 2,615. In Monghyr Rs. 1,617 have since been realized, and it is explained that in the case of revenue-paying estates the certificates could not be enforced owing to the defective nature of the records, while many revenue-free estates were not traceable. In regard to Gaya, it is stated that the defaulting jagirdars are either dead or have transferred their jagirs to others whom it is difficult to trace.

The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realization of the cesses during the

Certificate procedure. last two years :-

				1894-95.	1895-96.
Certificates pending from	n the pr	revious year	•••	36,672	40,960
Filed during the year			•••	85,914	66,571
Total for disposal		•••	•••	1,22,586	1,07,531
Cancelled on objection	•••	•••	•••	1,042	1,258
Struck off	•••		•••	6,406	4,943
Fully discharged		•	•••	74,521	65,318
Pending at close of year			•••	40,960	36,022
Sales effected		•••	•••	1,105	1,526
Sales set aside	•••	•••	•••	32	29

As compared with 1894-95, the decrease in the number of pending cases is satisfactory, but it is still 54 per cent. of the number of cases instituted during the year. The largest number of certificates was filed in the districts of Saran (9,095), Muzaffarpur 5,271), Hooghly (4,362), Darbhanga (4,083), Shahabad (3,959), Midnapore (3,770), Cuttack (3,740), Gaya (3,334), and Patna (3,280).

The complete revaluation of the district of Darbhanga, which was sanctioned in September 1890 and commenced in April 1891, was brought to a close during the year. The work occupied a Deputy Collector four years and nine months, and resulted in an addition of 21-4 per cent. to the valuation of the district and an increase of the cess demand from Rs. 4,13,326 to Rs 5,07,729. The net cost after deducting tines and stamp receipts was Rs. 11,173, or less than 12 per cent. of the increase in the yearly demand. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Noakhali, Chittagong, Monghyr, and Manbhum. In Darjeeling and Chittagong the revaluation resulted in a slight decrease. Valuation and revaluation work was in progress in 17 districts when the year closed.

If the gross rental in each district for 1895-96, calculated from the returns under the Cess Act, be compared with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road-cess was first introduced, and the gross rental of the preceding year, the results for the Province are as follow:—

					$\mathbf{Rs.}$
Gross rental	t first assessi	ment	•••		13,11,68,432
Ditto	ditto	in 1894-95	•••	•••	15,36,83,959
Ditto	ditto	in 1895-96	•••	•••	15,63,28,446

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 2,51,60,014 or 19·1 per cent. on the rental when the road cess was introduced. Only five districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1895-96, as compared with the gross rental at the first assessment, the decrease being due in four cases to the transfer of portions of these districts to others, and in one case to diluvion.

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balanses of Road Cess and Public

	•	Number		DEMAN	D.	Ехсона	DRV	TONS TO	REMIR	TONE AND HONE OF LAND.	NET 1	BMAND.
DISTRICT.	Part.	of estates.	Arresr.	Current	For the privious year.	payments from provious year,	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current,	Arrear (columns 4 + 8)— column 10.	Current (columns 5 + 9) - column 11,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	D	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Re.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rq.	ks.	Rs.
Burdwan .	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	6,929 1,099 5,459 50	18,969 19,964 40,082 6,019	2,98,835 16,644 12,053		8,250 445 6 19	.	 3 48,029	25,265 2,097	50 48 33	18,969 10,904 14,817 3,922	2,98,785 15,999 12,023 48,929
	Total	13,528	75,971	3,26,932	-'	8,720		48,935	27,562	131	48,612	3,75,756
	Total of previous year*		72,100	3,61,146	3,61,146	6,890				<u></u> 	4,2	6,385
Bubhum	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and radways	1,475 408 146	8,025 939 835	1,37,042 3,521 238	::. :::	2,557 94 	 00	 10	12 384	16 13	8,913 939 511	1,37,026 3,522 344
	Total	2,020	10,600	1,40,801		2,651	60	19	396	20	10,363	1,40,792
	Total of previous year*		6,000	1,40,108	1, 10, 198	2,172				3	1,4	6,632
Bankura	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	1,206 417 1,486 2	4,514 3,625 19,838	87,968 5,667 4,395 153	::: ::::	380 43 88	37 GO	128 10 501	 9 228	1,242 66 43	4,551 8,616 10,670	86,152 5,611 4,854 153
	Total	3,111	27,979	97,183		511	97	637	237	1,350	27,838	96,770
	Total of previous year		36,710	92,711	92,711	790			4,	798	1,20	3,661
Midnapore	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and radways	2,787 1,516 27	13,813 8,028 58	2,67,244 14,956 140	:::	7,368 1,326 1	:: ::	: <u>.</u>	21 583 1	1,313 39 1	43,822 7,445 57	2,65,931 14,917 139
	Total .	4,330	51,920	2,82,340		8,605			605	1,953	51,324	2,80,987
	Total of previous year*		75,7 15	2,92,105	2,92,405	5,260			70	6	3,52	, BUN)
Heoghly {	1 Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Hats and fairs	6,208 505 13,621 217	40,595 8,778 40,279 2,382	1,69,925 11,354 47,024 2,851	<u>.</u>	7,918 157 2,528 57	311 67 847	287 98 518 10	004 64 1,828 339	5,500 21 938 573	40,802 8,741 48,298 2,013	1,01,003 11,429 46,601 2,288
	Total Total of previous year*	20,549	1,01,031	2,30,454	<u></u> -	10,060	1,225	911	2,835	7,041	99,424	2,24,321
			71,257	2,26,898	2,26,898	0,508	-		j	·	2,04	,647
24-Parganas (1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Hats and fairs	2,594 213 11,351 220	27,764 874 10,558 661	1,90, 102 21,809 22,376 2,875		3,082 325 3,078 44	259	13 88 584	₂₀₇	20 537	27,668 871 10,610 659	1,90,394 21,809 22,444 2,022
	Total Total of previous year*	14,365	39,857	2,37,462	9 27 70-	6,520	259	685	310	578	39,806	2,37,560
Nadia }	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands	3,115 218 4,807	8,198 105	1,34,940	2,37,725	2,595 123		85	4	44 2	8,198 191	1,39,021
(s. Mines and inilways		1,811	13,925		9,260	288	97	17	4	2,082	14,018
	Total of previous year.	8,170	15,629	1,54,833	1,54,830	5,987	284	182	21	60		1,54,965
Marshidabada (1. Revenue-paying estates 2 Revenue free estates	3,255 208	11,053 1,285	1,30,360		5,403 230	-:	142	54	221	1,66, 10,999 1,285	1,80,290 4,293
(3. Rent-free lands Mines and railways	10,397	20,598	11,521	::	986			501	920	20,098	10,404
	Total	13,560	32,937	1,45,992	<u></u> _	6,008		142	550	1,147	32,382	1,44,987
	Total of previous year		33,922	1,45,091	1,45,991	5.870			5,32	8	1,74,	048
Jessore }	Revenue-paying estates Revenue-free estates kent-free lands Mines and railways	$\frac{3,117}{203}$; $\frac{11,695}{203}$;	18,774 941 11,662	1,58,637 1,161 24,157	::: :::	3,102 114 1,778		₁₅₃	20 676	2 81	18,770 921 10,386	1,58,638 4,102 23,226
	Total .	15,015		1,85,958		8,021		154	700	6		1,86,026
:	Total of previous year*	- <u></u> -	43,521	1,85,842	1,85,842	6,150			533		2,25,0)13
	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Hats	961 34 5,080 163	14,100 999 4,081	7,243 7,764	<u>.</u>	2,767 58 740	::	 15 1,288	19 39	20 19 17	14,186 203 4,042	1,42,878 7,224 7,740 1,288
	Total	6,284 ;		1,57,605		3,565		1,801	62	60		1,58,850
.	Total of previous year*		15,967	1,57,601	1,87,601	2,968			273		1,70,0	08

^{*} The form of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1891-16, the tests noted in the column headings of this statement do

Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the year ending 31st March 1896.

		BCTIONS.			BALANCI	s.	Ex	(C288.	Percentage of arrear collection	of current	Percentage of total collection		
Arres		Advance	Total (columns 14 + 15 + 16).		Current column 13 - [(co- lumns 7 + 15) - co- lumn 21]	Total (columns 18 + 19).	For current.	For advance (same as column 16).	on arrear demand (column 14 on column 12).	collection on not current de- mand (col- umn 15 on column 13),	on net current demand (column 17 on column 13),	Current demand of land revenue,	Total valua- tion or gross rontal.
14	18	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	23	26	27
Bs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1	1	= =	Ics.	Ru,
9,76 4,63 7,39 2,56	9.677 5,544	98 87 190 18	14,297 13,132	9,201 6,371 7,419 1,358	12,029 6,463 6,864	21,230 12,834 14,253	8,421 586 391	98 87 100					
24,203		393		24,349	8,691	10,040 58,396	9,300	393	40.9				
81,594	_	7,510		40,515	35,666	76,181			43'8	800	90.0	30, 46, 462	74,20,687
													
8,833 771 430	2,284	1,828 173 8	1,39,457 3,228 523	16N 76	5,830 1,144 160	5,010 1,312 2,5	157 .::	1,828 178 3	:::	:::	:	:::	:: :
10,040		2,004	1,43,204	923	7,131	7,157	157	2,001				··	
5,900	1,28,030	4,013	1,37,943	700	9,906	10,000			89.3	92.7	101.7	10,03,689	27,53,518
4,340 2,814	9,233	890 48	87,016 5,095	211 802	4,022 3,342	4,233	33 7	803 48	:::	::	¦		•••
7,095	1,276 152		H,407 152	12,575	8,525	16,100	3 5	36	:::		!		
14,249	85,141	977	1,00,070	13,580	10,889	21,478	75	977	61.1	88:2	101-0	4,55,616	18,20,108
19,084	75,901	1,528	97,416	16,726	16,047	27,978			54 1	82.5	105'0	1,57,963	18,31,468
38,779 6,071 48	2,10,748 7,653 80	89 11	2,55,611 13,735 123	5,043 1,574 14	50,046 7,200 59	55,089 8,583 73	8,226 1,271	89		:::		:::	:::
44,893	2,21,476	100	2,69,169					- :i-					::
09,669	2,30,536	5,452	3,05,657	6,676	48,609	61,989	9,498	100	91.9	79.9	06.9	23,67,183	50,00,070
		 -					-	-		83:1	108:2	23,60,108	59,15,447
24,291 1,3.1 19,257 823	1,27,287 5,315 14,345 325	4,144 40 889 4	1,59,722 6,703 34,491 1,151	12,611 7, (3) 29,011 1,221	\$4,101 6,094 81,436 2,012	46,112 13 524 60,477 8,233	5,303 1.37 1,705 106	4,144 40 850	:::	:: :::	:	:::	
19,721	1,47,272	5,077	2,02,070	19,703	73,613	1,23,346	7,251	5,077	50.0	65'6	00.0	13,51,457	13,63,681
53,039	1,44,628	8,285	2 06 852	20,318	75,762	96,060		_::	72.6	65 6	91.1	13,50,787	4 (00), 540
23,079 820 8,717 659	1,67,228 20,800 12,821 2,126	:::	1,90,307 21,710 21,588	4,5% 5 t 1,893	23,971 878 8,951	28,555 932 10,817	3,887 284 2,100	::					•••
33,275	2,03,005	-:	2,785	6,531	34,621	41,155	- 6,6 kg	- -	N3'5	85'4		···	
31,095	1,95,833	5,165	2,32,003	2,801	87,063	30,857	-:		91:5	81.0	99'4	16,13,822	54,00,052
8,183	1,20,112	1,113	1,29,408	15	17,115	17,160	831	1,113			- · ; -		07,00,002
176 1,886	1,660 9,738	28 626	1,870 12,250	15 196	237 3,301	252 3, 107	2,290	28 626	:::	:	'	::	***
10,245	1,31,5.6	1,767	1,43,528	226	20,683	20,800	3,221	1 -0-		<u> </u>	<u></u>		
15,180	1,40,750	5,184	1,61,116	419	9,798	10,201		1,767	97.1	93-6	101 0	9,00,716	29,08,811
9,441	1,15,090	16	1,24,547	1 504				 -					29,05,974
918,8	2,909 2,586		3,905 11,432	1,558 289 11,252	16,144 1,823 7,599	17,702 1,612 18,851	6,347 158 747		:::	:	::		•••
	1 90 498												···
20,590	1,20,685	5,287	1,47,133	13,332	18,865	26,869	7,272	- 16	- r···6	881	96'4	10,66,291	29,28,097
						20,000	 -	 - -	60.0	86*5	100.4	10,66,826	29,43,717
18,498 907 8,766	1,36,760 3,083 12,085	1,522 46 1,574	1,56,780 4,036 22,425	272 14 1,620	20,407 1,045 9,563	20,679 1,658 11,153	1,631 109 3,200	1,529 4-3 1,574	::	::	:	:::	••• •••
28,171	1,51,028	8,142	1,83,241	1,906	31,011	32,920	4,940	3,142	98'6	81.0	98:5	H,58,880	34,27,967
42,258	1,51,901	6,016	2,01,103	3,065	27,791	45,270		<u></u>	93.3	84.2	108.5	6,58,776	81,25,295
13,862 164 2,716	1,34,057 6,9:0 3,681	329 35 267	1,48,248 7,169 6,054	324 39 1,326	8,080 268 3,504	8, 404 307 4,830	2,326 71 165	320 35 257			- :	:::	
16,742	1,45,747		1,040		259	259				<u></u> _	<u> </u>		<u></u>
0,140	4,50,797	621	1,63,110	1,680	12,111	13,800	8,573	621	80.8	91.7	102.6	6,49,880	28,06,458

ot apply to the figures against all the cross-heads "Total of previous year" reproduced in the corresponding columns of the present statement.

	•			DEMAND.		Excess payments		ONS TO	REMINS	IONS AND IONS OF	NRT I	RMAND.
DISTRICT.	Part.	Number of estates.	Arrear.	Current.	For the previous year.	from previous year.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear (columns 4 + 8)— column 10.	Current (column 5 + 9)- column 11.
1	2	8		5	6	7	8	ρ	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Bs.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.
Rajshahi	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	2,914 125 52	20,695 1,560 213	1,63,644 5,101 825	::: :::	2,011 171 37	 17	7	:::		20,605 1,560 230	1,03,64 5,10 83
	Total .	3,091	22, Min	1,69,573		2,210	17	7			22, 185	1,69,58
	Fotal of previous yeart		27,323	1,69,573	1,69,578	1,176	:		ļ	·"	1,95	,720
Dinajpur . {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	1,127 175 135	12,027 168 74	1,67,731 3,220 327		4,132 161 80	 8	6,181 210 3		16 1 85	12,027 108 82	1,73,89 3,22 24
	Total	1,437	12,260	1,71,07		1,678	8	6,304		102	12,277	1,77,87
•	Total o' previous yeart		12,820	1,71,078	1,71,078	3,510				10	1,80	,304
Ja'paiguri {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	259 159 195	229 129 239	91,827 6,676 946		70 49 49	::: :::	18,081 2		1,509 234	929 129 230	1,08,300 5,570 71-
	Total	613	597	98,318		168		18,083		1,743	597	1,14,68
	Total of previous yeart .		7,135	08,348	08,348	12,107				·····	03	,67U
Darjeeling {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	937 152 	61 56 	19,995 15,658 217	::: :::	2,430 663 	:: :::	<u></u>	 	2 9 	59 50 	19,993 15,54 217
	Total	1.097	117	35,770		3,003			. 2	11	115	35,75
	Total of previous year +		2	85,770	35,770	2.021		<u> </u>		ì	82	,K61
Rangpur {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	1,002 232 1,165	10,212 373 1,006	2,50,849 3,091 4,374	::: :::	4,056 533 664	 :::	158 211 303	::	624 	16,242 378 1,606	2,51,004 3,305 4,053
	Total	2,399	18,221	2,58,313		5,253		072		626	18,221	2,58,35
25	Total of previous yeart		18,615	2,58,320	2,58,320	3,763				65	2,7	1,172
Bogra . }	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	1,376 40 7	6,400 171 7	97,445 741 28		4, 100 29	 	2,722 24 	108	1,641 15 	6,202 174 7	98,024 750 28
1	Total .	1, 123	6,581	98,214		1, 120		2,246	108	1,656	6,473	98,8:4
	Total of previous yeart		7,339	94,214	98,214	2,103			:		1,08	,360
************************	1. Revenue-psying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	1,813 56 1,27 i	14,095 132 1,495	1,11,832 452 1,803		7,309 12 111	. 15	1,107 15 8	 	6 	14,120 132 1,420	1,12,934 447 1,808
	Total	3,143	15,631	1,14,687		7,435	58	1,127	19		15,672	1,15,200
	Total of previous yeart		15,72H	1,14,087	1,11,087	4,583			90	1	1,2	,232
Pacca }	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and rulways	1 5,976 708 	14,412 175 	1,48,664 1,163 		16,657 162	:::	2,165 88	61 	1,089	14,351 175	1,49,740 1,191
	Total	15,682	11,587	1.49,767	:-	16,819	"	2,253	61	1,089	14,526	1,50,931
!	Total of previous year		18,233	1,40,767	1,19 767	н,198					1,50	804
., menumbu);	Revenue-paying estates Revenue-free estates Rent-free lands Mines and railways	11,898 981 66	21,592 264 110	8,30,123 1,452 507	 	16,135 255 8	4	71 		 	21,588 268 110	8,88,985 1,683 507
	Total	12,942	21,966 :	3,41,082		16,398	4	71	4	138	21,966	
	Total of previous year		23,811	3, 11, 175	3,41,175	11,857			10	2	3,58	,160
/eridipur {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	5,835 50 67	34,717 18 218	1.37,509 10 3:8	:: ::	8,939 2 55	234	1,059	140 	 	34,802 18 218	1,38,878 16 878
	Total	5,952	34,953	1,37,993		8,996	234	1,050	149	285	35,038	1,30,767
	Total of previous yeart		20,056	1,37,903	1,37,993	4,267			1,4	96	1,02	789

* The difference of Rs. 14 is due to the exclusion of the amount from column 21 on account of advance collection made the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1894-95, the tests noted in the column headings of this statement

- 10/Aug 50 7 7 7	Coll	ections.			BALANCE		R	CESS.	Percentage of arrear collection	Percentage of current collection	Percentage of total collection		
Arrear.	Current.	Advance.	Total (columns 14 + 15 + 16).	Arrear (column 19 — column 14).	Current column 18—[(co- lumns 7+ 15)—co- lumn 21.]	Total (columns 18 + 19).	For current	For advance (same as column 16).	on arroar demand (column 14 on column 12).	on net current de- mand (co-	on net current demand (column 17 on column 19).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total value- tion or grow rental.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Re.	Re.	Ra.	Rs.	Re.	Re.	Re.	R4.	Re.	Ì			Ra.	Ra.
18,495 1,560	1,58,497 3,826	19 9		2,200	12,129 1,287	14,329	3,093 183	9	:::	:::	:: :		:::
180	749	<u></u>	979	<u></u>	77	77	28					::	:::
20,285	1,58,073	28	1,78,385	2,200	13,493	15,691	4,204	28	80.8	93.8	105.1	8,92,988	81,58,933
26,517	1,46,735	1,812	1,70,004	806	21,662	22,468		- ""	97.0	87'1	103 2	8,92,330	31,53,818
12,025 152 60	1,66,000 2,894 132	26 9 10	1,78,111 3,055 202	16 29	8,798* 322 88	8,800 839 J10	5,380 151 55	10	 	:::		 	
12,237	1,69,086	45	1,81,868	40	9,208	9,248	5,186	45	- 	95:3	10.1.8	14,40,268	36,51,577
18,793	1,55,316	3,949	1,72,058	33	12,252	12,269			90.7	92.6	100.2	10,40,268	85,50,905
. 129 100	1,08,453 5,405 592	16 1	1,08,608 5,634 762	 70	84 192 124	84 198 194	209 71 61	16 1		:::	• ••• •••	•••	••• •••
537	1,14,450	17	1,14,994	70	460	470	831	17	88.3	99.7	100.3	6,15,403	21,37,937
7,485	85,614	152	93,231		597	597			100.0	99.8	94.7	8,04,432	17,45,216
59 56	17,447 14,8%	2,210 70 6	19,725 15,646	:::	117 8	117 2	1	2,219 706	·	:::	· :::	:: :	
<u></u>	217	<u></u>	217										::
115	32,548	2,925	35,588	_ <u></u>	119	119	1	2,925	100.0	91.0	90-8	1,37,428	5,89,757
	32,732	3,200	36,023			117			100 0	99.8	100.7	1,36,243	5,90,007
16,217 366 1,042	8,28,142 2,8 1 2,845	 41	2,44,359 3,197 3,928	25 7 564	22,336 389 1,283	22,361 396 1,847	3,510 451 739	::: -:: 41	:::	••• ••• •••			
17,625	2,33,818	41	2,51,484	596	24,006	21,604	4,720	41	96.7	90.2	97:8	10,13,920	41,08,364
17,620	2,36,808	3,509	2,57,937	995	17,740	18,279			04.6	83.08	80.8	10,13,916	44,97,600
6,169 174 7	02,319 513 20	239 41 	98,727 728 27	123	6,242 210 8	6,365 210 8	4,935 2	. 230 . 41			:::	:::	
6,350	92,852	280	99,482	123	6,460	6,583	4,937	280	08.0	93.9	100.8	4,85,948	17,78,901
7,339	90,976	2,198	1,60,513		5,045	5,045		-	100.0	94.7	102.3	4,88,357	17,69,581
12,161 122 886	1,03,163 261 810	:::	1,15,324 383 1,696	1,959 10 534	11,040 206 1,010	13,008 216 1,544	8,587 12 126	:::	:::	::			••• •••
•••				_=_ .							101-9		<u></u>
13,160	94,701	4,099	1,17,408	1,720	13,205	15,631	8,725	-:	88.8	86.4	97.9	8,98,873	21,44,094
	1,34,267		1,47,819	3,799		10,713	17,098	-					
101	1,026	28	1,155	74	13,914	238	161	28	:::	:		::	
<u></u>	1,37,293	28	1,48,974	2,873	14,078	16,051	17,250		80.3		98 7	5,00,976	27,70,597
11,653	1,28,343	10,601	1,55,807	1,370	13,226	14,587			98.4	90.6	104.0	4,99,592	27,50,013
20,692 239 100	3,16,403 1,230 445	101	3,37,096 1,570 550	896 20 10	24,284 232 61	25,180 261 71	17,837 194 10	101		:::		:::	
23,097	3,07,994	13,400	3,89,216	985	21,384	25,512	18,041	104	96.8	93.9	100.8	8,50,340	80,76,784
		25,300						 -					4-11-51144
89,387	1,09,871	6	1,42,158 10 306	2,815 11 51	28,093 12 186	30,008 23 237	8,530 1 56	6	:::	:::	:::	::	.,
100		-			-50	BO1	0.0			•••		***	
38,461	1,10,067		1,42,534	2,577	28,291	30,868	8,587		<u> </u>	79.8	1027	5,77,110	22,70,120

for Government estates which were subsequently sold and I comes property of private persons.

So hot apply to the figures spainst all the cross-heads "Total of previous year" reproduced in the corresponding columns of the present statement.

Laws Farmer		•			DRNABU.		Excess	ADDITA	ONS TO AND.	BRW188	IONS AND IONS OF	NET D	eman d ,
Distrior	•	Part.	Number of estates.	Arrear.	Ourrent.	For the previous year.	payments from previous year.	Arpear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current,	Arrear (columns 4 + 8)— column 10.	Current (columns 5 + 91— column 11.
1		2	8	4	Б	6	7	8	y	10	11	13	18
				Rs.	Rs.	Hs.	Bu.	 Be.	Re.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Ra.
Backergunge {		1. Revenue-paying catates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Kent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	4,499 47 546	41,500 148 108	2,89,911 4,316 673		2,813 2,814 30 	138	1,08,877 1,438 220	88 	743 	41,645 168 108	8,98,045 5,754 898
		Total	5,002	41,866	2,91,900		4,557	138	1,05,635	88	748	41,921	8,99,692
		Total of provious year		60,020	2,94,900	2,94,900	5,878				5	8,3	9,542
Tippera .	{	1. Revenue-paying catates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	8,586) 78 2,410	24,925 643 2,401	2,13,558 915 3,030	:::	1,730 30 341 		90 	18	89 2	24,915 593 2,443	2,18,559 915 3,031
250		Total	0,083	27,979	2,17,500		2,101	_=_	90	28	01	87,951	8,17,508
		Total of previous year*		37,720	2,17,509	2,17,509	1,664					3,5	8,574
Noukhali .	{	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	2,412 66 1,200	12,345 205 710	1,42,018 1,056 1,566	:::	1,747 3 210 	:::	5,886 64	:: ::	978 	12,345 205 710	1,47,529 1,056 1,030
	-	Total	3,678	13,260	1,44,040		1,960		5,950		375	18,260	1,50,215
	Ì	Total of previous year*		13,277	1,44,640	1,44,640	460			1	1	1,67	457
Chittagong	-3	1. Bevenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	\$0,325 11,508 	11,642 1,599	1,65,011 12,169 	:::	5,611 2,110 	::	::: :::	 	8 6 	11,642 1,599	1,65,003 12,163
	1	Total	41,828	18,241	1,77,180		7,721				14	18,241	1,77,166
	-	Total of previous year		15,044	1,77,180	1,77,180	5,338				<u> </u>	1,80	3,840
Patna	.3	1. Revenue-paying etates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	18,418 765 358	71,399 4,129 1,002	3,40,231 15,130 1,960	::	24,748 1,940 770	 	::	102 	122 	71,287 4,120 1,002	3,40,100 15,130 1,969
	-	Total	19,531	78,530	3,67,330		27,458			162	122	76,368	3,67,208
		Total of previous year*		73,996	3,57,330	3,57,330	17,630				25	4,13	d96
Gaya	.3	1. Rovenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	13,394 179 8,139 38	1,47,708 2,931 16,063 4,268	4,22,330 6,918 16,222 2,778	::: :::	23,600 481 2,070 2	:::	480 35 1,819	19,744 507 2,828 877	2 412 1,400	1,27,964 2,424 13,235 8,391	4,22,808 6,918 15,845 2,697
		Total	21,750	1,70,970	4,48,249	440.040	26,163		1,834	23,050	1,814	1,47,014	4,48,268
	- (Total of previous year*		1,68,665	4,48,248	4,48,248	19,018			1,	696	5,97	,295
Shahabad	3	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	<u>::</u>					=	:::	<u>:</u>	 	:::	::: :::
		Total	12,686	59,922	3,02,008		17,167	1,040	484	508	280	00,468	8,62,872
		Total of previous yea '		48,942	3,62,698	3,62,698	13,032			 ;		8,08	,608
Saran	3	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	12,906 81 185	1,61,973 919 1,776	3,56,718 1,834 2,232	<u></u>	7,554 89 154	62 72	32 28	2,286	12	1,59,649 919 1,524	8,56,171 1,834 2,248
		Total Fotal of previous year*	13,123	1,64,569	3,00,784		7,747	184	60	2,310	591	1,62,802	8,60,258
		# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #		1,15,451	3,62,149	3,02,140	9,245		 }	——-ji		4,68,	855
Champaran	313	1. Rovenue-paying estates 2. Rovenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	1,210 53 12 	82,255 321 12	1,72,432 1,522 150 54	:::	1,248 8 9	::: :::	::: :::	::: :::: .	::: ::: 54	32,235 821 12	1,72,438 1,528 160
		Total	1,275	32,569	1,74,158		1,205				54	89,568	1,74,104
		Total of previous year*	_::_	24,060	1,74,158	1,74,158	791					1,97,4	86
Muzadarpur	312	1. Bevenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates	·•				:: 1		-				
	1	3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways					::	:::		::-		:::	:
	1	Total	23,486	1,80,027	3,87,765		28,818			649	609	1,88,1.35	8,97,088
		Total of previous year*					40,000	•••				stantone t	

The form of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1894-05, the tests noted in the column headings of this

COLLECTIONS.				Balanc	E.	Ex	o n es,	Percentage of arrear	Percentage of current	OI TOTAL			
Arroar,	Current.	Advance	Total (columns 14 + 15 + 16).	Arroar (column 12 — column 14).	Current column 13— [(co lumns 7- 15)—co- lumn 21.	Total (columns 18 + 19).	For current.	For advance (same as column 16).	collection on arrear demand (column 14) on column 12).	collection on net current do-	collection on not current demand (column 1' on column 13).		Total value- tion or gross rental.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		24	25	20	27
Ra.	Ra.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Bs.	Re,	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
41,057 16	3,18,599 3,214 750	18 2,164	3,50,67 5,585 844	588 1 18	74,836 367 140	74,924 868 158	2,2 03 41 27	2,154 4				::: :::	
41,814	3,22,563 2,47,190	2.176 4,539	3,01,54	607	74,843	75,450	2,271	2,176	08-0	80.2	91.8	15,93,707	70,87,884
10100	2,77,10 0		0,01,00		***,020	41,005			99'5	85:3	108.8	15,82,499	60,80,329
22,755 639 2,193	1,88,645 529 1,337	78 98	2,11,478 1,088	2,160 54	24,448 383	20, 608 437	1,264 27	78					
			8,628	250	1,505	1,755	149	98					
25,487 34,147	1,90,511 1,91,446	1,677	2,16,174 2,27,270	8,582	20,336	27,079	1,440	176	91.1	87.5	09 3	10,57,826	36,06,364
			30 D	950	7 . 5:				90.2		104.4	10,55,921	36,06,413
11,619 151 400	1,87,241 766 939		1,48,863 917 1,339	726 54 310	10,895 291 708	11,621 845 1,018	2,957 4 227						
	1,88,949		1,51,110	1,090	11,894	12,984	2,588						
	1,34,489	1,022	1,47,782	1,006	9,691	10,686	2,000		91.7	93.2	100·6 102·1	6,28,088 6,25,230	30,99,611
11,296	1,40,705	4,958	1 50 050	852	10 200	10 of r	20-						erosso • tu to • orozote
1,385	8,067	1,761	1,56,953	214	19,683 2,709	10,035 2,923	896 723	4,9 58 1,751					
12,675	1,48,772	6,709	1,68,156	500	22,292	22,858	1,619	6,70	05.7	83.0	04.9	9,75,054	53,02,412
14,876	1,58,200	6,370	1,79,515		13,073	13,241	AND AN ARCHIVE	•	98.8	02.3	101.3	9,63,472	33,02,636
59,007	2,53,513	17,523	3,29,133	18,170	69,917	83,087	8,000	17,523					
2,434 421	11,204 1,225	835 585	14,563 2,291	1,695 581	3,468 G20	5,163 1,201	1,572 646	835 585					
60,922	2,66,062	18,913	3,45,027	15,446	74,005	89,451	10,317	13,943	79.7	74.4	96.8	14,93,398	64,45,872
66,522	2,70,220	19,755	3,56,407	7,474	09,480	76,529			80.8	79.5	99.7	14,92,266	64,50,877
80,212	2,67,144	17,012	8,64,399	47,722	1,97,405	1,85,127	5,341	17,012					
747 4,808 8,118	5,778 6,092 14	1,792 1	6,741 14,692 3,128	1,677 8,427 278	707 6,064 2,681	2,384 14,491 2,959	48 381	1,792 1					
88,010	2,81,028	19,021	3,88,959	58,104	1,46,857	2,04,961	5,770	10,021		63.0	86.7	14,77,468	78,75,327
¥2,5 67	8,32,062	21,877	4,46,506	70,008	90,568	1,60,888			53.0	75.7	91.1	14,75,492	78,92,577
42,395	2,96,184	6,752	8,45,331	18,068	60,324	78,392	10,803	6,752	Mari	0440		45 40 500	
25,513	3,13,173	2,611	3,41,297	23,429	36,498	59,922	Tolucia	0,702	70·1 52·1	81.8		17,04,376	67,11,921 67,11,921
1,27,131	2,32,700		8,59,985	32,515	1,24,714	1,67,929	8,896						
411	1,198 1,180		1,609	1,331	628 1,036	1,136 2,367	26 122						
1,28,038	2,35,172		8,63,203	34,354	1,26,378	1,60,732	9,044	83		65-2	100.8	12,64,656	63,89,555
82,909	2,20,768	7,245	3,11,082	32,452	1,32,116	1,64,568				62.2		12,64,906	64,82,406
81,965 821 12	1,34,597 707 101	1,730 12 24	1,67,692 1,040 137	870	36,895 807 40	87, 765 807 4 0	308	1,730 12 24					
31,698	1,35,405	1,766	1,68,869	870	87,742	38,612		1,766	97:3	77.7	06.8	5,15,790	40 as 41.
	1,41,374	1,012	1,65,880	675	81,993	82,508		11100	97.6	81.2	95'2	5,15,808	30,36,741
3,17,585	2,46,630	5,789 28,162	3,93,363	20,790	1,09,878	1,80,668	21,502	5,789	84.0	69-7	101.6	9,74,512	66,82,374
96,787	e, 90,000	20,102	0111018	a-0, 400	1,18,147	1,87,773			78.0	68.2	95.8	0,74,626	66,93,290

	•			DBMAN	D.	Киселя		ND.	REMISS	IONS AND SIONS OF AND.	Nat D	BWAND.
District.	Part.	Number of outsites.		Current	For the previous year.	psyments from previous year.	Arrear.	Ourrent.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear columns 4+8) — column 10,	Current (columns 5+9) — column 11.
1	2	3	•	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
			Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,	Rs.	Bs.	Re.	Ra.
Darl hanga	1. Rovenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	15,390 638 217	6,369	3,89,207 23,739 380		58,145 19,074 224	s	15	 	13	55,890 6,371 123	3,69,192 23,754 360
	Total	16,145		4,13,326	-1	72,443	2	15		15	62,384	4,13,826
	Total of previous year*		64,011	4,13,326	4,13,326	38,735		ļ:	<u>-</u>	29		
Monghyr {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Bent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	11,325 1,673 11	5,560	2,54,683 8,138 193	::: :::	5,921 612 5	 	 :::	:::	343 181 	46,195 5,569 54	2,54,840 7,957 193
	Total	12,909	51,719	2,63,014		6,638				524	61,710	2,02,490
•	Total of previous year*		50,930	2,40,767	2,49,767	8,783	::			37 	2,1	1,914
Hhagalpur }	1. Itevenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	5,647 1,185 1,992	22,346 1,185 1,368	2,88,708 4,934 1,685	::: :::	24,166 2,521 503	30	16	3 18 65 4	134 13 1	22,198 1,180 1,394	2,88,579 4,921 2,000
	Total	8,724	24,810	2,95,627		27,190	30	21	207	148	24,722	2,95,500
	Total of previous year*		35,361	2,95,627	2,95,627	14,826	_=		1,1	28	3,16	,162
Purnes {	Revenue-paying estates Revenue-free estates Rent-free lands Mines and railways	2,245 167 175	22,766 1,179 300	1,99,264 2,838 1,054	::: :::	3,509 204 132	:: ::	 367	 	 	23,786 1,179 300	1,99,264 2,836 1,481
	Total	2,587	24.265	2,03,154		3,817		3:17			24,265	9,03,521
	Total of previous year	_::	28,169	2,02,953	2,02,952	1,178	_::			075	2,29,	043
Malda . $\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{array} \right.$	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-tree catatos 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	*78N 143 541	1,937 1,243 67	60,860 3,004 1,093	:::	1,052 41 176	5	::: ::: 1	.:. _::	:::	1,937 1,243 72	60,860 3,008 1,094
	Total	1,472	8,247	61,061		1,260	5	1	,		3,253	64,062
_	Total of previous year*		1,646	61,961	64,961	1,493					65,1	14
Cuttack {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mices and railways	4,303 4,838 79	17,463 8,067 250	1,15,331 12,076 1,218	:::	1,511 181 16		<u>.</u>		64	17,463 8,667 250	1,15,331 12,612 1,218
	Total	9,720	26,380	1,20,225	1 20 905	1,708	_::-		·-··- , -	G4	26,380	1,20,161
	Total of previous year*		29,127	1,29,225	1,29,225	2,809			 -j	-	1,55,6	948
ma wicke 5	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	2,009 10,114 4	3,010 2,568 7	62,726 9,972 10		3,158 271 	:::		21 	16	3,040 2,547 7	62,726 9,956 10
	Total of previous year*	12,127	4,570	72,707	72,707	1,718			21		5,594	72,692
Pari {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands	590 5,104 10	87 1,384	48,537 11,589 8,007		96 47	195	1	8	3	282 1,381	48,537 11,888 8,007
(4. Mines and railways					_: -	_: -	_==-				
	Total of previous year*	5,694	1,471	68,433	61, 181	102			3	اِدْ	70,08	8 68,432
Hazarıbagh	1. Revenue-paying entates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	372 270 177 36	2,511 . 11 . 3	91,845 5,747 396 4,616		576 3,117 56 20		::		19	2,611	91,848 5,747 886 4,597
1	Total	853	2,526	1,08,594		4,069	- ::- -			19	2,526	1,02,575
	Total of previous year*		3,938	1,02,861	1,02,861	3,485					1,02,8	
A.19100000)	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-tree estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	::: 1	14,618	94,563 5		5			:::		14,618	94,563
	Total	12	14,610	04,568		5					14,018	84,864
	Total of previous years		10,669	94,568	94,508	3				`	1,11,25	26
- Mbs for	m of the present statement b	مسلم		!_			!_	<u>.</u> l	!	<u></u>	l_	

^{*} The form of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1824-95, the tests noted in the column headings of this statement

	Cort	ECTIONS.	: •		Balanc	om.	E	XCB88.	Percentag of arren	of current	(4 total		
Arrear	. Curren	t. Advar	Tota 100. (colum 14+15 10).	Arrea (colum 12— colum 14).	n 18-[(c	rotal (column) (+ 18 + 19)	For current	For advance (same a column 16).	s on colum	on net current de	(column 1	Current demand of land revenue,	Total value tion or gros rental.
14	15	-,	,	18	19	20	. '	23	23	24	 25	26	27
Re.	Rs.	Ra.	44	x presunt	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Re,			İ	Re.	Re.
43,96	1 15,690	6,2	60 26,60	10 1,72	80 8,16	4,909	11.20				•••		
			45	10		147	183			::		::	:::
47,63		-					33,169	42,31	70.3	70.8	101.9	7,98,935	70,12,904
49,074	8,27,112	40,4	4,16,67	14,98	47,47	6 62,384			70.6	87:3	100.8	7,95,314	70,12,004
34,002 2,250 42	5,480	1	2,37,66 7,73 15	8 3.31	0 2,61	5 5,925 4 90	12,640 756		:::		 	 	
36,297	2,09,254	-	2,45,55		60,10	75,525	13,405		70.1	79.7			<u></u>
42,110	1,98,068	6,53	8 2,46,70	8,820	42,920			<u> :</u> -	82.6	85.1	98.7	8,64,902	47,32,280
21,368 814 978	3,919	 15 56		316	689	985	18,041 2,188 133		:::				45,20,539
23,158	2,55,087				-			860	<u> :::</u> _		: •••• ••••	:::	:: ::
31,649	3,58,458	16,83			-		20,362	518	93.5	86.3	94'3	6,03,518	50, 26,997
				- 		22,021	_=		80.2	85.0	103.8	6,03,252	50,26,776
19,214 805 156	1,77,081 1,484 756	 51		374	1.406	26,638 1,780 753	4,387 200 70	55 19	••• ••• •••	:::	••• :::	:::	••• •••
20,175	1,79,321	74	-	4,000	25,076	29,166	4,723	74	88-1	88.1	88.0	11,78,362	39,32,889
20,626	1,78,977	2,962	2,02,565	7,543	22,797	24,265			73.2	88.7	100.3	11,78,380	39,00,682
1,937 1,299 61	60,410 1,805 959	9 21			664 1,137 104	664 1,141 115	1,266 35 145	 2 21	:::	:::	:::	•••	
3.237	(3,234	25	86,404		1,005	1,920	1,446	23	90.5	97:3	102.3		
1,635	60,230	1,062	62,927	11	3,238	3,247			89.3	94.8	96.8	4,34,633	12,49,049
15,748 5,551 225	95,810 6,657 971	179 3 1 	1,11,732 12,239 1,106	1,780 3.116 25	19,772 6,046 236	21,492 9,162 201	1,762 272 5	179 31			:::		
21,519	1,03,488	210	1,25,167	4,861	26,054	30,915	2,039	210	81.8	80.0			
21,954	1,07,209	1,708	1,30,871	7,173	19,207	26,380			75'3	84.8	101.3	8,55,359	25,57,697
2,648 1,441 4	60,900 6,955	1,660 554 	65,208 8,950 4	392 1,106 3	646 2,780 10	1.038 3,836 13	1,978	1,060 551		:::	:::		
4,093	67,855	2,214	74,162	1,501	3,386	4,887	1,978	2,214	73·1	93.3	102.0	4,18,554	13,60,608
3,764	66,148	1,622	71,531	- 806	4,843	5,616			82.3	93·1	88.3	4,17,831	13,69,184
282 1,225 	48,349 10,247 8,0 0	47 24	48,678 11,496 8,000	₁₅₆	104 1,601 1	104 1,757 1	12 7	47 24	::	:::		:::	
1,507	66,6+2	71	68,180	156	1,708	1,802	19	71	90-0	97.8	89.6	5,50,015	13,77,656
1,586	67,021	130	68,737	167	1,314	1,471		•	90.4	08.0	100.4	5,66,401	13,77,685
2,511 8 2 1	87,043 3,131 937 4,474	580 8,025 102 1	91,034 6,164 441 4,476	 3 1	3,037 0 3 123	8,037 12 4 123	11 510 10 20	580 3,025 102 1			:::		
2,5:2	95,885	3,708	1,02,115	4	3,172	3,176	551	3,708	99.8	98.4	99.5	1,29,732	18,19,871
3,928	96,350	3,550	1,03,828	 - -	2,526	2,526			100.8	97*44	101:4	1,26,173	19,31,124
14,618	65,160	6	79,793	:::	29,389	29,389		6					
1			1		1	1			=		::	::	
14,619	65,169	6	79,794		29,390	29,390		6	100.0	68 D	84'3	48,525	15,20,779
16,659	70,946	•	96,600		14,619	14,619			100.0	84.2	102.1	45,801	15,22,600
lo not apply	to the figu	res again	st all the cr	oss-beads	'Total of p	ravicus ves	E" reprod	used in the		us columns o			

do not apply to the figures against all the cross-heads "Total of pravious year" reproduced in the corresponding columns of the present statement.

				DEMAND.		Ехсева	ADDITI BBM	ONS TO		IONS AND IONS OF AND.	NET D	mmand.
DISTRICT.	Part.	Number of estates.	Arrear.	Current,	For the previous year.	from from previous year,	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear (columns 4+8) — column 10.	Current (column 5+9)— column 11.
1	2	3	4	5	G	7	R	р	10	11	19	18
			Re.	Ra.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
(1. Revenue-paying estates	68	8,776	25,141		101	•••			•••	3,7 76 389	25,141
Palamau {	2. Revenue-free cutates 3. Rent-free lands	362	389	12,572	:::	1,615	•••		:::		•••	12,572
(4. Mines and railways	2	D	27					<u> </u>		9	27
	Total	417	4,174	37,740		1,719					4,174	37,740
	Total of previous year!		2,766	37,741	37,741	1.572					38,	V35
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			¦		i						
Manbhum {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-from estates	51 25	26,429 205	81,373 2.575	:::	3	:: :	12	:::		20,429 205	81,385 2,575
manonum	3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines and railways	374	2,671	9,400		19	:::	4,912	401	•••	9,470	14,402
	mata1	450	29,505	93,438		15		4,924	401		29,104	98,862
•									<u></u>		·	
	Total of previous year;		6,824	94,564	94,564					35	1,01	,388
				9								
(1. Revenue-paying estates	1	•••	9,065			•••			8	•••	9,058
dinghbhum }	2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands			***			•	::.		···		
Q	4. Mines and railways	75	09	410				_==	39	36	60	373
	Total	76	60	9,475					30	41	, 60	9,431
	Total of previous year‡		177	9,475	9,475				i	37	9,	652
Total {	1. Revenue-paying estates 2. Revenue-free estates 3. Rent-free lands 4. Mines, railways, &c	2,03,250 44,6:3 82,981 1,184	10,58,001 78,465 1,86,379 16,312	70,72,820 2,69,040 1,91,761 23,476	::: :::	2,71,055 39,507 21,157 154	1.015 73 1,661	1,42,000 2,182 2,443 57,042	23,671 1,285 32,020 3,755	15,541 510 8,142 2,623	10,85,445 77,253 1,56,020 12,557	71,99,288 2,70,712 1,90,702 77,895
1	†GRAND TOTAL	3,68,259	15,38,106	63,07,560		3,78,758	3,798	2,04.130	61,781	23,078	14,80,123	84,88,612
	Grand Total of previous year.		14,85,984	88,24,993	83,21,993	2,76,640		\	27,0	71	95,31	,887

^{*}Corrected

1 The figures against the head "Grand Total" do not agree with the totals of cross-heads 1, 2, 3 and t, as figures under each of these classified heads have

2 The form of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1894-95, the tests noted in the column headings of this statement do

of the present statement.

[§] The difference of Rs. 14 is due to the exclusion of the amount from column 21 on account of advance collection made for Government estates in Dinajpur

	Colli	CTIONS.			BALANCE	•	Exc	CRSS.	Percentage of arrear collection	Percentage of current collection	Percentage of total collection on net		
Arrear,	Ourrent.	Advance.	Total (columns 14 + 15 + 16).	Arrear (column 12— column 14).	Current column 13-[(co- lumns 7 + 15)-co- lumn 21].	LO T 10).	For current.	For advance (same as column 16).	on arrear demand (column 14) on column	on net current de- mand (col- umn 15 on calumn 13).	current	Current domand of land revonue.	Total valua tion or gros rental.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	81	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ra,	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	R.s.	Re,	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
3,775	20,401	•••	94,176	1	4,740	4,741	104			•••			
• 384	11,777	•••	12,161	5	513	518	1,333						
9	18	•••	27	•••	9	0			•••				
4,168	32,196		36,364	0	5,262	5,268	1,437		80.8	85.3	96'3	77,292	6,34,41
2,766	31,955	1,758	36,479		4,214	4,214			100.0	84.3	96.8	63,292	0,34,41
	1						,						
26,420	44,700		71,189		36,625	36,625							
•••	1,365	3	1,573		1,207	1,207	•••	3			•••	•••	•••
2,469	12,556	_ 11	15,036	1	1,884	1,835		11		:::		:::	
29,103	58,681	14	87,799	1	39,660	39,667		14	99-9	59-8	89.2	82,463	15,5,60
6,729	64,388	11	71,128	95	30,176	29,500			98.8	68.08	75.3	83,464	15,53,26
559	9,058		9,058	9800		845°65	975	70000	5446				
			•••	•••				***					
80	314	•••	394	10	29	89	••		:::			•••	
50	9,402		0,452	10	29	39			88.3	20.0	100.8	69,002	1,53,73
21	9.394		9,415	156	81	100			11.88	99.14	89.3	68,494	1,53,75
8,61,974 46,237	1,95,681	16,447	70,12,461 2,59,308	1,73,471 31,016	10,64,879 61,492	12,38,350 92,508	1,95,612	92,400	83.2	841	97.4		•••
77,727	93,597	6,711	1,74,028	78, 293	90,129	1,68,422	25,971 14,121	16,447 6,711	49.8 49.8	72·2 49·1	95.4		***
9,688	61,486	35	71,210	2,869	16,462	19,331	207	35	77'1	78.9	91.4		
1,66,616	69,75,010	1,28,143	82,58,761	3,24,507	14,03,164§	17,27,671	2,68,306	1,28,143	78'0	82.1	97:3	8,82,73,908*	15,63,88,44
1,58,115	08,28,365	2,72,275	82,58,755	3,27,869	12,16,988	15,17,280			77-9	84.8	89.5	3,81,98,931	15,36,83,98

figures.
not been reported from the districts of Shahabad and Muzaffarpur.
not apply to the figures against all the cross-heads "Total of previous year" and "Grand Total of previous year" reproduced in the corresponding columns which were subsequently sold and became property of private persons.

Zund Bebenne.

THE current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the Financial results.

past five years is shown in the following table:—

Class of estates.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895 -96.
1		2	8	4	8	6
I.—Permanently-settled estates II.—Temporarily-settled estates II.—Estates held direct by Government	:::	Rs. 3,22,47,951 26,76,096 52,38,128	Rs, 3,22,63,703 27,10,912 33,07,627	Rs. 3,22,65,896 28,10,713 34,09,777	Rs. 3,22,61,833 28,21,520 34,84,409	Rs. 3,22,82,52 28,35,046 35,25,86
Total		3,81,62,175	3,83,72,332	3,84,85,366	3,85,07,851	3,86,43,46

The current demand was higher than that in the preceding year by Rs. 75,610, the increase being in all three classes of estates, but mainly in class III, owing to the resettlement of Government estates in Backergunge and Faridpur, and to the resettlement of Chittagong.

The demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the same five years

are exhibited in the following statement:—

	DEM		EMAND. Co			OLLECTIONS.			BALANCR	J.	total total	cur-	
YEAR.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Remissions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Percentage of collections to demand (coluon column 4).	Percentage of collections to rent demand lumn 7 on co	Percentage of rent collection current dem (column 5 on lumn 2).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	18	13	14
1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95	Ra. 3,81,62,175 5,83,72,332 8,84,85,386 8,85,67,851 3,86,43,461	R4. 17,09,912 15,04,778 16,11,648 15,66,005 12,72,468	Rs. 3,98,72,087 3,98,77,110 4,00,97,034 4,01,33,946 3,99,15,924	Rs. 3,69,87,653 3,70,21,735 3,72,03,505 3,72,10,247 3,75,73,616	Rs. 13,52,750 11,44,319 12,39,749 12,99,078 9,99,576	Rs. 3,83,40,403 3,81,68,054 3,81,43,253 3,85,09,325 3,85,73,192	Rs. 50,166 80,566 1,21,405 86,741 87,220	Rs. 11,67,045 13,33,767 12,05,118 13,27,462 10,44,892	Rs. 3,14,473 9,88,733 2,67,258 2,10,418 9,10,620	Rs. 14,81,518 16,22,500 15,32,376 15,37,880 12,55,512	96·15 95·71 95·87 95·95 96·63	100:45 99:46 99:89 99:54 99:81	96°93 96°48 96°66 96°48 97°25

The percentage of current collections on current demand increased from
96.48 in 1894-95 to 97.23 in the year under report.

Collections, balances, and remissions.

This is the highest percentage attained in any year of the quinquennial period, or in any previous year. The arrear collections amounted only to Rs. 9,99,576, or 78.55 per cent. on the demand (Rs. 12,72,463), as against 82.95 per cent. in the previous year. Remissions of grace amounted to Rs. 42,246, and were chiefly allowed in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Midnapore to the tenants of Government estates on account of loss of crops, relinquishment of lands by lessees, and purchase by Government of the raiyats' jotes. Remissions of right amounted to Rs. 25,139, and nominal remissions to Rs. 19,835, the recovery of which was in suspense.

The total domand, current and arrear, from estates in class I was Rs. 3,26,35,827, of which Rs. 3,22,27,968 were collected. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums, the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums, realised but not credited, during the year, was 98.91 as against 98.32 in the preceding year. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. It is satisfactory to observe that Patna, which collected only 89.16 per cent. in 1893-94, and was even less successful in 1894-95, when the ratio of collection was 88.27, showed very

good results during the year under review, the percentage of current collections being 99.06.

The following table shows the results of collections in each subdivision of Class II, temporarily settled estates, for the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTATES.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Settled with proprietors { (b) Private estates leased to farmers. (c) Government estates leased to farmers. Total {	1894-95 1895-96 1894-95 1894-95 1894-95 1894-95 1894-95	95·39 97·51 76·72 78·94 85·59 83·51 91·31 94·15	95·34 94·46 94·26 76·62 77·90 71·56 88·02 84·85	93·49 97·31 79·98 78·45 84·44 81·75

During the year under report there was an improvement in collections in temporarily-settled estates settled with proprietors, but the comparative figures in the statement regarding private and Government estates leased to farmers showed poorer results in every case, except in the case of current collections of private estates so leased. The current collections reached or exceeded the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in all classes of temporarily-settled estates in seventeen districts, but in the rest there was a failure to collect up to the prescribed standard under one or more of the three heads, the collections in Government and private estates leased to farmers being in several districts especially bad.

During the year 1895-96 there were altogether 2,833 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,587 were Government estates and 246 were private estates managed by Government. The total demand has increased from Rs. 41,17,668 to Rs. 41,68,987, out of which Rs. 34,41,669, or 82.55 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 82,856 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 6,44,462. As there was a higher demand, the collections too were higher, but the balances have increased, on the whole, by Rs. 17,144. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 85.01 against 85.74 in 1894-95 and 87.63 in 1893-94.

The following statement compares the percentage of actual collections with those of the previous year in each subdivision of Class III, estates held direct by Government:—

Sub-class.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current de- mand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear de- mand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
. 1	2	3	4	5
(a) Managed for proprietors (b) Owned by Government	{ 1894-95 1895-96 1894-95 1895-96	 67·14 67·28 89·11 88·29	56 71 66·62 73·34 70 87	63·78 67·07 87·32 86·35
Total	{ 1894-95 1895-96	 85·74 85·01	66·66 69·09	82·81 82·55

These figures show an improvement in both current and arrear collections in estates managed for proprietors, and a falling off in both current and arrear collections in Government estates. The standard of 90 per cent. for current collections under both heads was reached or exceeded in 13 districts against 21 in 1894-95, and in 9 districts against 12 in the previous year the standard was reached under one or other of the two heads, but not under both. Large balances in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad could not be realised owing to the impoverished condition of the raiyats due to a failure of the crops.

Out of 941 petty Government estates which it was in 1894-95 decided to sell, 451 were actually sold during the year in addition to 29 disposed of in 1894-95, with an area of 13,586 acres and an annual revenue of Rs. 18,290. The price realised was Rs. 91,810, equivalent to about five times the annual revenue. As these estates were sold at a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the existing rental, the results are not unsatisfactory and show that the rental is moderate.

The subjoined statement shows the number of estates held direct by Government, the divisions in which they are situated, the demands, cost of management, and

· total collections during the year :-

		RNMEN T Ales.	PRIVATE	PRIVATE ESTATES.		TAI.	Cost of	Percentage of cost	Current	Percentage of current collections
Division.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	manage- ment.	on current demand.	collections.	on current demand.
1	y	3	4	5	6	7	8	υ	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	218	67,162	5	2,84,944	223	2,92,106	23,554	8:06	1,58,129	54.13
Presidency .	216	3,32,496	41	12,592	257	3,45,068	17,113	4.95	2,74,790	79.62
Rajshahı	74	5,36,168	31	13,695	108	5, 19,863	38,970	7 03	4,88,535	88 94
Dacca	647	4,56,020	107	1,30,005	154	5,86,124	27,328	4.64	5,28,635	90-19
Chittagong	211	6,19,161	27	16,302	238	6,35,463	64,706	10.18	5,70,376	k9·75
Patua	203	2,22,807	21	36,856	221	2,50,723	28,901	11.12	1,90,704	78.42
Bhagalpur	131	2,73,816	5	15,676	139	2,89,391	9,513	3.58	2,51,840	67 02
Orissa	700	4,01,191	5	78,711	714	4,74,902	20,977	4'41	4,41,455	99.28
Chota Nagpur	175	75,501	1	17,729	176	93,230	2,706	2.91	80,897	96.42
Total	2,587	29,74,301	246	5,51,499	2,833	35,25,890	2,33,668	6.62	29,97,361	85.01
In 1894-95	2,109	20, 19, 530	244	5,31,968	2,3.3	34,84,498	2,20,836	6.3	29,87,782	85.74
•	•									

The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-order continues to grow steadily, though slowly, in popularity. Though the actual number of orders fell off from 192,984 to 189,172, the amount remitted increased from Rs. 16,39,658 to Rs. 17,58,973, the average value of each order being Rs. 9-4 against Rs. 8-8 in the previous year.

Operation of the Sale laws.

The subjoined statement shows the working of the sale laws during the last five years:—

	YHAR.			Number of estates and		Borp.		Percent-	Revenue	Amount of	Amounts
	YHAI	t.		shares and interests liable to sale.	Estatos.	Shares.	Total.	column 5 on column 2.	demand of estates sold.	defaults.	realised by sale.
	1			2	3		8	6	7	8	9
•		\$ 6			n f	1 -			Rs.	Rs.	Re.
1801-91	•••	•••		15,533	1,015	353	1,368	8.8	1,52,802	41,825	9,08,881
1892-93	•••	•••		16,913	900	805	1,355	8.01	1,38,912	47,040	10,06,778
1893-94	•••	• •		16,239	201	438	1,429	8.7	1,43,689	45,051	10,72,584
1794-95	•••		••	15,275	กรบ	516	1,406	9.6	1,93,872	72,624	11,11,334
1896-96		•••	•••	16,237	066	539	1,505	9.2	2,98,282	2,88,981	12,85,081

The figures show that out of the estates, shares and interests which became liable to sale for non-payment of Government dues, 9.2 per cent. were actually sold as against 9.6 per cent. in the previous year. Altogether 300 appeals against sales were made to Commissioners, 76 sales were annulled by them, and recommendations for the annulment of sales on the ground of hardship were made to Government in 24 cases.

The new Certificate Act I (B.C.) of 1895 came into force during the year.

A revised edition of the Certificate Procedure

Working of the Public Demands
Recovery Act I (B.C.) of 1895.

Manual was issued by the Board tentatively, and
Revenue Officers were requested to report, after
watching its working for six months, any amendments that might seem
necessary to enable the Board to issue a final edition of the Manual. The
new Act is reported to have effected an improvement, but it has been found
necessary to introduce an amending Bill in the Bengal Council to remove
defects in it, chiefly of a clerical nature.

The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

	Number	Number		Diamond		Printing-	
Classification of domand.	pending from last year.	fled during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	More than six months.	Less than six mouths.	Total
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5 Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (e),	465	1,396	1,861	1,458	47	356	403
section 7 Sinbankment dues, section 59, Act VI (B.C.)	5,926	17,387	23,313	18,520	2,271	2,522	4,793
of 1879	1,116	7,022	8,148	5,526	408	2,114	2,612
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	747	4,160	4,907	4,463	180	204	444
lesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	41,031	06,944	109,015	71,919	6,711	29,385	36,096
section 7	5,092	8,613	13,705	8,071	2,545	3,080	5,634
Il other demands under section 7	10,756	20,377	81,133	21,900	2,812	6,421	9,233
Total { 1895-96	G\$,133	125,039	191,072	131,857	15,064	44,151	59,215
1694-95	61,352	158,4%	214,836	149,705	20,230	44,901	65,181

NOTE. - The number of cases shown in column 2 as pending from the previous year does not correspond with the number in column 8 of that year's Report, owing to alterations found necessary since the submission of that Report.

The number of certificates filed shows a satisfactory decrease of 27,545 which occurred in all classes of demands, except the third and the sixth. The reduction is due to (1) inability to issue requisitions until towards the close of the year on account of the introduction of the new tauzi system, (2) amalgamation of petty rent-free holdings with their parent estates, (3) realisation by means of tahsildars employed for the purpose, instead of having recourse to the certificate procedure, and (4) issue of warning post-card notices prior to the filing of certificates.

There has been a steady decrease in the total institutions in the water-rate collection department, as is shown by the following figures, which compare the institutions in the three Divisions during the year under report with those of the two preceding years:—

			Filed in 1893-94.	Filed in 1894-95.	Filed in 1895-96.
Districts of the Ditto Ditto	e Orissa Division Patna ,, Burdwan ,,	n	6,667 2,219 2,046	5,683 2,506 651	2,497 1,253 410
•	Total	•••	10,932	8,840	4,160

The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands was 58 as against 41 in 1894-95, and the number of persons released without payment of the debt increased from 21 to 40. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands proper was 9 against 12 in the previous year. In 6 out of the 9 cases the debt was realised in full.

The following statement exhibits the number of interests registered under initial registration and the number of applications for mutation filed during the year:—

•		er of inter- ered under registration).	SECTION	APPLICATIONS 142 FILED DURI		column 6	during	during
Division.	Total number of ests registered initial regist (section 38).		On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of co on column 2.	Percentage 1894-95.	Fercentage 1833-94
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan		50,055	1,832	1,780	3,612	7.2	6.3	67
Presidency		63,034	1,707	1,368	3,0.5	4.8	56	7:3
Rajshahi		26,943	1,166	723	1,889	7.0	6∙8	6.3
Dacca		99,486	6,351	4,793	11,144	11.2	12.0	93
Chittagong		184,612	5,190	4,079	9,269	5.()	57	4.3
Patna ·		287,642	12,551	11,718	24,269	8.4	7.5	8.2
Bhagalpur		96,614	1,399	1,565	2,964	3.0	2.9	3.2
Oriasa		160,726	5,601	5,143	10,741	6.6	5.7	61
Chota Nagpur		4,214	79	127	206	4.8	8 [.] 5 .	11.7
Total		973,326	35,876	31,296	67,172	6.9	6.7	6.6
Total for 1894-95		973,190	32,094	33,341	65,485	6.7	•••	

The number of cases disposed of in 1895-96 was 69,467 as against 63,298 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,169.

The statement below gives particulars of the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the three Divisions—Partitions. Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca, where the partition work is heaviest:—

Division.	Pendi close	ing at	Instituted during-		To	otal.	Diapo duri	Pending at close of—	
	1893-94.	1891-08.	1894-95.	1895-96,	1894-95.	1895-96,	1994-95.	1895-96.	1895-96.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10
Patns	1,510	1,229	201	258	1,771	1,487	545	435	1,052
Bhagalpur	115	132	75	39	190	171	58	40	191
Dacca	418	382	126	153	844	635	162	105	430

The number of partition cases instituted in the Patna Division diminished owing to orders suspending the carrying out of new partition proceedings pending the completion of the survey-settlement operations. The number of cases disposed of was in all three divisions less than in the previous year. The oldest case pending is that of Sripur Mawan in Darbhanga, which was instituted in 1872, and is now before the Board on appeal.

A Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in April 1896 to amend the law relating to the partition of estates. The principal object of the bill is to simplify and shorten the procedure for effecting the partition of estates and to put a check to the increase of petty estates borne as separate units

on the Collectors' Revenue Rolls.

1895-96.]

Land Acquisition.

Land Acquisition.

Land Acquisition.

Land Acquisition.

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Land Acquisition as well as the department for the point of

For whom acquired.	Area of land acquired.	Abatement of Government rovenue.	Cost of acquisition.
Government Irrigation Municipalities Railways District Boards Chaukidars' jagir land	A. R. P. 533 3 28 1,157 3 9 125 1 29 1,995 3 10 335 3 20 4 3 14	Rs. A. P. 132 2 5 262 11 4 234 9 9 903 4 1 99 13 0 0 4 8	Rs. A. P. 56,610 6 1 1,79,107 2 8 3,81,004 3 5 1,38,804 9 10 63,402 12 2 501 6 11
GRAND TOTAL	4,153 2 30	1,632 13 3	8,19,430 9 1

The average cost per acre was Rs. 197 as against Rs. 219 in the preceding year. The most important Land Acquisition projects carried out during the year were those for the extension of the settling tanks at Pulta, the pumping station at Bhawanipur, the Bengal Duars Railway, and the Barsoe-Kishanganj Branch of the Bihar Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Orders were issued during the year for the acquisition of lands for (1) a camping ground at the Sonepur fair in the district of Saran, (2) Leper Asylum at Gobra, (3) enlarging the compound of the Eden Hindu Hostel, (4) hostels for students attending the Calcutta Madrassa, (5) Khurda-Puri Branch of the East Coast Railway in Puri, and (6) Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

As stated last year, the question of reorganising the kanungos and patwaris in Orissa for the purpose of maintaining the settlement records has been, and is still, under consideration. In Cuttack all the kanungos are reported to have qualified themselves in surveying. In Balasore also all the kanungos are said to have acquired sufficient knowledge to keep settlement records corrected up to date, and possess certificates of efficiency from the Survey and Settlement Officers. The registration of patwaris in the Patna Division and in the Monghyr district continued under the old Regulation of 1817.

Under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883, the Collectors applied for advances, amounting to Rs. 1,36,400, of which Rs. 1,33,300 were allotted to them for distribution, but the sum actually disbursed amounted to Rs. 73,500 only. The following statement shows the demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal plus interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal plus interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remission.	Balance at the close of the year.
	2	3	4	. 5	6
* Rs. 2,52,185	Rs. 71,578	Rs. 54,281	75.8	Rs. 715	Rs. 16,582

The balances were largest in Bankura (Rs. 5,564), Gaya (Rs. 4,746), and Saran (Rs. 2,933) as in the previous year.

Rupecs 15,762 only were advanced during the year under the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884 as against Rs. 50,143

Advances under the Agriculin 1894 95. In the Ghatal subdivision 2,000 applications for loans were filed, but no advances were made, as the Commissioner issued orders that these loans should not be granted until it was ascertained that local resources were exhausted, and that the money-lenders would lend no money to the raiyats for the purpose. The largest sums were advanced in the Monghyr district to assist the raiyats on the partial failure of the winter crops; in Puri to raiyats of the Government khas estates to enable them to buy seed and grain and to replant paddy seedlings; and in Darjeeling to the raiyats of the Kalimpong khas mahals to enable them to pay off the debts they owed to Marwari money-lenders and to purchase bullocks.

The demands, collections and balances on account of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year are shown below:—

Untstanding advances.	Demand (principal pius interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal plus interest) dur- ing the year.	Porcentage of collections on demand.	Remission.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	8	4	5	6
Rs. 2,16,328	Rs. 1,96,232	Rs. 1,13,615	57 ·9	Rs. 1,921	Rs. 80,696

As in the previous year, the relations between landlord and tenant in the Lower Provinces, except in certain localities, Rolations between landlord and were generally satisfactory during the year. In tonant. Birbhum the dispute between the chela who has succeeded the late Mahant and his tenants in the Mollarpur estate was settled amicably. In February last there was a riot between certain masantas of Dohati near the Patharpara factory and Messrs. Watson and Company's factory people, who attempted to carry away certain trees cut by the masantas, but which were claimed by the Company as theirs. Two men on the factory side were killed, and one of the masantas was sent up for trial, but was acquitted by the Sessions Court. There was friction between the Maharaja of Mohurbhanj and his tenants, but the Collector is trying to settle the matter amicably. In the Rajshahi Division the relations between landlord and tenant were in general peaceful. The conduct of the zamindars in Pabna was unfavourably commented on in not rendering any assistance during the drought. In Mymensingh the Maharaja of Shusang, in consequence of a dispute with his Hajong tenantry, applied for a settlement under the Tenancy Act. The servants of the zamindar of Naraindhar in the same district molested a number of tenants for sacrificing cattle, whereupon the zamindar's men were criminally punished on a complaint instituted by one of the tenants. In Cuttack there were several complaints made by the raiyats of Killa Al of the oppression by the Raja's men. In Lohardaga there was an entire want of sympathy on both sides. In Palamau the strained feelings existing between the raiyats and the zamindars in the south of the district did not improve. The Protected Forest Rules were said to have unsettled the minds of the raiyats of Government villages in the southern part of the district, but the people were assured that their prescriptive rights would not be interfered with.

The Bengal Tenancy Act is reported to have worked smoothly, and the Coperation of the Tenancy Act. raiyats are said to be gradually growing familiar with its provisions. Section 39 of the Act was extended to Orissa.

The statement below exhibits the operations of some of the most important sections of the Tenancy Act in the various divisions of the Province:—

1	3	8	4 5	6	7	8	Ð	10	11	2
DIVISION.	Voluntary, section 12 (3). By sale in execution of decree, sections of decree, sections 18 (2) and 14. By survession, section 16.	ind ind	is paid in one 69 ard ation of im	25.38	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land, section 30.	ons by Col appointmen managers,	Applications mane for survey and record of rights (under Chapter X).	Applications made for survey and record of pro- prietors private lands (under Chapter XI).	Loral enquiries held by order of Court, see rion 15%.
Burdwan Presidency Rajahahi Dacca Chittagong Patna Bhagalpur Orissa Total for 1895-96 Po, for 1894-95	3,624 80 197 5,040 238 375 542 06 5 2,005 1,272 437 2,253 908 355 980 1 13 15,238 2,570 1,423 18,237 1,877 901	1 4 2	S 116 4 10 69 40 8 8 19 207 658	 5 	17 6 67 15 9 718 153 	 2 1	::: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	8 6 30 1 1 48 80	 	7 12 1 2

The number of suits before Revenue Courts under the rent laws for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 is shown in the following statement:—

District.		1	OF CASES	Increase.	Decroase
		1894-95.	1895-96		•
1		2	3	4	5
Darjeeling Jalpaiguri Cuttack Puri Balasore Hazar bagh Lohardaga Singhbhum Manbhum Palamau		28 3,861 3,261 2,374 2,849 3,049 8,057 313 6,008 318	43 3,229 3,471 2,247 2,199 2,728 7,732 385 5,983 387	15 210 72 	632 127 650 321 325
Total	•••	30,118	28,854	366	2,130

The increase in Cuttack took place chiefly in suits for arrears of rent. In Balasore the institutions decreased owing to the disputes between the zamindars and raiyats having been settled by the attestation of lands in connection with the provincial settlement in progress.

There were 674,297 cases of all kinds instituted during the year and 702,150 disposed of. The figures for the previous year were 709,352 and 744,225 respectively.

Sources of Rebenue othec than Zand.

CUSTOMS.

During the first 10 months of the year under review, duties were collected under Act XVI of 1894, which modified the tariff values fixed by the Tariff Act VIII of 1894, and imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on cotton goods. From the 3rd February 1896 duties have been collected under Act III of 1896, which amended the previous Tariff Act of 1894, by abolishing the import duty on cotton twist and yarn including sewing thread, and by reducing the rate of duty on cotton piece-goods from 5 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected during the past five years and in the years before

and after the remission of the import duties in March 1882:-

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1891-92,	1892-93.	1893-94.	1694-95.	1805-96,
1	2	3	4	8	6	7	8	•
	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	72,72,428	61,72,901	14,87,018	28,08,900	31,06,025	35,94,500	87,46,193	1,48,97,056
Ditto on salt	2,27,44,389	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,618	2,39,34,018	2,40,16,651	2,30,03,901	2,44,40,890	2,46,81,573
Export duty	17,99,354	20, 16,899	21,28,492	22,43,551	18,97,330	17,54,901	e0,36,100	20,96,511
Total gross duty	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,89,86,469	2,90,20,006	2,90,13,722	5,52,25,201	4,16,75,440
Refunds and drawbacks-								
Imports	3,37,096	3,04,420	3,20,636	3,32,736	2,63,270	2,98,531	3,12,640	3,58,764
Exports	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	1,02,850	72,886	57,458	53,842	65,321
Total	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	4,35,586	3,33,156	3,55,964	3,00,382	4,24,085
Total net duty	3,14,07,095	2,15,25,813	2,00,50,647	2,85,50,683	2,8 6 ,83,850	2,86,57,758	3, 18,50,819	4,12,51,8/5

The total net duty collected during the past year rose from Rs. 3,48,56,819 in the previous year to Rs. 4,12,51,355, an increase of 18 per cent., to which import and export duties alike contributed. The increase of Rs. 63,45,313 under imports is mainly due to larger receipts from cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn, which increased by Rs. 61,40,306, the remainder, Rs. 2,05,007, being accounted for by the rise in receipts from salt duty. The export duty increased by Rs. 49,223, owing to larger shipments of rice to foreign ports. The charges of the year under review, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 12,81,266 against Rs. 10,82,456 in the previous year. The increase occurred mostly at Calcutta, and is due partly to the payment during the year 1895 96 of certain establishment charges relating to the previous year, and partly to the cost of the additional establishment sanctioned for the Calcutta Customs House. The total net revenue of the year, including receipts other than duty, was Rs. 4,07,44,170 against Rs. 3.44,21,806 in the previous year, and thus showed an improvement of Rs. 63,22,364, or 18 per cent.

The following table shows the collections of import and export duty at the different ports in the past two years:—

Import duty.

	CATA	CUTTA.	CHITT	AGONG.	ORIAS.	A Ports.	NARAT	ANGIANJ.	To	TAL.
	1894-95.	1895-96,	1894-95.	1895-98.	1894-95.	1995-96.	1994-95.	1805-96,	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	•	5	G	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R4.	Ra.	R4.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.
rms and ammuni- tion.	1,05,269	1,48,694	15						1,65,294	1,48,69
iguors .	17,99,105	18,86,650	1,637	1,209				*****	17,90,742	18,87,88
Provision	1,63,578	1,53,406	99	440	••••				1,63,677	1,53,840
pices	1,64,540	1,12,953	•••		******				1,64,540	1,12,962
lardware and cut- lory.	2,00,600	2,62,254	2,011	6, 155			•••••		2,02,617	2,68,709
fetale	4,62,056	6,22,006	o	600					1,62,065	6,22,756
ugar	2,69,224	3,12,351		1		i			2,60,224	3,12,362
hemicals and drugs	2,00,236	2,14,450	203	260	••••		•••••	*****	2,00,130	2,14,710
pium	2,121	3,300		60			•••••		2,421	3,366
n	15,05,701	26,99, 105	180	55,281	13,333	37,158	*****		10,09,220	27,91,874
oollen goods and apparel.	5,56,855	1,09,163	5	8			•••••		5,56,530	4,00,471
ottou goods	17,36,853	62,80,612	•	3			••••		17,80,853	62,50,645
arthen and glass- wares.	1,26,228	1,49,850	10	410		•			1,20,238	1,50,266
aints and colours	55,831	77,962	233	2,037					56,0Gt	70,409
aper and pasteboards	59,013	58,824	19						39,032	52,821
ilvor bullion, &c	4,21,434	1,61,600							4,21,434	1,64,600
mbrollas	56,157	80,653							86,187	80,663
il other sorts .	0,92,574	7,96,549	659	4,911	·		_ ·· ··_		6,93,236	8,01,633
Total	87,27,715	1,17,88,092	5,115	71,776	13,333	37,144			87,46,193	1,48,97,056
Salt	2,07,53,756	2,37,12,889	6,14,621	5,91,986	1,000	2,31,736	72,022	1, 11,962	2,14,10,899	2,40,81,573
i " GBAND TOTAL	3,21,81,001	3 \$5,00,981	6,19,736	6,66,762	14,333	2.68,921	72,023	1,41,963	3,31,87,092	3,95,78,629

Export duly.

		1894-95.	1895-96.
		$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.	${f Rs.}$
Calcutta		18,01,588	18,26,087
Chittagong		66,595	34,062
Orissa Ports		1,67,926	2,36,662
Narayanganj			•••••
	Total	20,36,109	20,96,811
			100 marks and 10

The value of trade.

The value of trade.

The value of trade.

The value of trade.

The value of trade.

The value of trade.

The import trade in merchandise, but the advance took place in dutiable goods only, there being a decrease of Rs. 11,00,96,369 in free goods owing to the operation of the tariff of 27th December 1894. The imports of treasure, which have been declining since 1890-91, rose by 25 per cent. owing to larger imports of gold from the United Kingdom and Hongkong. The improvement of Rs. 18,97,976, or 13 per cent., in Government transactions is due to larger importation of railway materials by the East Indian Railway. The increase of Rs. 59,54,084, or 1.3 per cent., in the total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce, is ascribed to larger shipments of raw cotton to Germany, Italy, China, Belgium, and the United Kingdom, of indige and wheat to the United Kingdom, of saltpetre to the United States, and of ten to Australia. In the coasting trade the

increase in imports is accounted for by larger receipts in Calcutta of rapeseed, flour, cotton twist, and grey piece-goods of Indian manufacture, English groy and white cotton piece-goods, metals and cloves from Bombay, and of raw cotton, rice and paddy from the Bengal outports; while the improvement in exports is due to larger shipments of coal and tea to Bombay; of rice, pulse, gram, jute manufactures and raw silk to Madras; of coal and jute manufactures to Burma, and of cotton yarn, jute manufactures and betelnuts to Bengal outports. Including Government transactions, the total value of the trade of the Province stood at Rs. 92,92,04,859 against Rs. 91,38,16,945 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,53,87,914, or 1.6 per cent.

OPIUM.

The year 1894-95 was the seventh in succession of a series of bad years commencing from 1888-89. The opium reserve General. having, on account of a succession of favourable seasons, risen to 49,705 chests in the year 1887-88, the cultivation in both the Agencies was reduced by 10 per cent. in the Bihar and 24 per cent. in the Benares Agency in the year 1888-89. Unfortunately there was a failure of crops in 1888-89, and this, combined with the reduction in the area of cultivation, brought down the total yield of the two Agencies to 67,000 maunds in the place of 1,23,000 maunds in the previous year. In the year 1889-90 attempts made to restore the area of cultivation to its former extent were wholly unsuccessful in Bihar. In the Benares Agency they met with more success, and an increase of 20 per cent- in the area of cultivation was secured. outturn in the two Agencies in this year was 96,000 maunds. The average outturn during the three following years was only 78,900 maunds. The year 1893-94 was one of the worst on record, the total outturn in the two Agencies being only 61,000 maunds. It was in this year that the advent of the Royal Opium Commission still further accentuated the already prevailing depression. Any excitement that might have been caused by the visit of the Commission soon subsided; and the price per seer of crude opium paid to cultivators was with effect from the year 1894-95 raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

There was a decrease of 16,621 bighas in the area engaged for in the Bihar Agency, out of which the Muzassarpur Cultivation and produce. Sub-Agency is responsible for 15,879 bighas, representing worthless lands which had been engaged for in previous years, but which were this year excluded. The net area of cultivation was in Bihar 370,342 bighas, against 379,714 bighas in the year 1893-94, showing a decrease of 9,372 bighas. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the outturn of this Agency by 5,994 maunds, the average produce per bigha being 3 seers 7 chitaks against 2 seers 12 chitaks in the preceding year. The gross area taken up in the Benares Agency was larger by 91,555 bighas than in the year 1893-94; and deducting failures, the net increase was 96,259 bighas. The increase in the produce was 1,714 maunds, the average produce per bigha having fallen off from 3 seers 15 chitaks to 3 seers 4 chitaks. This specially unfavourable result in the Benares Agency is attributed to the waterlogged condition of the country delaying the sowings, and to the stormy and unsettled weather of March. The total produce was 32,109 maunds in Bihar and 36,949 maunds in Benares, giving a total of 69,058 maunds. The consistence of the Bihar opium received was very high, being 76° as compared with 70° of the preceding year. The Benares drug was, however, of a consistence of only 70.02 degrees, as compared with 71.33 in the preceding year. No explanation is furnished of the disparity between the consistence of the Bihar and Benares product; but the Benares Agent attributes the extreme variations in consistence among the divisions of the Agency to careless preparation.

The total outturn of the season was 35,953 chests of provision opium, viz., 18,538 chests in Bihar and 17,415 chests in the Benares Agency, against 16,785 chests in the former and 16,543 chests in the latter Agency during the previous year. The quantity of Nepal opium delivered in the year was 97 maunds, against 95 in 1893-94.

641lbs. of medical opium in cakes and 524lbs. of powdered medical opium were manufactured during the year at the Patna Factory, and 468lbs. of morphia hydrochloras and 28lbs. of codeia at the Ghazipur Factory during the same period.

It was decided to keep the requirements of the Excise Department as low as would be consistent with safety, in order to Excise opium. meet the more pressing necessities of provision opium. Accordingly, only 6,914 maunds, viz., 2,983 maunds at Patna and 3,931 maunds at Ghazipur, were manufactured in the year, against 8,342 maunds manufactured in the previous year. The above figures include the product of Malwa opium, of which the equivalent of 3,000 maunds at 90° consistence was purchased in the year and distributed between the two Agencies. In the Patna Factory 858 chests of excise opium were prepared from Malwa opium, and in the Ghazipur Factory 979 chests. Great difficulty again was experienced in the manufacture of excise opium from the Malwa drug on account of the presence of oil in it; and orders were issued to the Board to draw the attention of the officer on special duty at Indore to the importance of obtaining the quantity required without the admixture of oil. The cost of production was Rs. 542 per maund, against Rs. 340 per maund credited to the Opium Department, as representing the cost of a maund of excise opium prepared out of the Agency produce.

Malwa opium is at present unpopular among consumers, but the objections to quality are frivolous and unfounded. They are the same as those made when Malwa opium was formerly introduced, and yet when the supply of Malwa opium was stopped, consumers complained of their deprivation of a drug to which presumably they had got accustomed. As a fact, Malwa opium is richer in alkaloids than Agency opium, and but for the oil would be much preferred

by consumers.

The expenditure in the Bihar Agency was Rs. 85,68,522, and in the Benares Agency Rs. 1,00,86,889. These figures Expenditure. show an increase of Rs. 25, 18,906 in Bihar and Rs. 19,68,918 in Benarcs, or Rs. 44,87,824 in both the Agencies. The figures for Bihar include the cost price of 3,991 maunds of opium transferred from the Benares Agency, which was deducted from the accounts of the latter Agency and debited to Bihar. Almost the whole of the increased expenditure is due to the increased price of Rs. 6 per seer paid for the crude opium, as against Rs. 5 per seer in the preceding year. The price of Malwa opium is not included in the above figures, but they include the cost of making Malwa into excise opium. The average cost of a chest of opium in the Bihar Agency, taking all kinds of opium together, but excluding the cost price of Malwa opium, was Rs. 456, against Rs. 387 in the year 1893-94; in the Benares Agency the average cost was Rs. 485, against Rs. 404 in the preceding year.

It has hitherto been reported that the bulk of the poppy land in both the Agencies was irrigated and only a small percentage unirrigated. But the Bihar Agent observed that the term "irrigated" is applied loosely to lands which

are only irrigable by artificial means, such as kutcha wells or waterholes excavated annually, temporary pynes or anicuts, which possessed no permanent sources of water-supply, and was of opinion that such lands should be classed as "irrigable" and not as "irrigated." He reported that in the Hajipur and Muzaffarpur sub-agencies well-water is considered detrimental to poppy cultivation, because it is believed to encourage the saline efflorescence so common and so destructive in Tirhut. In the Aliganj and Chapra sub-agencies this objection to well-water has been successfully overcome by careful

crop in usar or saline lands. In the Shahabad district, again, wells were reported to be the favourite means of irrigation, while canal water is said to have a deteriorating effect on the crop. The Bihar Agent remarked that the chief vice in canal water is that those who use it have to pay for it, and this view is corroborated by the evidence of the Benares Agency, where

no such objection to canal water exists. The Benares Agent complained that in the Etawah Division serious injury had been done to poppy cultivation by the action of the Canal Department in refusing to run the canals full for poppy alone, at a time when there was no demand for canal water for other rabi crops, on the ground that the canals might burst their banks through over-pressure. It is estimated that some 6,000 bighas of poppy land have been abandoned during the last ten years in the Etawah Division in consequence. and that the loss to Government during this period has been over 79 lakhs of rupees. The matter was reported to the North-West Provinces Government, which advised the Agent to resort to wells for the irrigation of poppy, stating that it was not possible to open the canals merely for the sake of the very small area under poppy, to the detriment of more general interests. The advice of that Government was adopted. The season 1894-95 was a damp one, and crops generally suffered from excess of moisture. The amount advanced for wells was, however, Rs. 17,923 in the Bihar Agency and Rs. 8,202 in the Benarcs Agency, against Rs. 11,059 and Rs. 11,176, respectively, in the two Agencies in the previous year. In Bihar 201 pucka and 671 kutcha wells were constructed, and in Benares 31 pucka and 2,286 kutcha wells were constructed. Orders were issued to the effect that the construction of pucka wells should be encouraged, as they form permanent improvements and are probably cheaper in the long run.

The saw mills at Patna continued to meet the demand of both the Agencies for chests. The total number of chests turned out by the mills in the year 1894-95 was 39,427, of which 10,222 were sál and the rest were mange-wood. The sálwood chests and a portion of the mange-wood chests were made of logs cut in previous years. The average cost of a mange-wood chest was Rs. 2-4-11, against Re. 1-11-8. This increase was due mainly to the fact that the outturn was reduced by stopping the mills for nearly five mentls on account of the large accumulation of the stock of chests, due to deficient production of opium in the two previous years, although the establishment had to be kept on for the whole year.

year.

The following statement shows at a glance the figures relating to the Breaches of opium laws.

breaches of the opium law during the past two years:—

	Ca	ses igated.			Paus	ons-				Fir	Ев—		Rown	rds to
	inves.	maru.	Tri	ed.	Cons	icted.	Acqu	itted.	lmp	osed.	Rea	lised.	Mor	
	1803-94.	LH9 \$-95.	1803-04.	1894-95.	1803-94.	1894-95,	1593-91,	1894-95.	1893-91.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1993-94.	1894-95
1	2	3	4	8	6	7	8	Ð	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rø.	Rs.	Rs.	R4.	Ra.	Ra.
Bengal	1,858	1,065	1,861	1,349	1,416	1,145	215	187	27,002	23,562	16,234	17,236	22,631	21,022
North Western Provinces.	662	586	858	040	403	490	163	150	7,019	9,819	4,533	5,075	4,618	4,506

In one case in Darbhanga, a mound of opium was seized in the possession of two men travelling by the Tirhut Railway. In the Benares Agency a consignment of 1 maund 23 seers of opium, which was being sent by rail from Nepal to the Punjab, was seized, and the persons implicated were punished. In another case a lumbardar of Budaon, who was suspected of having from a long time been concerned in smuggling opium into the Rampur State, was caught, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year in addition to fine; two of his accomplices were also convicted. The Bihar Agent's report brought to light the existence of a practice in that Agency of zamindars and tenure-holders allowing raiyats to cultivate opium and divide the opium produced with them on the bhaoli system. Measures have been taken to put a stop to this practice.

The Government of India, in August 1895, sanctioned the proposals of this Government for the introduction of the asamiwar system.

Khatadari versus asamiwar system experimentally in one or two selected sub-agencies in Bihar. The details of

the scheme were settled after the close of the year.

The following statement shows the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1895-96 as compared with other years:—

ITEMS.	1879-80-	1880-81.	1889-90.	1898-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	8	4	5	. 8	7
Receipts.	Ra,	Re.	Re,	Re.	Rs.	Re.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency.	6,91,42,245	7,68,35,582	6,47,85,645	4,80,83,765	5,82,13,905	5,24,03,490
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medicinal purposes	8,072	9,090	8,002	9,674	13,865	10,396
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal.	5,24,533	5,18,437	5,57,119	5,75,449	5,95,225	7,18,352
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments.	•	•	•	13,82,115	14,89,995	13,77,170
Fines, savings and miscellaneous receipts	7,44,684	4,41,626	27,092	18,484	9,250	20,409
Total receipts	7,04,19,584	7,78,04,735	6,53,27,853	5,00,14,487	5,52,72,240	5,45,24,817
Cha rges.						-
Salaries and establishments	7,62,263	7,78,945	8,78,388	8,82,108	9,85,173	10,04,974
Manufacturing charges	13,37,018	16,42,474	13,98,033	12,48,157	20,97,784	26,41,605
Payments for cultivation	1,84,77,878	1,78,85,761	1,87,18,644	1,65,70,098	1,80,06,464	1,69,69,509
Miscellaneous disbursements	10,050	9,794	5,862	6,145	6,781	5,861
Total charges	2,05,87,209	2,02,66,974	1,59,95,877	1,87,06,503	1,60,96,202	2,06,21,939
Net revenue	4,98,32,325	5, 75,37,761	4,03,31,981	3,18,07,984	8,91,76,038	3,39,02,878

[.] These figures are not available.

SALT.

The chief administrative change during the year was the passing of the new Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs ports, and to afford facilities for the bonding of salt. The Act being permissive, salt dealers are at liberty to choose whether they will carry on operations as before under the old Act XXI of 1887, or whether they will avail themselves of the new system of removing and warehousing salt under time-bonds. The rules for working the Act are now under consideration. In 1894-95 private warehouses were established by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company at Khulna and Balasore: during the year under review the same firm obtained licenses for warehouses at Bhairab Bazar and Chandbali, and they are now arranging to open a fresh bonded warehouse at Narayanganj. The question of the retransfer of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa from the Madras Board of Revenue to the Government of Bengal, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, together with other proposals which affect the general salt administration of the Province.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department during each of the last six years:—

. HRADS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93,	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase in 1895-96 compared with 1894-95.	Decrease in 1895-96 compared with 1894-95.
1	2	8	•	5	6	7	8	9
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.					1			
Imperial—				1	I			
1. Import duty on salt				2,36,63,962	8,44,41,000	2,47,07,793	2,65,808	
2. Excise ditto	3,21,044	100		61,232	96,787	1,80,588	89,801	•••
 Sale price of salt and min- cellaneous receipts in Orissa. 	1,218	1,249	15,782	5,121	0,619	18,845	9,226	•••
Total	2,33,NH,910	2,39,81,705	2,42,34,060	2,37,30,315	2,45,48,306	2,40,13,226	3,64,920	•••
Provincial-								
	93,545	83,210	53,634	43,085	1,04,351	1,41,888	37,537	
	46,300	89,615	37,988	41,527	44,544	42,840	700000	1,704
6. Miscellaneous, including fines,	2,259	1,708	5,747	5,316	5,165	6,853	188	_
Ac.	2,200	1,700	5,14,					•••
Total	1,42,104	1,24,533	97,369	89,928	1,54,060	1,91,081	37,021	•••
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,35,31,023	2,41,06,238	2,43,51,420	2,38,20,243	9,47,02,366	2,51,04,307	4,01,941	•••
CHARGES.								
Imperial—								
7. Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	•••			•••				
8. Compensation paid under Convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000		•••
9. Refunds of customs duty on salt	2,00,364	2,01,109	1,54,442	1,84,658	1,78,267	2,14,173	35,906	•••
10. Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,10,496	1,33,003	1,51,553	1,29,277	1,54,024	1,48,880		5,144
Total	3,39,800	3,54,112	3,25,995	3,33,935	3,52,201	3,83,053	30,762	
Provincial—							I	
11. Salaries, warehouses, and re- wards.	68,258	51,608	1,24,595	26,838	52,22 0	52,846	626	•1•
TOTAL CHARGES	4,08,118	4,05,720	4,50,590	8,60,773	4,04,511	4,35,899	31,388	
Approximate net revenue	2,31,22,905	2,37,00,518	2,38,80,823	2,34,59,470	2,42,97,855	2,46,08,408	3,70,553	•••

The year shows a further increase of Rs. 4,01,941, or 1.6 per cent., in the receipts, and of Rs. 31,388, or 7.7. per cent., in the charges, the net revenue thus being higher by Rs. 3,70,553, or 1.5 per cent., than in the previous year. The salt revenue, in fact, has for the first time exceeded that collected in 1881-82, the last year in which the duty was levied at Rs. 2-14 per maund, when the net revenue amounted to Rs. 2,45,24,353. Under the head of import duty, a fulling off at Calcutta and Chittagong was more than counterbalanced by the receipts from increased clearances at Balasore, Narainganj, Chandbali, and the bonded warehouses at Khulna and Bhairab Bazar. The revenue from excise salt shows a material improvement owing to the larger sale of salt manufactured at the Government factories in Orissa. There was also a considerable advance in the proceeds from rent of warehouses, owing to the golas having been fully occupied during the year. The Provincial expenditure on account of salaries, warehouses, and rewards shows a small increase of Rs. 626.

The following statement shows the fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last ten years excluding salt imported by land from Ganjam and the Upper Provinces on which duty is not paid in Bengal:—

	٠	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1801-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-86,
1		3	3		8	6	7	8	9	10	11
•		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
pening stock Sea-imported salt in bond Excise salt in bond	 	6,15,645 3,42,883 24,431	8,49,348 1,64,735 446	11,17,716 37,078	18,99,649	24,65,466 1,33,861	24,97,492 59,290	14,52,226 87,938	7,19,316 20,180	10,60,419	84,54,209 1,76,904
Total		9,82,909	10,14,520	11,54,794	20,40,288	25,99,327	25,56,791	14,00,164	7,39,478	10,76,686	36,31,100
mport and Sea-imported		1,03,79,688	99,86,076	1,04,80,285	1,00,72,657	97,62,835	90,62,997	93,84,887	1,03,61,085	1,28,64,164	1,02,55,640
manufacture. \ Locally manufactured	•••	00,483	1,03,550	2,44,512	70,293	02,770	8,985	07,202	15,490	2,10,631	1,78,460
Total Grand Total		1,04,46,171	1,11,04,164	1,07,24,707	1,01,43,150	1,24,24,932	1,16,18,773	1,09,42,253	1,03,77,415	1,80,74,795	1,04,33,100
GRAD IVIAL	•	1111,10,100			1,11,11,11,11	1,11,01,000	1,1-,1-0,1-10		1,11,10,550	1,91,01,401	1,40,64,206
Sea-imported salt from sh	ip-	80,09,464	75,96,855	69,46,307	58,14,763	65,37,471	59,00,844	68,47,425	60,65,233	69,40,855	04 04 PAR
Sea-imported salt from bond Excise salt from bond Imported from Ennors Cu	!	21,18,239 2,85,657	20,96,783 1,82,860	26,08,113 1,25,616	36,49,803 81,086	81,68,602 1,30,572	41,33,501 18,866	37,10,170 81,320	38,99,085 24,460	\$4,81,646 35,715	64,64,797 89,01,583 74,633
Passed free of duty Removed under section 100	:::	•••••	2,000	2,234	3,202	2,331	4,251	3,024	2,883 2,051	1,150	4,000
the Contons Act In transit under hond Confiscated salt sold	***	400	3,179	27,422 1,500	5,000	15,700	******				7,800
Confiscated sait sold Total		1,03,63,760	98,81,076	98,01,092	95,52,854	98,54,676	1,00,56,562	1,01,41,948	99,93,718	1,04,62,306	1,04,59,886
			47.100			Ba 200	60.110				
	not	50,791	47,166 25	32,211	37,257	36,793 2,628	69,119	59,980	46,522	67,979	78,844
removed from gols Total		50,791	47,191	89,211	37,257	39,421	69,119	59,930	40,532	57,979	72,641
	ľ		+ 20,503			25,950	+2,028	+900			
id or deduct to adjust errors GRAND TOTAL		1,01,14,551	99,49,370	98,53,303	95,90,111	98,08,141	1,01,28,000	1,02,02,775	1,00,40,231	1,08,20,345	1,05,25,43
Q21.10 10.112				·							2,00,20,00
Osing stock Sen-imported salt in bond Excise salt in bond Ditto aurungs	:::	8,40,348 1,64,735 416	11,17,716 37,078	18,09,649 1,44,039	24,65,466 1,33,861	24,97,492 50,299	14,52,226 37,938	7, 19,316 20,159	10,64,459 10,197	34,54,202 .1,76,904	32,68,157 2,70,61 9
Total	1	10,14,520	11,54,704	20,46,288	25,90,327	25,66,791	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656	86,31,106	35,38,776

The stock of salt in the golas at the commencement of the year was over 36 lakhs of maunds, an amount far exceeding the opening stock of any of the ten previous years, and at the close of the year this had only been reduced by 92,330 maunds, since the sales during the year did not materially exceed the imports and local manufacture. The quantity of salt lying affoat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to 7,02,189 maunds, dropped during 1895-96 to 1,602 maunds.

The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net decrease of 26,08,816 maunds, or 20.2 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The decrease was confined to Calcutta, the imports into Chittagong showing the large increase of 2,42,648 maunds. The decline in Calcutta is attributed to the large stock brought forward from the previous year, combined with the low range of prices which prevailed throughout the year and the want of bonding space. The increase of imports into Chittagong is said to be due to the easy state of the Liverpool salt market, to larger sales expected on the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and possibly to the fact that ships from salt-producing countries, which visited Chittagong for the export trade in rice and jute, and which in 1894-95 had come

laden with railway plant, had more space to spare for salt at a lower rate of freight. The shipments of salt were received from the following countries:—

				1893-94.	1894-95,	1895-96.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1893-94.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1894-95.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1895-96,
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		•	
I. United Kingdom	***	•••	•••	65,04,081	78,03,440	63,94,302	63.8	58.3	62.4
II. Hamburg	•••	•••	•••	7,46,700	17,53,098	11,13,110	7.8	13.6	10.8
(TIMBER	***	•••	}	63,370	*****		15		
III. Mozambiquo	•••	•••	••• }	126	•••••	21			** ***
IV. Adolaide Rio de Janeiro		•••		14,807	******		1 1	**.***	
(Ras Rawayah		•••		4,71,200	8,67,829	1,19,870	K		
Muscut and other		··· ···	:::	4.80.317	4,35,864	3,35,099	1		
A .1				13,50,654	11,88,547	7,81,807			
V. Aden		•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,74,151	2,67,801	24.0	22.9	23.7
Linga	•••			2,27,589	1,76,617	90,534	11 1		\$
(Muhammad Goul	•••		•••		•••••	7,23,115	U		9
VI. Madras	***			47,955	82,759	2,033	*	-9	
II. Bombay	•••		•••]	B,03,51 &	6,28,972	4,17,620	4.8	5.4	4.1
		Total		1,03,58,803	1,28,63,877	1,02,55,061	100.0	100.0	100.0

Shipments were received for the first time from Muhammad Goul, a port on the Red Sea, while Hamburg salt is reported to have fallen into disfavour with the traders, owing to the fact that if kept in the golas for any length of time, it hardens into a solid mass and is costly to remove. The consumption of Liverpool salt shows a decrease of over 4 lakhs during the year, while an increase of nearly 3\frac{3}{4} lakhs in the consumption of crushed salt both from shipboard and the golas has been noticed.

Including 1,22,593 maunds of Bombay and Madras salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 64,64,797 maunds cleared from shipboard, against 69,40,855 maunds cleared in the previous year; while the clearances from bond rose from 34,81,646 to 39,01,585 maunds. 19,400 maunds were cleared for the first time from the newly-established bonded warehouse at Bhairab Bazar. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds, including those of excise salt, fell from 1,04,61,216 to 1,04,41,017 maunds.

Deducting from the above clearances the excess of exports from Bengal by land and river over the imports by the same Consumption of salt. routes, amounting to 9,07,518 maunds, and adding 33,964 maunds of saltpetre salt brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption in the Province fell from 97,80,674 maunds in 1894-95 to 95,67,463 in the year under review. The rate of consumption per head, after allowing for a yearly rate of increase of 7 per mille in the population since last census in place of the excessive rate of 10.45 per mille hitherto adopted, works out to 4 seers 15 chitaks, against 5 seers 1 chitak in 1894-95. In Midnapore, where the rate of consumption is lowest, there is some question whether illicit manufacture for the purpose of sale prevails extensively enough to cause serious loss to the revenue; but recent inquiries render it probable that a considerable amount of smuggling is carried on in the southern portion of the 24-Parganas, where the short rainfall rendered the high tides of autumn more saline than usual, and this, coupled with a bad harvest, gave an impetus to illicit manufacture. The Sundarbans and the country bordering on them afford special facilities not only for making illicit salt, but for conveying it into the interior of the 24-Parganas and the neighbouring districts through a network of rivers and khals which cannot be effectually watched by the ordinary police.

The price of salt on the whole was generally lower than in the previous year, owing to the abundant supply. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt purchased from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta fell from Rs. 60-10-6 to Rs. 57-14, a decrease of 5 pies per maund, while the actual price ranged from Rs. 81-2-8 to Rs. 44-5-6. The average wholesale price, including duty, at the nine chief marts of Bengal, decreased from Rs. 3-9-1 to Rs. 3-7-5, or 1 anna 8 pies per maund.

The total imports from Madras, the Upper Provinces and Assam of duty-paid salt fell from 4,29,120 to 3,83,940 maunds during the year, the decrease being due to the lower prices of foreign salt. For the same reason the exports from Bengal to Assam, Northern India, and Foreign States beyond the northern border, rose from 11,36,837 to 12,91,453 maunds, giving an excess over the imports of 9,07,518 maunds, against 7,07,717 maunds in 1894-95.

The number of cases in which contraband salt was confiscated, including those in the Orissa districts, fell from 1,098 to 504, and the quantity confiscated from 296 to 161 maunds. In Midnapore there were 59 cases against 227 in the previous year, but the quantity seized amounted to maunds 10-17-7, against maunds 7-18-15 in the previous year. The number of cases instituted in the Courts throughout Bengal was 506, chiefly for illicit manufacture and possession or transport, against 967 in 1834-95, a decrease occurring in nearly all the salt districts. A decline of 275 cases in Orissa is attributed partly to the improved condition of the people and partly to the watchfulness of the officers of the Salt Department and the punishments awarded by the Magistrates.

Karkach salt was manufactured under the direct management of Government at the factories of Gurubai and Tua on the Chilka Lake. The Madras Salt authorities give a good account of the Gurubai factory; but the quantity manufactured at Tua was only 53,214 maunds, against 92,307 in the previous year. At this factory the soil is said to be subject to constant saturation with fresh water, and the climate is unsuitable for the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation, while the salt-makers (mulangis) are really agriculturists who only work at the factories when there is no work in the fields, and even then require exceptionally high remuneration.

The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department rose from Rs. 1,06,406 to Rs. 2,05,432, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,54,023 to Rs 1,48,880. The percentage of the charges to the receipts thus amounted to Rs. 72.4. The following statement shows the consumption of salt during the last five years, and its rate per head of the population, allowance being made for a yearly increase of 7 per mille upon the figures of the census of 1891:—

Yea	R.	Sold from local manufactories.	Imported from Calcutta.	Imported from Ganjam.	Total consumption.	Rate per head.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1891-92		18,866	2,51,971	4,43,071	7,13,908	10.15
1892-93		81,329	2,76,408	3,37,423	6,95,160	9.82
1893-94		24,460	2,85,934	4,48,923	7,59,317	10.65
1894-95		38,715	2,75,761	3,51,714	6,66,193	9.28
1895-96		74,635	2,99,836	2,94,326	6,68,797	9.25

EXCISE.

Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta held the appointment of Excise Commissioner throughout the year, with the exception of four months during which he was absent on leave, when his duties were discharged by the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue in addition to his own work. The Excise Commissioner had the direct assistance of three Deputy Collectors, one of whom was his Personal Assistant, and two were travelling Inspectors of Excise. In 18 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, the Department was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors, whose whole time was given exclusively to excise and income-tax work, except in Gaya, Champaran, and Bhagalpur, where the order forbidding the employment of Special Deputy Collectors on judicial work was not wholly observed, on the plea of insufficiency of establishment. In 25 districts excise work was performed by the ordinary Deputy Collectors in addition to their regular duties. Nine Sub-Deputy Collectors were

as Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of the other distilleries and depôts open during the year. In the executive branch of the subordinate establishment, two appointments were abolished, which reduced the number of employés from 203 to 201, drawing salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 400, while five of the old excise darogas were replaced by men of a superior class. The number of clerks in the office branch remained the same (141) as in the previous year.

The excise revenue was, as in previous years, realized from fees on licenses for the wholesale and retail sale of distilled and fermented liquors and drugs, distillery fees, and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in the central distilleries, opium, and hemp drugs that passed into consumption. Duty on imported liquors forms part of the Imperial Customs revenue. An increase of one rupee per seer in the Government selling price of opium was the principal change made last year in the rates at which duty is levied. The duty on charas has been raised from Rs 8 to Rs. 12 a seer since the 1st April 1896. The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges, and the net revenue for the last five years:—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net rovenue.	Percentage of charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.		
1891-92	1,11,29,813	6,67,792	1,04,62,021	6.	
1892-98	1,16,00,621	6,53,715	1,09,46,906	5.6	
1893-94	1,21,37,096	6,47,740	1,14,89,356	5 ·3	
1894-95	1,25,67,855	6,37,858	1,19,29,997	5.07	
1895-96	1,93,77,980	6,74,582	1,27,03,398	6.03	
Difference of the past two years.	+8,10,125	+36,724	+7,73,401	- '04	

In the above table the net revenue for the year is shown at Rs. 1,27,03,398; but if Rs. 6,420 on account of refunds and Rs. 8,221, the difference between fines collected and rewards distributed, be added to the charges, the true figure for net revenue stands at Rs. 1,26,88,757, against Rs. 1,19,14,155 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 7,74,602. At the same time the total number of licenses sanctioned under all heads, excepting beer, tari, poppy-heads, druggists' licenses for opium, and methylated spirits, foll from 11,046 to 10,855, and the number of licenses actually settled from 10,877 to 10,792. All exciseable articles show an increase of revenue in the past year, with the exception of majum and madak, the largest increase being obtained from outstill and distillery fees and the duty on ganja. The increase of Rs. 36,724 in charges is distributed over a number of heads, the largest items of increase being Rs. 9,733 under executive or inspecting establishment, due chiefly to the employment of a special preventive force in Bankura and Hooghly, and to the deputation of Sub-Inspectors to Naogaon to supervise the manufacture of ganja, and Rs. 9,025 under travelling allowance, while the charges for district office establishment and Special Deputy Collectors decreased by Rs. 6,386.

Distributed according to divisions, the gross receipts for the last five Revenue by Divisions. years are shown thus:—

Divisions.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95,	1895-98.	1835-96, C	OMPARED 1504-95,
*****							Increase.	Decrease
1		3	8	•		8	7	8
Burdwan		Rs. 11,33,487	Rs. 11,55,147	Rs. 11,72,100	Rs. 12,32,386	R4. 13,30,348	Rs. 97,982	Rs.
Presidency		31,16,723	33,57,601	34,40,854	86, 15, 302	38,42,573	2,27,271	000
Rajshahi	•••	8,57,451	8,97,549	9,48,572	10,00,540	10,73,200	72,7±0	
l)acca		8,10,123	8,12,103	8,09,567	8,91,166	8,07,427	70,261	*****
Chittagong		2,65,798	2,70,670 24,91,128	2,07,548 26,33,381	2,88,837 26,36,784*	3,41,058	83,121	** ***
Uhamalana	•••	23,47,428 12,52,353	12,17,947	13,36,630	14.02.917	27,88,250 14,70,898	1,01,466	*** ***
Detern	•••	8,51,450	6,00,131	6,19,853	5,83,294	6,27,646	67,981 44,362	•••••
Uhota Nagpur	:::	7,00,042	8,39,285	9,08,501	9,86,629	10,55,620	08,991	******
Total		1,11,20,813	1,10,00,621	1,21,37,006	1,25,67,855	1,38,77,980	8,10,125	

· Revised figures.

The Presidency, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions together contributed more than one-half of the increase in receipts as compared with the previous year.

The following table illustrates the relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue from the four chief articles of excise:—

	7.0	3	Reve	NUB.	Percentage	Consum	PTION.	Percentage
ه			1891-95.	1805-96.	difference.	1894-95.	1895-96,	of difference.
1			3	8	•			
Distillery liquor			Rs. 25,61,538	Re. 27,34,312	6.8	Galls. 466,596	Galls. 490,476	7.8
Outstill shops	•••	•••	29,99,978	31,78,528	9.8	200,000	400,770	
Country rum	•••	 .	4,32,227	4,66,296	7.9	63,:85 Mds. s. ch.	68,014 Mds. s. ch.	7.5
Opinm	•••		22,13,721	23,65,128	6.8	2,037 80 0	2,159 20 6	5.10
Ganja			24,92,785	26,80,819	7.5	4,827 30 8	5,202 20 11	7.8

Under the head of distillery liquor it is satisfactory to find that the proportionate increase of revenue has risen from 4.7 to 6.9, while at the same time the proportionate growth of consumption has fallen from 9.2 to 7.5. Taken with the fact that in the Patna Division, which yields the largest revenue from country spirit, the consumption of distillery liquor has increased from 577,131 gross gallons to 618,198, while at the same time the reported consumption of outstill spirit has fallen throughout the Province from 8,550, 224 to 8,526,056 gross gallons, these statistics seem to show that the reduction of duty in Behar and the adjustment of distillery fees with reference to the actual strength of the liquor produced have enabled distillery spirits to resist the competition of outstill liquor and have lessened the trade in illicit spirits.

Classified according to articles, the gross excise revenue of the past five

Sources of revenue. years may be shown as follows:-

ABTICLES OF EXCISE.				1895-96, COMPARED WITH 1894-98.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease
1	8	8	4	5	6	7	8
Country spirits Bum Imported liquors Beer Pachwai Charas Siddhi, sabzi, or bhang Majum Madak Chandu Charits used for arts Ganja Dpium Miscellaneous	R.a. 48.14,643 2,30,972 2,23,644 1,104 9,57,405 3,04,168 48,464 1,162 86,343 35,333 35,333 21,18,825 7,973	Ra. 50,30,143 4,19,717 2,07,092 19,50,379 8,34,557 9,097 53,558 1,984 79,689 81,032 1,066 28,86,066 20,85,635	Rs. 59.59,808 4,95,308 2,33,162 224 10,16,975 3,46,518 10,776 55,782 2,060 78,379 24,476 337 25,36,045 21,34,867 10,910	Rs. 55,61,516 4,32,227 2,81,588 5,82,336 15,588 55,304 2,110 89,430 29,624 24,02,755 22,13,721 12,468	Rs. 59,11,840 4,66,208 3,87,908 4,85,408 17,985 59,408 1,710 77,332 30,360 1,097 24,80,819 23,65,128 14,120	Rs. 2,50,324 34,060 6,407	409 12,107
Total	1,11,29,813	1,16,00,621	1,21,37,096	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,960 Net incres	8,22,694	12,56

The receipts from country spirits have continued to advance steadily, and now make up 44.3 per cent. of the total excise revenue. Hemp drugs come next with a percentage of 21.3, followed by opium and its preparations (18.1), tari (8.1), rum (3.3), pachwai (3.1), and imported liquors (1.7). Calculated on the population ascertained at the census of 1891, and allowing for natural increase at the rate of 7 per thousand per annum, the average incidence of the excise revenue was 2 annas and 11 pies per head, against 2 annas 9 pies in 1894-95, while during the latter year the incidence in Bombay was 8 annas 7 pies and in Madras 6 annas 2 pies per head of the population recorded at the last census. The settlements of the licenses for the current year have again been favourable, the fees showing a net increase of Rs. 2,32,807, shared by all Divisions except Chittagong and Patna, which show decreases of Rs. 71,373

and Rs. 81,329. The decrease in the Chittagong Division is attributed to the lower rates at which opium licenses were settled in Chittagong, the fees having been unduly run up at the auction sales in 1894-95, and in the Patna Division to the non-settlement of outstills carrying heavy fees in Gaya owing to the combination of the abkars.

The revenue from country spirit rose from Rs. 55,61,516 to Rs. 59.11,840, being an increase of Rs. 3,50,324, or 6.3 per cent. Country spirit. The income from outstills rose by Rs. 1,73,550, and that from distillery liquor by Rs. 1,76,774. In the Burdwan Division all the districts show an increase of revenue, aggregating Rs. 19,677, the largest increase occurring in Burdwan (Rs. 5,174). The reduction of duty in Bankura from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 per gallon London-proof, and in the Jahanabad subdivision of Hooghly from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2, which was carried out with the object of preventing illicit distillation took effect from 1st April 1895. In Bankura the reduction of duty did not, it is said, reach the consumers, as what the vendor gained by it was lost in the shape of enhanced license fees which he had to pay owing to increased competition, with the result that the retail price remained the same as before. The result of the reduction of duty in Jahanabad has been successful: the retail prices have been lowered, the revenue has increased, and the cheaper liquor is stated not to have been smuggled into the surrounding area, where the duty is Rs. 5 a gallon. Both here and in Bankura the employment of a special detective force resulted in a considerable increase in the number of convictions for illicit distillation and the smuggling of country liquor into outstill areas. The Presidency Division shows an increase of nearly Rs. 96,000 in the revenue, of which nearly Rs. 73,000 was contributed by Calcutta, this being due to the great influx of up-country labourers of the drinking classes, who find employment in the mills. In the Rajshahi Division, which, with Purnea and Malda, is under the outstill system, a rise of Rs. 68,110 in revenue was obtained. All the districts in the Dacca Division show an increase of revenue amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000. The amalgamation of the distilleries at Dacca and Mymensingh in 1894-95 is reported to have proved a complete success, while the equalization of the rates of duty in the two districts from 1st April 1895 has encouraged healthy competition among the dis-The Patna Division, which for excise purposes may be regarded as including the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh, in all of which the dual system of central distilleries supplemented by outstills prevails, yields the largest revenue from country spirit; the amount realized in the past year showing an increase of Rs. 94,655. This increase was obtained in both the outstill and distillery areas. The revenue from outstills shows an increase of Rs. 63,165, a slight falling off in Gaya, Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur being compensated by a large increase in the remaining districts. The distillery revenue rose from Rs. 4,16,647 to Rs. 4,48,137, the increase being largest in The Orissa Division, with central distilleries everywhere except in the wilder tracts of Cuttack, shows a small decline of revenue (Rs. 9,749), while the Chota Nagpur Division had an increase of Rs. 32,957.

The distillery and outstill areas remained the same as in the previous year, but a small distillery at Pakour was abolished, and arrangements made to supply the shops in the subdivision from the distilleries at Dumka and Rajmahal. The effect of the substitution of a distillery fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per gallon London-proof for the former fee of an anna per gallon, irrespective of strength, is worthy of note. This change was introduced about three years ago in sixteen out of the twenty-seven districts where the distillery system is in force. In

out of the twenty-seven districts where the distillery system is in force. In eleven districts the old rate was maintained by reason of the high duty or the prevalence of illicit distillation and smuggling of outstill or foreign liquor. The object of the change was to equalize the incidence of the distillery fee on the outturn of liquor in the distilleries, and to remove the inducements to distill strong liquor. In the Patna Division, where very weak liquor is consumed, and where the incidence of the fee was relatively very high, the revenue from distillery fees fell from Rs. 26,157 in 1892-93 to Rs. 20,991 in the past year, though the consumption steadily rose from 82,382 gallons London-proof to 125,801 gallons London-proof. In the other districts, where comparatively stronger liquor is drunk, both the revenue and consumption advanced, and the loss of revenue

in the Patna Division was made up for by the gain in the other districts, the total revenue showing an increase of Rs. 2,103. The plan of fixing minimum prices for the retail sale of liquor, which involved minute interference and was never effectual, has been abolished everywhere, but the experiment of prescribing a maximum price for the retail sale of distitlery liquor is being tried in Gaya. In that district a condition is inserted in the licenses of distillery retail shops that khasia or weak liquor, which has the largest sale in the district, should be sold at not more than 7 Gorokhpuri pice (11 annas) a bottle. measure was reported by Mr. Macpherson, the late Collector, to have worked well on the ground that it reduced smuggling by equalizing the retail prices of distillory and outstill liquor, improved the distillery revenue, and placed distillery liquor within the reach of the majority of the drinking population. Mr. Savage, the present Collector, while of opinion that it was the introduction of new vendors and competition among them, rather than the system of maximum prices, that brought about a reduction of prices and increased sales, still suggests that the system should be retained to serve as a useful weapon in future cases of combination among vendors. All restrictions on the capacity of vats have been absolutely withdrawn, but the capacity of stills continues to be regulated as far as possible according to the local demand for liquor and the amount of license. fee paid by the vendor.

The rum produced in the Province is charged with a duty of Rs. 5 per gallon London-proof, which is higher than the duty Country rum. on country spirits except in the metropolitan dis-This higher rate is levied with the view of checking the competition of country rum with country spirit, the substitution of a strong for a weak liquor being calculated to encourage bad habits. The total quantity passing into consumption from the distillery at Sibpur and the new distillery opened at Sakri in Darbhanga, and by importation from Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and Aska and Arkot in the Madras Presidency, was 91,144 gallons London-proof, against 83,624 gallons London-proof in 1891 95, showing an increase of 7,520 gallons London-proof. Of this increase, 5,073 gallons Londonproof were contributed by Sakri rum alone, which appears to be steadily gaining ground in the market, and the manufacturers of which have contracted to supply 6,000 gallons a quarter to the army. Excluding 9,103 gross gallons experted to Assam and the North-Western Provinces, the actual consumption in Bengal itself was 58,911 gross gallons. The total revenue from rum rose from Rs. 4,32,227 to Rs. 4,66,296, of which only Rs. 18,498 was contributed by license fees. As, however, rum may be sold under licenses for the sale of country spirits or imported liquor, the above figure does not represent the true revenue from license About the close of the year the Calcutta Wine, Spirit and Beer Association complained that the Shahjehanpur rum was being labelled as brandy, whisky and gin; and the vendors have been required to show the country of manufacture conspicuously on the labels.

The excise revenue from imported liquor is made up entirely of fees for licenses for wholesale vend, and for licenses for retail sale in shops, at hotels, dâk-bungalows, and railway refreshment-rooms, and on steamers. The total receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 2,87,995, against Rs. 2,81,588 in the preceding year. The number of hotel and railway refreshment-room licenses and licenses for wholesale shops increased, but licenses for retail shops fell from 455 to 450 and for steamer licenses from 18 to 6. The revenue increased in 29 districts and fell in 16.

The receipts from tari, or the fermented and unfermented sap of palmyra and date trees, amounted to Rs. 10,21,031, against Rs. 9,97,852 in 1894-95. The revenue from license fees on fermented tari shows an increase of Rs. 26,913, which was chiefly contributed by Darbhanga, Patna, Howrah, the Sonthal Parganas, Hooghly and Saran. The number of licenses issued fell from 13,902 to 13,317 in the past year, the decrease being most prominent in the Patna Division, where the number fell from 10,706 to 10,072. This decrease is ascribed to the endeavour which has for some time past been made to introduce the tree-tax system in the Division. Reference was made in last year's Report to the introduction of this system into certain selected districts in Bengal, and for the current year the fee for a license to sell tari has been fixed in

the Patna Division, and in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri, and Hooghly, with reference to the number of trees which the licensee declares his intention of tapping, the rate being tentatively fixed at from one anna to eight annas in the case of date trees, and six annas to twelve annas in the case of palmyra trees. In the Patna district a further step in the direction of the Madras system has been taken, and the revenue has been divided into two parts—one representing tree-tax and the other the fee for permission to sell. The largest decrease in revenue (Rs. 4,537) occurred in Gaya, and is attributed to the withdrawal of the restriction as to the minimum retail price of country spirit having enabled the outstill-holders to compete openly with the tari sellers. There was also a fall in revenue of Rs. 3,937 in Calcutta, owing to the difficulty of finding unobjectionable sites for some of the principal shops, which consequently remained unsettled. The number of licenses for fresh tari fell by 722, of which Tippera alone contributed 584, the decrease in this district being ascribed to the fact that certain persons who had extracted juice only for the manufacture of molasses had been led to take out licenses in the previous year under a misapprehension of the law and rules. Unfermented tari has hitherto been exempt from taxation in the Dacca Division in the interest of the trade in date-sugar, but the exemption has recently been withdrawn.

The number of licenses for the retail sale of pachwai, which includes both rice and millot beer, declined, but the retail license Pachwai. fees rose from Rs. 3,61,376 to Rs. 4,11,786. There was a very large increase (4,306) in the number of home-brewing licenses for domestic consumption, the revenue under this head amounting to Rs. 27,498, against Rs. 20,960 in the previous year. This has resulted from the system of issuing family licenses to the aboriginal tribes in Darjeeling on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 2 per house, explained in last year's Resolution.

During the year the privilege of brewing pachwai for home consumption

was extended to the aboriginal tribes of Hazaribagh.

Ganja is grown under close supervision in a compact area, with Naogaon in Rajshahi as its head-quarters, and is exported thence to golas in the districts, from which it is issued on payment of duty to retail vendors. In accordance with the suggestion of the Hemp Drugs Commission, Government has sanctioned the establishment of a public gola at an approximate cost of Rs. 71,000, for the compulsory storage of the whole of the ganja produced in the Province. The following statement shows the main facts relating to ganja revenue in the last three years:—

		Licenses	Licenses	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
		No.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1893-94	•••	2,736	2,715	5,116	25,35,045
1894-95	•••	2,725	2,702	4,828	24,92,755
1895-96	•••	2,696	2,696	5,202	26,80,819

For the first time after several years there was an increase in the consumption of ganja in Bengal from 4,828 maunds to 5,203 maunds. There were decreases under round and flat ganja, and an increase under chur—the resinous fragments which contain the largest proportion of the narcotic. The revenue from duty rose from Rs. 13,34,269 in 1894-95 to Rs. 14,67,498 in the past year, and from license fees from Rs. 11,58,486 to Rs. 12,13,321. The figures of consumption are highest in Calcutta (483 maunds), Mymensingh (441 maunds), and Dacca (266 maunds). Lower retail prices, the breaking up of a local monopoly, and the influx of coolies to railway works are the causes assigned. Along with the large increase of consumption in Calcutta (121 maunds), there was a decrease of 181 maunds in the quantity exported to London. It is surmised, however, that this may be more nominal than real, for, as duty is now levied on all such exports, the merchants no longer care to declare any quantity to be intended for export as distinguished from local consumption. The Cooch Behar system, referred to in last year's Report, has been introduced into the Tributary States of Orissa from the beginning of the current financial year.

(a) One Rupes per 101
(b) 81
(c) 61 No.]

Under this system the local cultivation of ganja is prohibited and the chiefs are allowed to get Rajshahi ganja at cost-price, and issue it to the consumers after levying duty at the rates in force in the British districts. In Chota Nagpur some cases of smuggling of Sirguja ganja have been detected in Palamau, but the local officers remark that ganja is not regularly cultivated in the Tributary States, and that the stringent measures adopted in the Orissa Tributary States need not be extended to Chota Nagpur. The imports of such ganja, however, require to be carefully watched by the local officers. An important change was introduced during the year in the method of dealing with the manufactured crop. The old practice of estimating the quantity manufactured by counting the number of bundles was abandoned, and the produce was weighed before being removed to the private storehouses of the cultivators. Although the change at first caused some alarm, it was carried out with conspicuous success, and the work was finished during March, while the rougher process of estimating had invariably lasted on into April.

The estimated production, including the balance of previous years, was 13,279 maunds, of which 7,411 maunds were exported from Rajshahi, and subsequently distributed thus:—

	•					Mds.
Consumed	in Bengal	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,438
	to North-Western	Provinces	•••	•••	•••	337
	to Nepal	•••	•••	•••	•••	233
• • •	to London	•••	•••	•••	•••	68
	to Mauritius	•••	•••	• •••	•••	81
"	to Sikkim	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
,, 1	o Hill Tippera	•••	•••	•••	•••	3
,, 1	to Garhjat States	•••	•••	•••	•••	20
	to Assam	•••	•••	•••	•••	717
	o Cooch Behar	•••	•••	•••	•••	79
Quantity of	lestroyed	•••	•••	•••	•••	460
Wastage	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	160
			Total	accounted for	•••	6,603

There has been a steady decline in the exports of ganja to the North-Western Provinces, the Bengal product being displaced by cheap varieties from the Central Provinces and other places. Since the close of the year, it has been decided to allow the export of ganja to the North-Western Provinces under bond without prepayment of duty in Bengal.

Bhang grows wild in many parts of Bengal, and when the Excise Act is amended, power will be taken to prohibit its collection except under license. It is collected for wholesale vend, chiefly in Monghyr, Purnea, and Bhagalpur, and in the last-mentioned district a certain amount of control has for some years past been exercised by the issue of licenses authorising the collection under the supervision of an excise officer. During the past year this practice was introduced in Monghyr. The question of extending the limit of lawful possession of bhang from one quarter of a seer to a seer, as recommended by the Hemp Drugs Commission, is under the consideration of Government. The number of licenses fell from 320 in 1894-95 to 315 in the past year, but the consumption rose from 1,064 maunds to 1,071 maunds, and the revenue from Rs. 55,394 to Rs. 59,498.

Excise opium is supplied to the licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs. 17 a seer in the Patna Division to Rs. 33 in Orissa. The following statement illustrates the demand for excise opium during the last three years:-

	Licenses. No.	Consumption. Mds.	Revenue. Rs.
1893-94	3,297	1,970	21,34,867
1894-95	3,067	2,037	22,13,721
1895-96	3,127	2,159	23,65,128

The figures for licenses include permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations, and poppy-heads, for medical purposes only. The number of these increased by 89, while the number of ordinary licenses diminished by 29 as compared with the previous year. Notwithstanding the raising of the treasury price of opium by one rupee with effect from the 1st July 1895, the consumption rose by 122 maunds and the revenue by Rs. 1,51,407, both license fees and duty contributing to the increase in receipts. The largest increase in consumption occurred in Calcutta; a large quantity of duty-paid opium, supposed to be consumed in Calcutta, found its way to Burma, where the price is very high, and three persons were detected in despatching 9 seers of opium to Rangoon by post. An increase of 301 maunds in the 24-Parganas is attributed to the cheaper prices of food-grains and to purchases made for consumption in Midnapore, where the treasury and retail prices were higher. Midnapore the rise of 12½ maunds is ascribed to the breaking up of the town monopoly, which led to the reduction of retail prices; and in Patna, which showed a decrease of 39 seers in 1894-95, the increase of 12 maunds is supposed to be the effect of the orders requiring retail vendors to keep lists of purchasers, by which some check is exercised over illicit dealings. competition for shops is highest in Chittagong, where the fact of the vendors not being allowed to sell more than the equivalent of the ascertained local demand has indirectly forced up the retail price to Rs. 80, an amount nearly treble the treasury price, and bearing a fair proportion to the Burma price of Rs. 100.

The revenue from madak, the Indian preparation of opium for smoking, fell from Rs. 89,439 to Rs. 77,332, and the number of licenses from 308 to 300. The corresponding Chinese preparation (chandu) yielded Rs. 30,360 against Rs. 29,624, while the number of licenses fell from 67 to 58. On the recommendation of the Opium Commission, all madak and chandu shops have been closed from the beginning of the current year, but consumers are allowed to make madak or chandu for private use, and not for sale, up to the limit of one tola. The further question whether legislative measures should be adopted to suppress opium-smoking saloons is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The quantity of spirits passed out in a methylated state rose from 54,282 gallons in 1894-95 to 59,854 in the past year, Methylated spirits. and the revenue also increased from Rs. 4,417 to Rs. 4,942. This spirit is professedly imported or propared for use in the arts, manufactures or chemistry, and the principle of taxing it at an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent, is based on the assumption that it cannot be used for human consumption. Experience, however, has shown that spirit methylated with wood-naphtha, the agent hitherto in use, can be manipulated into a potable liquor, and rules are now under consideration, the object of which is to ensure, before the spirit is cleared from the Custom House, that it shall have been rendered completely and permanently unfit for human consumption by mixing it with caoutchoucine. At the same time, as methylated spirit is used largely for learning in sick rooms and dressing rooms and for other domestic purposes, the restriction relating to use in arts, manufactures or chemistry has recently been withdrawn, and all spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption has now been exempted from the whole of the custom duty in excess of 5 per cent. ad valorem. A similar exemption will be granted in respect of excise duty in the case of spirits manufactured in India. The trade in the so-called country-made cau-de-cologne prepared with spirit methylated with wood-naphtha, which was at one time carried on to a large extent in Backergunge, has almost ceased.

While the number of licensees prosecuted for infringing the conditions of their licenses rose from 273 to 342, the number of their licenses rose from 273 to 342, the number of of other persons prosecuted fell from 4,146 to 4.070. There was an increase in the number of persons arrested by the police, and a decrease in the number arrested by excise officers; but the latter have to work under the disadvantage of being unable to search houses without the presence of police officers. A marked increase in the number of prosecutions for illicit distillation of country spirit

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occurred in the Sonthal Parganas. Illicit distillation is also stated to prevail largely in Bankura and Hooghly. A considerable increase in the number of convictions for illicit possession of opium occurred in Calcutta and Chittagong, and in the opium-producing districts of the Patna Division. Among foreign exciseable articles, liquor was smuggled from Chandernagore into Hooghly and the 24-Parganas, and from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal into the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, while both ganja and liquor were smuggled from Nepal into Bhagalpur and Purnea, from the Garjhats into Cuttack and Puri, and from the Sirguja State into Palamau. Most of these cases are, however, reported to be of a petty character. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the excise laws and rules was Rs. 79,377, of which Rs. 59,364, or 74.7 per cent., were realised. A sum of Rs. 67,585 was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers, as against Rs. 58,195 in the previous year.

STAMPS.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the past three years, with the average for the previous triennium, are shown in the following

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Bil.	w		

	STAMPS UNDER ACT I OF 1879.			COURT PRES	UNDER ACT	Total.			
Year,	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
1	9	3	4						
Average of three years 1890-01 to 1892-03.	Rs. 43,04,928	R«. 1,62,784	R4, 40,42,144	Ra. 1,07,79,633	Ra. 2,65,791	Re. 1,05,13,242	Ra. 1,49,83,961	Rs. 4,28,575	Ra. 1,45,55,386
895-94 894-95 895-96	44,77,594 45,33,570 46,97,386	1,81,731 1,86,576 1,80,161	42,95,863 43,40,994 44,27,225	1,14,98,551 1,21,67,577 1,21,89,926	2,78,943 2,87,877 2,92,652	1,12,19,608 1,18,79,700 1,18,97,274	1,50,76,145 1,67,01,147 1,67,97,312	4,60,674 4,74,463 4,72,813	1,55,15,471 1,62,26,694 1,63,24,499
Average of three years 1893-94 to 1895-96.	45,39,517	1,82,823	43,56,694	1,19,52,018	2,86,490	1,16,65,528	1,64,91,535	4,69,313	1,60,22,229

The receipts from sales of the different descriptions of stamps are shown in the table below. The figures differ from those given in the last paragraph, as they do not include miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, or receipts from the sale of plain paper used with court-fee stamps. There is also a discrepancy of Rs. 41,803 between the total average sales as reported by the Superintendent of Stamps and as shown by the Accountant-General, which is under adjustment:—

		Sales of non-Judicial stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.						SALES OF JUDICIAL STAMPS OR STAMPS USED UNDER THE COURT FEES ACT.					
YSAR.	l sheets, includ fleate stamps, sa ills of lading and f form stamps.		ne stampe.		stamps.			vakil stampe.	e-enna stamps	d [udicial	ei eg	r col	rtife
	Impressed ing certif bonds, bi kabuliya		i e			Hundi or stamps.		Adv	西 日 日 10	Total o	Adbesi	, j 2, 13	14
Average of three years 1890-91 to 1892-93.	Ra. 28,67,905	Ra. 6,59,961	Ra. 2,88,036	Ra. 39,574	Rs. 40,158	Ra. 1,08,393	Rs. 2,815	Rs. 15,583	Rs. 57,342	Ra. 41,09,764	Rs. 1,00,38,658	Ra. 5,32,086	Ra. 1,05,65,344 1,46,75,108
1895-94 e 1894-95 1895-96 e	\$1,72,420 \$1,99,811 \$1,10,355	6,05,280	3,33,613 3,41,539 3,56,872	\$4,786 48,200 50,289	42,436 37,766 39,051	1,24,930 1,06,440 1,27,980	2,799 2,898 2,008	17,750 25,250 17,250	58,610 64,178 71,9 26	44,91,859 44,91,062 45,43,535	1,06,79,076 1,12,51,318 1,12,88,604	5,90,175 6,05,055 6,04,040	1,12,69,261 / 1,57,01,110 1,18,56,878 / 1,63.47,435 1,18,92,638 1,64,36,168
Average of three years 1898-94 to 1895-96.	81,60,862	6,96,067	8,48,841	41,075	89,751	1,19,768	2,469	20,083	64,905	44,88,818	1,10,72,999	5,99,760	1,16,72,759 1,61,61,

The general incidence of stamp revenue was 3 annas and 6 pies per head of the population. The revenue from the sale of stamps of all classes has increased from Rs. 87,88,026 in 1874-75 to Rs. 1,27,76,907 in 1884-85 and to Rs. 1,64,36,188 in 1895-96.

For the growth of revenue under "impressed sheets," no more definite cause can be assigned than the general expansion Non-judicial stamps. of trade, the increased value of land, and the desire of people, when doing business, to have their transactions recorded in documents which can be used for litigation. Impressed labels, which are in use only in Calcutta, show an increase of Rs 6,106, or 8 per cent., the improvement being attributed to the issue of debenture bonds on loans taken by several joint-stock companies and zamindars, as well as to the transfer of several tea estates for large sums of money. The sale of one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, shows an improvement of nearly Rs. 56,000, an increase of Rs. 36,272 being contributed by Calcutta alone. The latter increase is ascribed to "the action taken on unstamped receipts and brokers' notes, and partly to large transactions in jute." Generally speaking, the increased revenue from this source is due to the provisions of the law being better known, and to the working of the arrangement by which the public can buy receipt stamps at post-offices.

The average income of the past three years from the sales of judicial stamps was Rs. 1,16,72,759, or an increase of Rs. 11,07,415, or 22.8 per cent. over the income from the same sources in the preceding triennium. The fluctuations in the sales of court-fee stamps depend on the increase or decrease in the number and value of the suits.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil and Revenue Courts, and the amount realized during the period under review, are shown in the following table:—

	NUMBER OF CASES.			F DUTY AND REALIZED	Total.	
YEAR.	Civil Courts.	Revenue Officers.	By Civil Courts,	By Revenue Officers.	Cases.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	6	6	7
Average of three years 1890-91 to 1892-93.	1,335	2,241	Rs 11,380	Rs. 25,298	3,576	Ils. 36,678
1893-94 1894-95 1895-96	1,449 1,518 1,317	2,872 7,999 2,755	11,871 12,111 10,098	25,608 27,254 27,773	4,321 4,517 4,072	37,479 39,865 37,871
Average of three years 1893-94 to 1895-96.	1,427	2,875	11,360	26,878	4,302	38,238
Average increase in the three years under review compared with the preceding three years.	92	634	•••	1,580	726	1,560

The average number of prosecutions instituted for various breaches of the stamp law was 1,005, against 646 in the previous triennium. The average number of persons brought to trial was 1,238 against 740, of convictions 1,009 against 584, and of acquittals 160 against 125. The average amount of fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 7,524 against Rs. 5,440, and of rewards paid Rs. 2,197 against Rs. 1,339. In many districts no rewards were given, a fact which points to laxity of administration in the districts named, for the judicious use of rewards is almost the only means of detecting evasions of the law.

Several cases of fraud and defalcation were detected, the most serious of which occurred in the Bankura Treasury, where one-rupee court-fee labels of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,140 were fraudulently abstracted from a consignment received from the Superintendent of Stamps. The thief could not be traced, but the Treasury Officer and Treasurer, who had failed to observe the rules and had neglected all ordinary precautions, were made jointly responsible for the loss. In Calcutta a waste-paper dealer was convicted for cleaning and reselling at a reduced rate one-anna receipt stamps abstracted from old documents.

INCOME TAX.

The following statement compares the financial results during the last two years:—

	1894-95. Persons.	1895-96, Porsone.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants Number of persons finally assessed, excluding	108,765	110,584
Government servants	106,975	108,901
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants Number of assessees, including Government	115,583	117,639
servants, who paid the tax within the year	112,874	114,820
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax for the current year	Rs. 44,8 7, 280	Rs. 46,44,587
year Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years		
year Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years	44,87,280	46,44,587
year Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years Collections of income-tax within the year	44,8 7, 280 47,20,384	46,44,587 48,14,912
year Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years Collections of income-tax within the year Gross receipts	44,8 7, 280 47,20,384 43,95,230	46,44,587 48,14,912 45,14,456
year Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years Collections of income-tax within the year Gross receipts	44,87,280 47,20,384 43,95,230 45,61,118	46,44,587 48,14,912 45,14,456 46,58,323

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 91,134, or 2.08 per cent., against an increase of Rs. 2,13,234, or 5.1 per cent., in the previous year. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 46,58,323, against Rs. 45,61,118 in the previous year. The receipts on account of the current demand for 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 45,43,598, which is Rs. 1,22,986 in excess of similar receipts in the previous year.

In Manbhum the development of coal-mining in the north of the district, and in Darjeeling a prosperous tea season and great activity in the building trade, enhanced taxable incomes and brought in new assessees; while in Dacca an increase of 24.5 per cent. was mainly due to fluctuations in the profits of the jute trade from year to year. The causes assigned for the instances of decrease are various, but in no district does the percentage of decrease exceed three, except in Cuttack and Monghyr, which show a decline of 3.9 and 3.08 per cent., respectively. These causes scarcely call for comment, except in Khulna and Palamau, where the decrease was due to large exemptions on revision, consequent on careless assessments made in previous years.

The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.		Original number of assesses.	Revised number of nesessues.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected,	
1		9	8	4		O	7	
OOK.UG		108,705 110,584	108,975 108,901	Rs. 40,72,041 42,28,030	Ra. 39.72,351 41,32,282	Rs. 38,80,301 40,02,151	97.7	

The outstanding balance at the close of the year, including penalties, &c., aggregated Rs. 1,61,461, against Rs. 1,62,002 in 1891-95. Of this balance, Rs. 81,100 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 57,985 doubtful, and Rs. 25,376 bad and irrecoverable.

The districts which succeeded in collecting the entire demand within the year were Burdwan, Bankura, Murshidabad, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, and Malda, the last three of which did equally well in the previous year. The collections on account of current and arrear demand, including tax, penalties, &c., were below 95 per cent. in the following districts:—

Dinajpur		•••	94.1	Darbhanga	•••	•••	80.8
Calcutta	•••	•••	92.2	24-Parganas		•••	84.9
Muzaffarpur	•••	•••	92	Singhbhum	•••	•••	73.6

These districts failed to attain the prescribed standard in 1894-95. Two of them—Calcutta and Darbhanga—were also unable to collect 95 per cent. of the current demand of tax only. No explanation is furnished of the short collections, except in Darbhanga and Calcutta: in Darbhanga this is attributed to the non-payment of the tax by several European employes of the Darbhanga Raj and of indigo factories, and in Calcutta to unavoidable delay in completing the assessment of certain large native firms and of some house-property in selected areas.

The number of assessors employed was 49—the same as in 1894. The number of persons finally assessed was 108,901 against 106,975, showing an increase of 1.8 per cent. Calcutta, where the numbers in the preceding year fell off by 208, heads the list with an increase of 319: Midnapore and Gaya, with an increase of 308 and 283 respectively, occupy the second and third places. A few districts show a reduction, but this nowhere exceeds 59, except in Khulna and Tippera, where the decrease was 199 and 100, respectively. The decline in Khulna is attributed to exemptions on revision due to faulty assessments in previous years: the decrease in Tippera, which had showed a falling off of 184 persons in the previous year, has not been explained.

Objections. The following table gives statistics of objections to assessment:—

YEAR.	Number originally assessed, excluding Government servants.	Number of objections.	Percentage of objections.	Number of successful objections.	Percentage of suc- cessful to total number of objec- tions, column 5 to column 3.	
1	2	3	4	6	6	
1894-95 1895-96	108,765 110,584	10,635 10,797	9.8	3,486 3,862	32·8 31·1	

Excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of Government officials, the average incidence of the tax in the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 17.2 persons, against 17.9 persons in the preceding year. Outside Calcutta, the average incidence was Re. 1 to 33.7 persons, against Re. 1 to 34.9 in 1894-95. Darjeeling continues to show the highest mufassal average—Re. 1 to every 4 persons; while the incidence was lowest in Singhbhum—Re. 1 to 87 persons. The average incidence in Calcutta was Re. 1 to every 4 person, and 1 person in every 39 was assessed to the tax. The proportion of person assessed for the whole of Bengal was 1 to 653, against 1 to 665 in the previous year.

The coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax are compared for the last three years in the fol-Coercivo measures. lowing statement: —

	Number of	Distress	ESS WARRANTS. CASES OF DISTR			AINT. CASES OF SALE.		
YEAR.	porsons finally assessed.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percent- age to column 2.	
		3	4	5	G	7	8	
1893-94 1894-95 1895-96	105,476 106,975 108,901	5,920 5,035 5,636	5·6 4·7 5·2	2,290 1,934 2,173	2·2 1·8 2·	288 337 317	·3 ·3 ·3	

The number of distress warrants issued was larger than in the previous year, but the cases in which actual sale was resorted to fell from 337 to 317. In Darbhanga, Purnea, Gaya, Jalpaiguri, Singbhum, Jessore, and the 24-Parganas the proportion of warrants issued exceeded 10 per cent. of the number of persons assessed. The last three districts showed a high percentage in 1894-95 also. In 12 districts no sales of distrained property took place, while such sales were again most numerous in Jessore, Gaya, and Rangpur. In Calcutta distress warrants were issued in 681 cases, against 736 in the previous year, and in one case only was sale found necessary. Ignorance and wilful recusancy on the part of assessees account for a large proportion of the warrants issued, but the earlier the assessments are completed, the less need will there be for coercive measures, which are often resorted to somewhat at random towards the close of the year in order to get in the demand.

Under section 9 (2) of the Income Tax Act, a small commission, varying with the date of payment, is allowed to managers of companies, or other employers of labour who collect the tax from their employes on behalf of Government. The total amount of tax collected in this manner was Rs. 2,74,233, against Rs. 2,68,234 in the previous year, and the number of companies, &c., who undertook to collect the tax also rose from 303 to 318. Ten of these, however, failed to collect the tax which was realized by the district officers. It is not suggested that the present rate of commission is inadequate, but where the number of taxable servants is small, it is not worth the employer's while to

undertake the work of collection.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,75,703 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,81,774 in the year under review. The rise is due partly Expenditure. to increase in establishments rendered necessary by increased work, and partly to the accident of certain travelling bills for 1894-95

having been cashed during the year under review. The system of payment of income-tax by money-order is said to be

still rising in public favour as a simple and safe method of remitting the tax. One trifling embezzlement occurred, and that was due to neglect of rules on the part of the assessees. Under an order eissued in October 1894, income-tax assessors are required to learn the numerals of any native character in which accounts are usually kept in the district in which they are employed, so as to enable them to form fair estimates of the income of traders whose accounts are kept in that language.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Wital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

The number of births registered in Bengal roso from 2,332,247 in 1894 representing a birth-rate of 32.81 per thousand of Birth-rato. population, to 2,458,623, or a birth-rate of 34.59 per thousand in 1895. The rate varied from 31.23 in the Presidency Division to 41.06 in Chittagong, where a considerable improvement has taken place in the registration of births. Among districts, Noakhali and Buckergunge stood highest with birth-rates of 46.61 and 45.92, while Calcutta recorded only 16.05, and the 24-Parganas stood next lowest with a birth-rate of 25.73. In 147 towns, where births were registered, the rate rose from 22.77 to 23.91, and in 554 rural areas the birth-rate was 35.13 as against 33.32 in the preceding year. Only four towns-Jamalpur in Monghyr, Chatra in Hazaribagh, Jamui in Monghyr, and Roserah in Darbhanga—show a birth-rate in excess of 40 per thousand, and the rate varied from 41.17 in Jamalpur to 5.49 in Jhalakati in Backergunge. On the other hand, no less than 42 rural areas returned rates of 45 per thousand and over; and after full allowance has been made for the excess of males over females in some towns, and for the fact that many women who live in towns return to their homes in rural areas for their confinement, the standard of birth registration in rural circles appears to be considerably higher than it is in towns. This conclusion is to some extent borne out by the fact that the rural birth statistics show the normal proportion of 106 male births to every 100 female births, while the town statistics give a proportion of 110 male births to 100 female births, though it is not suggested that men living in towns marry later in life than men living in villages.

The total number of deaths registered during 1895 was 2,231,458, or 31.39 per thousand, as compared with 2,479,096, or 34.88 per thousand, in the preceding year. In urban areas the rate of mortality declined from 35.34 to 34.46, the figures varying from 59.44 in the small Municipality of Bhadreshwar in Hooghly to 12.68 in Jhalakati in Backergunge. Only sixteen towns returned a death-rate

in excess of 44.8 per thousand, the average rate estimated by Mr. Hardy* for Bengal. On the other hand, no less than 27 towns showed a death-rate of less than 25 per thousand, which in most cases is probably due to defective registration. The general death-rate of Calcutta rose in 1895 from 32.92 to 39.66, or by nearly 7 per thousand. This was due to the fact that the mortality from cholera in the town increased from 2.48 to 3.07, and that from small-pox from .59 to 3.25; while the fever death-rate rose from 13.15 to 16.64.

The death-rate in rural areas fell from 34.85 to 31.24; the highest mortality for such areas being recorded in Jessore (41.52), Nadia (38.85), Darjeeling (38.41), Pabna (37.78), Rajshahi (37.71), Hooghly (37.15), Jalpaiguri (36.08), and Dinajpur

(35 95). This accords fairly well with popular impressions as to the comparative healthiness of different districts, and is in marked contrast with the statistics recorded in 1894, when, owing to the prevalence of fever, most of the Bihar districts showed an exceptionally high death-rate. Darjeeling owes its high place in the list to the peculiar unhealthiness of the Terai.

The number of persons convicted for neglect to register births and deaths rose from 1,923 to 2,049, and the amount of fines imposed from Rs. 2,657 to Rs. 3,153. The figures, however, are incomplete, as the figures from the district of Dacea are not included. Twenty-six persons were imprisoned, and a number of chaukidars were punished by departmental fines.

The following table shows the mortality from the principal diseases during the year, compared with 1894 and the

average of ten years 1885 to 1894:—

36. Š	?	In 1695.		 	IN 1894.		AVE	RAGE OF I TEN YEAR 1885—94,	PANT *•
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Urban.	Bural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	C.mbined,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	i 9	10
Cholera	8:64	2:43	5.10	3.88	3.59	3.95	3.20	8.13	2.17
Small-pox	.81	-14	.18	18	าเ	'11	.26	.11	15
Fover	18:43	53.55	53.80	19.19	25.43	25:32	18.58	18.50	18 00
Dysontery and duarrhova	3.25	-55	-70	48.6	-67	-82	2:97	103	.75
Injur y	*46	· 4 0	·41	-50	.42	.43	-44	'41	.41
Other causes	7:49	4.46	\$°61	7.78	4.70	4-85	6:75	8-85	3.22
All causes	31.40	31.54	31:39	35:34	34.85	34.88	26-24	26:27	25:31

These figures bring out that in respect of all diseases except fever, rural areas are more healthy than urban. Their liability to fever is probably due mainly to defective drainage, impure water, and inadequate conservancy—all of them preventible causes which the people themselves may be expected to remove as soon as the requisite legal machinery has been provided.

A decline in mortality from fever and cholora in Bihar during the past year was noticeable, and it is to be hoped that this may indicate a cossation of the unhealthy conditions which have prevailed in that part of the Province in recent years. A relatively high death-rate from cholora, dysentery and diarrhoea, and small-pox in Orissa is probably due to the constant movements of pilgrims in that Division. The low fever mortality, on the other hand, seems to indicate that the purely local conditions are fairly healthy.

The total number of deaths from cholera was 177,087, or 2.49 per thousand, as compared with 236,150, or 3.32 per thousand, in the preceding year. The districts which suffered most from the disease were Dacca (7.08; Faridpur (6.03), Nadia (5.36), Jessore (5.35), Mymensingh (4.75), and Howrah (4.51). Nearly all the districts which had the highest mortality in 1894 showed comparatively low rates in the past year, while in Palamau the mortality fell from 11.16 to .52, and in Shahabad from 9.44 to 2.23.

The number of deaths from small-pox rose from 8,404, or '11 per thousand, the lowest mortality on record, to 13,020, or '18 per thousand. The highest death-rates were recorded in Calcutta (3.25), Faridpur ('72), Cuttack ('66), Howrah ('63), and Midnapore ('58).

Fever as usual takes the first place among the various causes of mortality, and accounts for nearly two-thirds of the entire number of deaths in Bengal. The term is loosely construed by the illiterate agency responsible for reporting deaths, so that pneumonia, phthisis, and other diseases attended with a rise of temperature, and practically nearly all diseases, except small-pox and cholera, come to be registered as fever. During the past year the deaths reported as due to fever numbered 1,634,254, or 22.99 per thousand, as compared with 1,799,833, or 25.32 per thousand, in 1894.

In the Divisions of Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur no death-rate in excess of 40 per thousand was registered. The mortality of the Darjeeling Terai (Siliguri Circle) was again the highest (46.28), but was more than 9 per thousand less than in 1894. Another dispensary was opened in this tract; a special Hospital Assistant was appointed to travel about and treat the sick in their villages; and attempts are being made to induce people to

boil all water used for drinking.

The system of selling quinine by the dose at post-offices continues to make progress, and nearly three millions of pice-packets were sold during the year. The following table shows side by side the number of deaths from fever in each district, and the quantity of quinine sold, stated in parcels containing 102 pice-packets apiece:—

With	Districts,	Number of deaths from fever in each district,	Number of parrels of quinine sold.	Number.	Districts.	Number of deaths from fever in each district.	Number of parcels of quinine sold.	Number.	Districts.	Number of deaths from fever in each district.	Number of parcels of quinine sold.
1	1 2	,	•	1	2	3	• !	1	2	8	4
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -11 12 13 14	Mymensingh Muzaffarpur Darbhanga Jessore Purnes Rangpur Bhagalpur Dinajpur Midnapore Monghyr Gava Nadia Dacca Faridpur Backergunge	74,925 71,450 69,830 63,150 60,933 60,510 64,377 51,085 50,350 49,742 49,343 48,471 48,549 43,485	1,836 1 (2 84 2,969 558 484 409 269 1,020 197 173 2,529 696 1,490 2,904	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 25 26 27 28 29	Pabna Champaran Shababad Rajshahi 24-Parganas Patna Sonthal Parganas Burdwan Saran Chittagong Tippera Murshidabad Hazaribagh Hooghly Cuttack	42,580 43,621 41,619 41,618 59,845 56,194 35,928 34,899 54,261 52,851 52,554 50,148 29,968 27,464 27,177	1,287 1:37 685 887 775 90 106 1,356 226 523 428 656 167 1,650	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 39 40 41 42 43 44	Khulna Malda Manbhum Rankura Jelpaiguri Bogra Neakhali Birbhum Lohardagga Bilasore Palamau Howrah Stughbhum Puri Darjeeling Total for the Province	26,153 25,027 23,649 22,392 22,191 2,066 19,591 19,021 16,799 13,600 13,462 12,375 8,512 6,541 5,898	1,743 263 154 491 116 2.26 188 237 90 182 113 243 50 186 117

The varying relations between the two sets of figures are curious, and doubtless depend to a large extent on the intelligence of the people themselves, and their readiness to avail themselves of the facilities afforded for procuring cheap quinine. With few exceptions, which may be explained by local conditions, the sales are largest in the typical fever districts of Bengal; in Bihar, where fever has set in only of late years, the people have been more backward; while in Orissa and Chota Nagpur the sales are comparatively small.

The deaths from dysentery and diarrhea during 1895 numbered 49,871, or '70 per thousand of the population, against 58,812, or '82 per thousand, in the preceding year. Calcutta returned the highest death-rate (4.79), and Howrah (4.65). Darjeeling (3.90), Balasore (3.21), and Puri (3.20) came next in order. The same five districts have headed the list, though in a different order, for the last three years. In urban areas the death-rate from these causes fell from 3.84 to 3.52, and in rural circles from '67 to '55. During the last two years, November, December, and January were the months of maximum mortality, the December death-rate being in each case the highest of the three. The number of deaths from injury fell from 30,715, or '43 per thousand, in 1894, to 29,178, or '41 per thousand, in 1895. Deaths from causes other than those noticed at length above numbered 328,048, or 4.61 per thousand, against 345,182, or 4.85 per thousand, in 1894.

The following table compares the total expenditure incurred by municipalities during the last two official years for sanitary purposes:—

T	Тотаі. Ех	PENDITURE.	DIFFE	RENCE.
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1894-95.	1893 94.	Increase.	Deoreuse.
1	. 2	3	4	5
	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy, including estab- lishment, road-watering, latrines, &c.	8,79,988	8,39,684	40,304	*****
2. Drainage	2,73,741	2,86,684		12,943
3. Water-supply	7,97,609	1,56,433	6,41,176	,
4. Disposal of the dead	6,180	5,488	692	
5. Market and slaughter-house	21,137	18,453	2,684	*****
3. Treatment of sick	3,31,052	2,82,189	48,863	*****
7. Vaccination	18,644	18,828		184
3. Other sanitary works	16,484	11,268	5,216	•••••
Total	23,44,835	16,19,027	7,38,935	13,127
Construction and maintenance of roads.	5,17,833	4,95,941	21,892	•••••
Total, including roads	28,62,668	21,14,968	7,60,827	13,127
	Net incre	aso being	7,47,700	2.₹3

The bulk of the increase shown is due to the outlay incurred on the Howrah water-works during 1894-95. It is difficult to gauge the effect on the public health of important works of drainage and water-supply, owing to the doubtful accuracy of the statistics of mortality. In the town of Calcutta, however, the mortality has fallen from 37.5 to 28.37 since the introduction of drainage and a filter water supply; the health of Rangpur seems to have been appreciably improved by drainage, and the death-rate of Bhagalpur has fallen from 40.4 to 36.50 since the introduction of filtered water.

The improvements carried out in towns and rural areas by Municipalities, District Boards, and private individuals during Urban and rural sanitation. the year were the extension of the water-supply in Burdwan, water-works and drainage survey in Howrah, a filtered water-supply in Cossipore-Chitpur, the extension of a similar supply in Maniktola, the settling tanks and a market in Darjeeling, drainage works in Patna and Muzaffarpur, extension of water-works to the poorer quarters of Bhagalpur, improvement of the water-supply of l'urulia, and a variety of minor works of a sanitary nature. The total cost of the urban projects amounted to Rs. 10,10,506, against Rs. 3,59,771 in the previous year. No large works were undertaken by the District Boards, but a number of wells were sunk and tanks excavated, and in some districts money was spent on the improvement of road-side drainage. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,03,912, against Rs. 1,19,731 in 1891; but as the figures are admittedly incomplete, no useful comparison is possible. The contributions of private individuals declined from Rs. 2,51,453 to Rs. 1,88,875. Rural sanitation can as yet hardly be said to exist. The resources of District Boards and Road Committees are at present unequal to meeting the growing demand for improved communications, and village water-supply and conservancy must await the creation of Union Committees, equipped with the power to raise the necessary funds, and supervised by a staff of trained Sanitary Inspectors working under the orders of the District Board.

The Sanitary Board dealt with a wide range of subjects during the year, among which the following were the most important:—

(1) The improvement of the Darjeeling water-supply by the construction of settling tanks.

- (2) The introduction into Darjeeling of Pasteur-Chamberland germ filters.
- (3) A scheme for supplying filtered water to the town of Gaya.
- (4) The sewerage of the town of Dacca, and the provision of an unfiltered water-supply for flushing drains and watering streets at a cost of Rs. 13,50,000.
- (5) The drainage and sewerage of the town of Howrah.
- (6) The drainage of the town of Krishnagar by the excavation of the Angona khal—a project which has been the subject of much discussion and is now under revision by the Sanitary Board.
- (7) The extension of the Bhagalpur water-supply to the poorer quarters of the town at a cost of Rs. 3,14,000.
- (8) A scheme which owes its origin to the liberality of the Maharani Surnamoyee, c.i., for supplying Berhampore with filtered water.

Besides these large schemes, a number of minor sanitary works, including schemes for supplying filtered water to Faridpur and l'abna, and surveys for surface drainage in nine municipalities, were dealt with by the Sanitary Board during the year.

VACCINATION.

The following table shows the strength of the working and supervising staff during each of the last three years:—

		1887	oting	STAPP.		7		ОРЕВ	ATORS.		1
		epaty lents.	Á	ية.	ā.	in g	Vacci	nutors.	Appr	ontices.	
YBARS.	Number of 8 intendents.	nber of Deputy perintendents.	Number spectors.	(umber of Inspectors.	mber of a	Total number Inspectin	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	78 25
	3					8	v	10	11	12	
Calcutta { 1893-94 1894-95 1695-96 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 1895-96	C. S. + D. O.		4 4 5 2 2 2		9 1 1		30 30 37 3 2 2				34 36 41 2 2
Provincial rural 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 Muiassal Muni- 1503-94 cipalities and 1804-95 Dispensaries. 1895-96	46 + 3 47 + 3 47 + 8		50 51 53 7 5	130 140 142 1 3	10 10 9 1	245 251 254 9 9	165 173 181 261 274 209	1,820 1,985 2,0 57 1		095 1,095 1,099	2,088 3,253 3,337 262 275 271
Total { 1803-94 1894-95 1695-96	47 + 3 48 + 3 48 + 3		63 62 64	137 143 148	14 14 13	265 271 275	458 479 480	1,880 1,985 2,057	13 7 6	985 1,095 1,090	3,286 3,566 3,651

The fluctuations which the table discloses in the numbers of the subordinate establishments are due mainly (1) to the provision made for extra supervision in the Orissa Tributary States; (2) to the employment for the first time of special establishments paid by the District Boards of Puri and Noakhali and by zamindars in Tippera; (3) to the appointment of a small extra Government staff in certain districts where small-pox broke out; and (4) to the creation of the new district of Angul. In point of numbers the superior staff, consisting of Civil Surgeons and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, remained practically unaltered, but the systematic working of the Department was greatly interfered with by the frequent shifting of individual officers, especially of the three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, among whom no less than eleven changes occurred in 1893-94.

The total number of vaccinations performed rose from 1,844,304 in 1893-94 to 2,174,097 in 1894-95 and 2,277,081 in 1895-96, while the yearly average for the period 1893—96 was 2,098,494 against 1,770,492 in 1890—93, giving The average per operator also rose from 560 in 1893-94 to 608 in 1894-95 and 622 in 1895-96.

The total number of infants under one year of age available for vaccination during 1895-96 was estimated at 2,460,469, against 2,491,305 in the preceding year, and of these, 416,307, or 169·19 per thousand, were successfully vaccinated, as compared with 405,065, or 162·59 per thousand in 1894-95. The proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per thousand of population in 1892-93, the last of the previous triennial period, was 125·49 only, so that a distinct advance has been made during the past three years. The Malda and Darjeeling districts head the list with 712·49 and 700·68 successful operations, respectively, out of every thousand of the available infant population. Next in order comes Lohardaga with 641·71 per mille. Gaya, Cuttack, and Patna stand lowest with 37·72, 30·29, and 26·52, respectively, per mille.

The average ratio per cent. of successful cases for the entire Province for the three years is returned at 95.38, against 99.26 in the previous triennial period. The average ratio per cent. of successful secondary operations in rural areas for the entire Province for the triennial period was 60.07, against 52.81 in the preceding triennial

period, and in municipalities 53.79 against 38.70.

The average number of operations performed during the recess in connection with small-pox epidemic rose from 75,357 in 1890—93 to 110,541 in 1893—96.

The number of vaccinators employed by District Boards and paid from
District Funds rose from \$7 in 1893-94 to 39 in

Vaccination at the expense of 1894-95 and to 67 in 1895-96, and the total number of persons vaccinated by them from 13,086 in 1893-94 to 27,061 in 1894-95 and to 59,060 in 1895-96. The contributions made by District Boards towards vaccination in rural areas also increased from Rs. 654 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,279 in 1895-96. The largest contribution during the past year was made by the District Board of Puri, viz. Rs. 1,148. Provisions have been inserted in a Bill to amend the Local Self-Government Act, which will enable District Boards to devote a portion of their funds to providing free vaccination in those parts of their districts where, for special reasons, the system of licensed vaccination is found to be unpopular.

The total cost of vaccination during the year 1895-96 was Rs. 2,09,480 as against Rs. 1,95,218 in 1894-95 and Rs. 1,80,199 in 1893-94. The average cost of each reported successful vaccination was the same during the past two years, viz. 1 anna 6

pies as against 1 anna 7 pies in 1893-94.

The total number of deaths from small-pox during 1895-96 was 13,080 as against 9,562 in 1894-95 and 12,499 in 1893-94, or Death-rate from small-pox and reproportion of population protected.

18 per thousand of population, as compared with 13 in 1894-95 and 17 in 1893-94. The following districts had the highest mortality:—

Midnapore	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,734
Cuttack	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,505
Patna	• • •	•••	•••	•••	1,160
Faridpur	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,106
Calcutta	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,010
					07

Singhbhum and Jalpaiguri returned only two deaths, Rajshahi three, Lohardaga four, and Malda and Darjeeling five each.

Of the three methods of vaccination practised in Bengal, viz., (1) with vaccine lymph obtained direct from the calf, (2)

with human lymph taken by arm-to-arm transfer, the second method is said to be very useful in starting vaccination, and also in times of emergency, such as sudden outbreaks of epidemic small-pox. Of the vaccine lymph sent from the Darjeeling depôt last year to the Nepal Darbar, three consignments out of five proved inert owing to the change of temperature, but 694 persons in all were vaccinated, 573 being successful. The Medical Officer in charge of the Bir Hospital, Nepal, has taught the arm-to-arm method to a number of vaccinators,

who will commence work next season. A considerable step in advance has been made in Faridpur by Dr. Deare, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who induced 36,240 Ferazi Muhammadans, including the leaders of the community, to submit to vaccination with lanoline lymph.

The increased activity on the part of Civil Surgeons, noticed in last year's Administration Report, was maintained in 1895.

Twelve Civil Surgeons inspected more than 5,000 operations, and 31 from 1,000 to 5,000, while the officers in charge of the 24-Parganas, Faridpur, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Angul inspected less than 1,000. The amount of inspection done by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors varied greatly from district to district. While the Inspector at Dacca inspected 72,331 out of 141,822 operations performed in the district, the Inspector at Howrah could not manage to inspect as many as 10,000 operations.

Emigration.

The rules under Act XXI of 1883 were altered, so as to define specifically the space to be provided for the accommodation of emigrants in depôts, and amplified, so as to secure the thorough cleansing and drying of vessels, which carried salt on their last voyage,

before embarking emigrants.

As in the previous year, there were seven agencies at work. No emigrants were required for Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St.

Requisitions and despatch of Vincent, Grenada, or the French colonies. The number of adult labourers indented for shows a large decrease of 5,151 as compared with the previous year, though the demand for Natal, Fiji, and Surinam was greater, as will be seen from the following table:—

Nov	E OF COLONY		18	94.	1895.			
ITAM	L OF COLORY		Indent.	Supply.	Indent.	Supply.		
*	1		2	3	4			
Demerara	•••		6,675	6,783	1,840	2,282		
Trinidad	••••		3,000	2,9371	2,000	1,993		
Jamaica			621	674	460	446		
Mauritius	•••	•••	470	468	330	964		
Natal		•••	1,700	1,816	1,900	1,431		
Fiji	•••	•	950	1,034	1,340	1,341		
Surinam	•••	•••	1,219	1,152}	1,617	1,518		
		-						
	Total		14,638	14,865	9,487	9,976		

(N.B.-Two children under ten years of age are reckoned as one adult.)

Except in the cases of Demerara (British Guiana), Trinidad and Fiji, the terms of engagement of intending omigrants, for the seven colonies under reference, were the same as in 1894. In the cases of Demerara and Trinidad, the alterations had reference to return passages, and in the case of Fiji to the supply of rations. The changes made in each case were favourable to the emigrants.

There were 838 licenses granted to recruiters against 1,023 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 185. Of the licenses granted, 13 were cancelled for misconduct; the

percentage of cancellations being 1.55 against 0.58 in 1894.

The number of emigrants registered was 17,315 against 26,707 in the previous year, which, excluding those transferred from other depôts, gives an average of over 20 per recruiter, against an average of nearly 26 in 1894. Of these 17,315 recruits, 1,115 or 6.43 per cent. were recruited in Bengal, 1,979 or 11.42 in Bihar, 10,221 or 59.02 in the North-Western Provinces, and 4,000 or 23.10 in Oudh.

There were 400 emigrants remaining in the sub-depôts at the end of 1894, and 2 births occurred subsequent to the registration.

History of intending emigrants of the parents. Adding these to the 17,315 recruited in 1895 a total of 17,717 had to be accounted for. Of this number, 2,176, or 12.28 per cent., were rejected as unfit before despatch to the Calcutta depôts, 10 died, 1,288 deserted or were otherwise accounted for before starting for Calcutta, 843 were unaccounted for, and 118 remained in the sub-depôts, so that 13,282 were despatched. There were 7 deaths and 171 other casualties on the journey; thus, 13,104 recruits actually arrived at the depôts, or 73.96 per cent. of the number registered. The total number despatched to the colonies was 10,688 or 60.15 of the number regis-

It is clear, therefore, that as in previous years an excessive number of persons were recruited in the districts; and the fact that 7,029 persons, who left their homes with the intention of going to the colonies, were finally unable or not allowed to proceed there, must represent a considerable amount of preventible hardship. In order to remedy this state of things, the Lieutenant-Governor was again obliged to draw attention to the necessity of stricter supervision over the work of recruiters and of more frequent inspection, and has directed the Protector of Emigrants to award more substantial compensation to would-be emigrants who are rejected at Calcutta depôts, and whom an adequate medical examination, at the time of recruitment would have pre-

vented from leaving their native districts.

The number of admissions into hospital amounted to 582 and the total mortality to 41. As compared with 1894-95, the Sanitation and management of figures for the year under report show a considerable improvement. The chief causes of sickness were (a) malarial fevers—157 cases with 6 deaths; (b) chest affections—115 cases with 16 deaths; and (c) dysentery—65 cases with 6 deaths. There were only 3 cases of cholera in the depôts, of which two proved fatal.

There were 10,688 emigrants embarked against 15,924 in 1894 and were conveyed in 11 sailing vessels and 8 steamers. The longest duration of a voyage was 105 days, the average being 69 days. The aggregate mortality on the 19 voyages amounted to 119. Measles, in an epidemic form, broke out in the sailing vessels Jura and Ems, resulting in 23 deaths in the former and 14 in the latter, but no vessel had to be detained on account of epidemic disease.

The number of emigrants returned in 1895 was 6,514, as against 3,804 in 1894. Eight sailing ships and 10 steamers were employed to convey them, the longest duration of a voyage being 164 days from Demerara, and the shortest 17 days from Mauritius. There were 127 deaths or 1.88 per cent. of the number returned. Besides these, of the 28 children born on the voyage, 7 died. Among the emigrants who returned from the colonies, there were 27 lepers, of whom 12 came from Demerara. There was no case of the disease, in a sufficiently developed condition to be recognizable, allowed to leave this country for the colonies.

Of the 10 colonies that returned emigrants to India the aggregate ascertained savings amounted to Rs. 13,38,683-4 against Rs. 5,94,965-4-1 in the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 205-8-1 per emigrant embarked, against Rs. 156-6-5 in 1894. The largest average savings per head, taking each colony separately, were again, as in the previous year, those of the returned emigrants from Natal, and amounted to Rs. 337-10, and the smallest

were those of the returned emigrants from the French colonies, and amounted to Rs. 3-13-8.

There were 434 estates under administration valued at Rs. 84,028-8-4.

Of this number, 209, valued at Rs. 31,824-14, were finally administered, the sum of Rs. 26,884-4-11 having been paid to the heirs traced in respect of 149 estates, and Rs. 4,949-9-1 standing at the credit of the remaining 60 estates having lapsed owing to absence of heirs in some cases and the impossibility of finding them in others. Besides these, heirs were traced in respect of 58 estates valued at Rs. 25,008-1-6.

The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 1,066-13-9 against Rs. 16,661-2 in the previous year. The receipts derived from fees, &c., fell from Rs. 48,456 to

Rs. 31,111 and the charges from Rs. 31,794-14 to Rs. 30,044-2-3.

Amended Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889, were finally approved by the Government of India during the year under roport, and were published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 4th December 1895. Four distinct methods of recruitment

are recognized, viz.-

(1) by contractors licensed under section 12 of Act I of 1882;

(2) by local agents of the employers of labour, who have been specially authorized to recruit by the Superintendent of Emigration under section 62 of the Act;

(3) by garden sardars, who have been granted certificates by their

employers under section 51 of the Act;

(4) by the free system. Over this system, under Act I (B.C.) of 1889,

only a sanitary supervision is maintained.

There were three licensed contractors during 1895: they had depôts in the suburbs of Calcutta. There were six By contractors. recruiters working under these contractors, thirteen less than in 1894, but the number of emigrants registered rose from 3,237 in 1894 to 3,693 in 1895. Of the 3,693 registered during the year, 3,600 were registered in the 24-Parganas and 93 in Burdwan. The high average number of emigrants collected by each licensed recruiter is accounted for by the fact that the contractors take over, or rather purchase, coolies collected under the so-called free emigration system, and get them registered by their licensed recruiters, immediately before taking them to the contractors' depôts. This means that the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act are evaded; advantage is taken of them to have the emigrants' contracts registered, but the progress of those emigrants is not supervised, until they enter the depôts, nor are they given a chance, until they reach Calcutta, of refusing to bind themselves.

The whole number recruited was despatched to the depôts at Calcutta, but owing to casualties, the number forwarded to Goalundo for despatch to the labour districts was reduced to 3,507, and 108 remained in the depôts at the close of the year. The diminution of numbers, during the period of detention in the depôts, was small during the year under report, as compared with 1894, the percentage being 3.29 as against 5.48; the percentage of sickness, too (0.26), compares favourably with that of the previous year (0.86); and the mortality decreased from 9 to 7. There was only one case of small-pox, that of an unprotected infant.

No coolies were rejected by the Medical Inspector as unfit to proceed from the depôts. As in the previous year, no casualty or detention occurred on the journeys between Calcutta and Goalundo, but one death from cholera took place at Goalundo. Of the 3,506 emigrants embarked from Goalundo, 2,033 arrived at their destination in Assam, having lost 2 by death and 8 by desertion on

the way, and 1,462 reached Sylhet and Cachar, one cooly deserting.

The coolies recruited by the special local agents, without the intervention

By local agents. of garden sardars, have in the present Report been, for the first time, shown separately from garden sardars' coolies. During the year under report, 9 special local agents were licensed, against 13 in the previous year. There was no recruiting under this system in Midnapore and Shahabad as in 1894; but, on the other hand,

it was taken up in Burdwan. That district and Manbhum together contributed almost the whole of the coolies recruited under this system-16,502 out of 16,954; and this large number is collected by four special local agents. The number of emigrants registered in 1895, through special local agents, was 16,954, of whom 12,618 were labourers and 4,336 dependents, against 3,921 registered in 1894, of whom 2,571 were labourers and 1,350 dependents. Of the 16,954, 11,936 were registered for Assam, 945 for Cachar, and 4,073 for Sylhet. This large increase is to be attributed to the greater demand for labour, as well as to the use of the expanded free emigration system pointed out above.

The number of emigrants that left the recruiting districts during the year under report for embarkation at Goalundo was 19,412; 2 of these were left behind on the journey and 3 deserted, so that 19,407 arrived at Goalundo. During the stay at Goalundo there was 1 birth, and there were 85 releases, 31 desertions and 10 deaths, thereby reducing the number to 19,282, of whom 12,825 were despatched to Assam, 1,770 to Cachar, and 4,684 to Sylhet, 3 remaining at Goalundo at the close of the year. Of the 19,279 embarked from Goalundo, there were 56 casualties by death and 24 by desertion, and I birth on the way to Assam, while there were 3 deaths and 1 desertion during the journey to Cachar and Sylhet.

One hundred and thirty-nine emigrants of this class left the recruiting

districts for Assam vid Dhubri; no casualties occurred on the journey. There were 5,317 certificated garden sardars and 164 sardarnis during

By garden sardars. NUMBER OFears. Sardars. Sardarnis. Local agents. 124 1891 ... 1,723 1892 ... 3,609 1892 ... 3,609 18#8 ... 4,762 163 120 104 127 1894 ... 5,274 1895 ... 5,317 156 138 172 164

the year under report, as compared with 5,274 sardars and 156 sardarnis in the previous year. The marginal table gives the numbers for each of the last five years, and shows a continued The majority (4,121) of these sardars increase. and sardarnis were employed by local agents of Calcutta firms; and the number of these local agents has risen in the present year from 138 to 172.

This system of recruitment is reported to have worked well, and there was no occasion to withdraw any local agent's license; but the certificates of 8 garden sardars were cancelled during the year at the instance of managers.

The number of emigrants recruited by this method, that left the districts of recruitment during the year under report for embarkation at Goalundo was 10,021, and of this number 8 deserted at Goalundo, and 2 died there of cholera. Of the remainder, 7,356 were despatched to Assam, 1,270 to Cachar, and 1,385 to Sylhet. Of the number that embarked from Goalundo, 7,316 arrived at their destination in Assam, and 2,653 reached Cachar and Sylhet.

Six emigrants recruited by sardars started for Assam via Dhubri; there were no casualties on the way, but 2 were released at Dhubri and 2 went on from that place who had been left there at the close of 1894; so that 6

emigrants arrived in Assam by this route.

No record is kept in the recruiting districts of the free emigrants leaving them, but the Emigration Agents at Goalundo and By the free system. Dhubri supply more or less accurate information of the numbers who pass through those places. Their reports show that 42,736 free emigrants left the recruiting districts for Goalundo and 2,224 for Dhubri, giving a total of 44,960 free emigrants, compared with 31,876 in 1894. Of the coolies who travelled via Goalundo, the total casualties amounted to 102, or 0.23 per cent., compared with 117, or 0.45 per cent., in 1894. Thus 42,634 free emigrants proceeded onward from Goalundo, of whom 11,231 reached Assam, 8,256 Cachar, and 23,118 Sylhet. The very large increase (5,018) in the number of free coolies imported into Sylhet is said to be due to a large area in that district having lately been placed under tea cultivation.

Of the 2,224 emigrants who left the recruiting districts for Dhubri, the losses on the journey numbered 177, or 7.95 per cent., against 181, or 2.90 per cent., in the previous year. Besides this number, 10,735 free emigrants who embarked at Goalundo were landed at Dhubri for the purpose of executing contracts, raising the total number of arrivals at Dhubri to 12,782. Of this number, 12,345 were embarked, and 20 remained at Dhubri at the end of the

year 1895. Of the number embarked, 11,798 free emigrants had executed labour contracts, and the remaining 547 proceeded as free emigrants.

The following table gives a summary of statistics.

Statistics. tistics for the four methods of recruitment:—

•		189	4	1895.				
	Vid Calcutta.	Vid Goalundo.	Vid Dhubri.	Total.	Vid Calcutta.	Vid Goalundo.	Vid Dhubri.	Total
1	9	8	•	5	6	7		•
Number registered through licensed contractors	3,237	· •••••		3,237	3,093		•••••	3,60
local agents	•••••	3,577	814	3,921	*****	16,895	59	16,06
cated gurden sardars	:::::	8,427 25,821	2,553 6,127	10,980 31,651	•••••	6,008 42,634	2,399 2,139	8,407 61,773
Total	3,237	37,528	0,024	49,780	3,698	65,031	4,007	73,821

There was thus a falling off in the supply of coolies obtained through certificated garden sardars, and a considerable increase in those recruited under the special local agents' system and under the free emigration system. Taking all classes of emigrants together, the results of the year's operations show that the number embarked for the labour districts in Assam was 73,821 in 1895, against 49,789 in the previous year.

Execution of contracts.

The figures connected with the execution of contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882, are as follows:—

Two YBARs.							THERE YEARS.				FOUR YEARS.				
}1	ACB.		Contrac- tors' coolies.	10001	Garden surdars' coolies.	Total.	Contrac- tors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	sarders'	Total.	Contrac- tors' coolies.	100.27	Garden midars' coolies,	Total,	Grand
1	1		3	3	•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	19	13	24
Assam Cachar Bylhet	••• •••	:::	******	21		21	 531	271 256 1,707	379 300 853	652 622 2,591	1,641 848 236	8,694 489 1,180	3,449 180 591	13,784 1,017 2,007	14,457 1,639 4,598
Total,	1895			21		21	533	9,234	1,098	3,865	2,225	10,363	4,220	16,838	20,694
Total,	1894						816	470	1,478	2,708	1,571	2,092	4,922	8,585	11,848

During the year, 20,694 contracts were executed, 0.10 per cent. being for two years, 18.67 for three years, and 81.22 for four years. In 1894 the number was 11,353, and the percentage 24.4 for three years, and 75.5 for four years.

There has been a considerable decrease in the total number of casualties during the year under report, being 1,280 in 1895, against 1,724 in 1894. The mortality from cholera, indeed, rose slightly from 118 to 123, but there has been a falling off in the number of deaths from other causes, being 32 in 1895, against 44 in the preceding year. Another change noticeable under this head is the reduction in the number of casualties among free emigrants, from 1,354 in 1894 to 860 in 1895,

and the number of deaths among this class of emigrants compares favourably with that of the preceding year (76 against 103).

In October 1895 the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the late Lieutenant-Governor, suggesting the appointment of a Commission to consider the question of the supply of labour, not only to the tea industry in Assam, but to the coal mines of Bengal. Attention was drawn to the inadequacy of the present supply of labour to coal mines, and to the enormous and steadily increasing cost of the labour imported from Bengal into Assam. Sir Charles Elliott fell in with the suggestion, and a Commission was appointed during the coldweather months. The Commission, consisting of six gentlemen understands.

the presidency of Mr. II. C. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, were instructed—

(1) to ascertain the extent and conditions of the labour requirements in the coal mining industry, and the present condition of the districts in which the coal mines of Bengal are situated;

(2) to enquire into the best means of encouraging emigration from the congested districts of the North-Western Provinces, and Bihar to

the mining districts, where labourers are scarce;

(3) to consider the possibility of establishing one central agency for recruitment.

The members of the Commission submitted their report in June of the current year, and their recommendations and suggestions are still under consideration.

Medical Belief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The mortality in Calcutta and Howrah during the year 1895 was exceptional. In Calcutta the death-rate rose from 32.9 to 39.6 per thousand; in Howrah from 25.95 to no less than 42.84. A comparison with the figures available, for Calcutta from the year 1889, and for Howrah from 1885, shows that these rates have been unapproached of late years. In Calcutta the small-pox epidemic, breaking out at the end of 1894, reached its height during the early months of 1895 and increased the number of deaths under this head from 405 to 2,220; the mortality from fever rose within the same period from 8,963 to 11,345; and the deaths from cholera numbered more by 404 than in the previous year. In Howrah the deaths from cholera rose from 513 to 1,295, and those from small-pox from 11 to 65, while the mortality from "other causes' increased from 645 to 1,044.

The numbers of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the last two years in the hospitals of Calcutta and Howrah are compared in the following table:—

		<u></u> -		13.5													
					1	N94.				!			13	ws.			
54.	NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.		Indoor.		Out	DOOR,	rents, both	deaths among	hs on total or patients		Introur.		Otri) 0 ()) .	or and cut-	deaths among	eaths surcage of indeor
•		Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.	Total number of parents, indoor and out-door.	Tetal number of de ude or patients,	Percentage of deaths number of in-door treated.	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number freated.	Daily average.	Total number of treated, both indoor	Fotal Sumber of desindour patients.	Percentage of destoral number
877	1	2	3	4	5	G	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	13	16	17
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Medical College Hospital Presidency General ,, Campbell ,, Police ,, Mayo Chandney Park Street Dispensary Chitpur Sukes's Street Dufferin Victoria Hospital Bhowanipur Dispensary	7,044 3,031 8,440 2,305 1,856 338	369:11 178 10 482:73 85:65 81:2 12:20	449 238 558 176 105 19	57,906 \$03 25,176 \$9,974 44,762 31,977 23,403 19,686 9,035 10,706	421°17 7'48 181°13 191°9 302°98 200°7 156°6 157°93 66°2°9 98°75	64,050 3,334 33,610 7,805 31,830 15,100 81,077 23,464 19,686 9,339 10,704	24 211 13 	10°26 4°81 23°70 1°04 11°53 3°84	6,951 3,124 9,186 2,062 2,000 367 520	36°33 192°03 450 71 06 62 50°67 13 57	449 288 623 174 105 12	58,441 519 26,303 31,431 15,300 30,158 24,968 18,374 8,315 11,023	421.69 26.54 171.79 197.80 305.81 116.6 169. 145.73 57.65 98.68	65,302 3,643 86,489 2,992 33,431 45,676 30,168 24,908 18,574 8,535 11,023	698 167 2,256 20 156 21	10:77 5:34 24:56 '07 9:3 5:72
	Total	23,318	1,222'83	1,603	252,928	1,781'93	276-246	3,073	13.40	25,130	1,231:01	1,641	251,981	1,760'54	280,111	3,350	18:59
12.	Howrah General Hospital	1,593	58:53	108	11,118	86.11	12,707	359	2 1:52	1,719	68.00	112	11,691	87 36	13,410	429	21 52
	GRAND TOTAL	24,912	1,281°36	1,711	204,041	1,871°37	288,953	3,132 1	1148	26,879	1,303 63	1,753	200,672	1,817.01	203,551	3,779	14 32

The number of out-patients shows an increase of 2,631. The attendance at the Medical College rose by 525, owing to the growing popularity of the out-door ward at the Edon Hospital, and of the special department for the treatment of diseases of the throat, ear, and nose. The increase of 216 at the Presidency General Hospital is ascribed to the fact that the outdoor department worked throughout the year, instead of for nine months only. At the Campbell Hospital an increase of 1,127 is reported, but the accuracy of the statistics is open to question owing to the issue in some cases of duplicate tickets.

The number of indoor patients rose from 24,912 to 26,879. The increase of 1,967 was shared by all the hospitals except the Medical College, where the number fell by 93, and was most marked at the Campbell and Police Hospitals, owing to the admission at the former of a large number of

small-pox cases, and in the case of the latter to the unusual prevalence of malarial

fever among the police.

Including outdoor and indoor patients, 178,982 men, 45,764 women, and 68,805 children were treated during the year. Of the whole number treated, Hindus formed 49.3 per cent., Muhammadans 32.1, Eurasians 11.9, and Europeans 2.9. The number of Muhammadans decreased by 1,499; that of Eurasians rose by 3,132 and that of Hindus by 4,239.

Excluding the cases treated in the Eye Infirmary, the death-rate for all the institutions rose from 14.0 to 14.3, the highest mortality recorded for 11

years.

The epidemic of small-pox, which commenced in December 1894, continued to increase in virulence till March 1895, when the mortality began to diminish. During January, February, and March there were 104, 239 and 260 cases in the Sealdah Small-pox Hospital, which necessitated the erection of temporary sheds to supplement the existing accommodation. The number of Europeans and Eurasians among the patients was unprecedented, being 213 against 32 in 1894, while the number of natives increased from 144 to 552. Altogether, 765 patients were treated at the Sealdah Hospital: of these, 239 were said to have been vaccinated, among whom 27, or 11:29 per cent., died, but of these only 4 had distinct sears. Among 480 cases that were unprotected either by vaccination or inoculation, 244, or 50:83 per cent., died.

The number of admissions for cholera rose to 600 against 567 in 1894, 349 cases, or 58.16 per cent., proving fatal, against 323, or 56.98 per cent., in the previous year. The death-rate fell among Europeans and Eurasians from 72.72 to 56.81, and rose among other classes from 50.33 to 58.27. Five cases, of which no explanation could be furnished, originated at the Campbell Hos-

pital, of which three were fatal.

The admissions to hospital on account of dysentery increased from 8,383 to 9,206, and the death rate from 30·17 to 32·17. Sixty per cent. of the cases were treated in the Campbell Hospital, where the rate of mortality under this head reached 42·36, while among native patients at the Howrah Hospital it amounted to 53·94. Diarrhœa cases fell off by 99, and the death-rate decreased from 35·86 to 32·37. The number of in-patients treated for malarial fever rose from 4,059 to 5,107, and of out-patients from 49,676 to 54,149. In the Presidency General Hospital the number of Europeans and Eurasians admitted increased from 181 to 437, and the increase was most marked among residents of Calcutta. The total death-rate, however, fell from 12·21 to 8·73. The number of persons treated for venereal diseases increased by 255, but the more serious cases showed a decrease. Leprosy patients numbered only 17, half the number of 1894.

Major operations numbered 3,775, against 3,643 in the previous year; 124 ended fatally, giving a death-rate of 3·15, as compared with 3·4 in 1894. The Campbell Hospital showed an increase of 112 major operations. At the Medical College Hospital 2,117 major operations were performed, being 18 less than in 1894; the death-rate was 3 33 against 3·44. At the Dufferin Victoria Hospital

there was a decrease of 14 in the number of major operations.

The total number of women and children admitted at the Eden Hospital fell from 1,462 to 1,453, of whom 718 were Europeans, 581 Hindus and Muhammadans, while 154 belonged to other classes. The death-rate for Europeans was 6.23 and for the others 12.56 and 7.59, respectively; the figures for the previous year being 5.48, 10.59, and 6.80. The mortality among Hindu and Muhammadan children was remarkably high, 46.15 against 33.89 in 1894; the lower rate of 15.67 among European children is explained by their being brought to hospital at an earlier stage of disease. Confinement cases decreased from 618 to 546; but of these only 34 proved fatal, against 23 in the previous year. There was an increase of 2 in cases of septicæmia; but out of the 25 cases which occurred, only 7 originated within the hospital, against 14 in the previous year. There were 357 major operations performed in the hospital, 30 of which ended in death. This compares unfavourably with the figures of the previous year—392 with 26 deaths. Minor operations rose from 2,747 to 4,803, and the number of outdoor patients increased from 3,990 to 7,083.

In the Shama Churn Law Eye Hospital the number of indoor patients decreased from 506 to 452: that of out-patients, on the other hand, rose from

11,964 to 13,725. Operations for extraction of the lens numbered 328, of which 252, or 76.82 per cent., were successful.

The Ezra Hospital showed a decrease both in indoor and outdoor patients: the number of the former fell from 287 to 199, and of the latter from 1,674 to 1,624. Although beds for 20 patients were provided, the daily average of sick was only 13.20. The total cost of the hospital was Rs. 6,107-12, to which Government contributed Rs. 5,231-12, or 85.65 per cent.

The work of the nurses at the Medical College and the Presidency General Hospitals, under the supervision of the Clewer Sisters, was favourably reported on by the Inspector-General. At the Campbell and Howrah Hospitals nurses, locally selected seem, to have given satisfaction. Seventeen nurses and

eleven dhais passed out of the Eden Hospital during the year.

The invested capital of the Calcutta and Howrah Hospitals showed an increase from Rs. 5,93,300 to Rs. 5,99,400. The following statement compares the main heads of receipts and expenditure for all the hospitals during the year:—

	1	ncome.			
				1894.	1895.
				Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	•••	•••	•••	29,519	33,025
From Government	•••	•••	••	3,24,585	3,32,984
Local Funds	•••	•••	•••	68,536	66,486
Municipal Funds	•••		•••	40,557	41,079
Interest on investment		•••	•••	25,979	30,184
Receipts from paying	pationts		•••	46,668	52,654
Miscellaneous receipts	••••		•••	3,222	2,800
Sale-proceeds of medic	ines not supp	lied by Go	vern-	6 . 2	
ment	***	•••			257
Subscriptions Euro	pean	•••		8,944	9,714
Subscriptions Nativ	es	•••	•••	4,270	6,619
V-1					
Total receipts from a	ources other	than Go	vern-		
ment	•••	•••		1,98,176	2,09,793
Sale-proceeds of Gover	nment securi	ties	•••	*****	3,31,437
	GRAND TO	TAL		5,52,280	9,07,239
	Expe	enditure.		20	
On establishment		•••	•••	2,02,595	2,08,445
" bazar medicines	•••	•••	•••	<i>5</i> ,535	5,649
" European medicine	8	•••	•••	32,685	32,623
,, diet	•••	•••	•••	1,27,840	1,33,770
Miscellaneous charges	•••	•••	•••	85,522	87,752
Buildings and repairs	•••	•••	•••	58,778	70,531
				5,12,955	5,38,770
Invested during the ye	ar	•••	•••	6,300	3,39,528
5 , 7 ,	Closing bala	nce	•••	33,025	28,941
	GRAND TOT	TAL	•••	5,52,280	9,07,239
					سيسبب

Excluding the opening balance and the receipts from securities sold the total income of the year amounted to Rs. 2,09,797, or Rs. 11,621 more than in 1894. The cost to Government increased by Rs. 8,399, owing to additional expense having been incurred under Salaries of Medical Officers, European Medicines, Diet, and Special Allowances. Receipts from paying patients showed an increase of Rs. 5,986, mainly due to the admission at the Campbell Hospital of a large number of European paying patients, who had been attacked with small-pox. Subscriptions showed a rise of Rs. 3,119, and there was a slight increase in the receipts from municipal funds. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,12,955 to Rs. 5,38,770. The amount spent on buildings and repairs increased by Rs. 11,753, quadrennial repairs at the Presidency General Hospital absorbing Rs. 8,947.

The new hospital in Bhawanipur, intended to accommodate native patients in the south of Calcutta, was completed after the close of the year at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,30,000, and has since been opened. It will form a valuable addition to the medical institutions of the city, and will meet a want which has been greatly felt. The Municipal Commissioners have contributed a substantial proportion of the cost of construction, and also make a grant towards its maintenance. It will be managed by a Board of six Governors, of whom four will be appointed by Government and two by the Corporation.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

There were 347 patients and 73 relatives and attendants admitted into the Eden Sanitarium during the year. The following statement compares the number of residents in each class during the past four years:—

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	1	2	3	4	5
First class Intormediate class Second class Third class		 59 90 146 119	51 52 144 112	51 50 139 109	73 62 140 145
	Total	 414	359	349	420

It will be observed that there was a considerable increase, as compared

with the returns of previous years, in every class except the second.

Of 347 patients treated, 273 were adults (158 males and 115 females) and 74 children. This shows an increase over the figures of 1894, in which year the number of males, females, and children was 149, 106, and 59 respectively. The total number of patients who occupied free beds declined from 30 in 1894 to 20 during the year under review. Of these, 16 were received from the Calcutta hospitals, and 4 were admitted by the Sanitarium Committee. But besides these, 9 patients were received from the General Hospital under the provision made by Government for sending convalescent seamen from Calcutta to the Sanitarium, against 3 in 1894. The daily average number of patients was 34.67 against 45.5 in 1894, but it should be explained that the high figure shown for the latter year was caused by the Sanitarium being open for an unusually short time, and that the average of 1895 is above that of the last few years.

The average stay of each patient in the Sanitarium was 23.88 days, against 30.72 in 1894 and 24.94 in 1893. About 36 per cent. of the patients admitted were suffering from diseases, directly or indirectly, of malarial origin, while dyspepsia, diarrhea, and diseases of the liver, and of the respiratory system, were the next most common forms of complaint; 133 surgical operations, of which 11 were major and 122 minor, were performed, against 159 in 1894 and 94 in 1893. All the operations were successful. Only three deaths occurred during the year against six in 1894. Two of these cases were received in a moribund state. The percentage of deaths was 86, as compared with 1.91 in

1894 and .91 in 1893.

The total income of the institution fell off from Rs. 34,459-4-4 in 1894 to Rs. 30,483-11-1 during the year under review, the decline being entirely under the head of receipts from patients, and most marked in the first and third classes. The expenditure showed a more than corresponding reduction, amounting to Rs. 30,561-11, against Rs. 36,720-2-3 in 1894. The decrease occurred almost entirely under the head of "Diet," the cost of which fell from Rs. 16,890 to Rs. 11,740, or from Re. 1-11-6 to Re. 1.6 per head. This is attributed to the smaller daily average of patients, to arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner for procuring supplies locally, and to the appointment of a European steward.

The expenditure of the year exceeded the income by Rs. 77-15-11, and the credit balance was reduced by that amount to meet the deficit. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 7,738-0-7, against Rs. 7,816-0-6 in 1894.

The free cot for children was occupied during the year under review from the 16th April till the 8th October by three children, who derived great benefit

from their stay.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The number of dispensaries rose from 383 in 1894 to 427 in 1895. The increase, however, is not real, as the returns of several existing institutions, such as Lady Dufferin hospitals, cantonment hospitals, and dispensaries maintained by the Irrigation Department, by State Railways and by Wards' Estates, have for the first time been incorporated in the returns for the Province.

The following statement shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 as compared with

the statistics of the three previous years:-

YEAR.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total treated.	Population of the Province.	Ratio per cent. of total treated to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1893 1894 1895	40,589 43,824 45,243	1,885,939 2,241,626 2,434,536	1,926,528 2,285,450 2,479,779	70,665,42 7 *	{ 2.72 3.23 3.51
Average 1893-95	43,218	2,187,367	2,230,585	70,665,427*	3.15
Average 1890-92	34,454	1,425,324	1,459,778	70,665,427*	2.06

[.] Including Calcutta, but excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

There has been a steady and continuous rise both in the number of indoor dispensaries and the number of indoor patients treated at them, as shown in the following figures:—

YEAR.	Number of dispensaries for indoor patients.	Number of indoor patients treated,
1893	163	40,589
1894	179	43,824
1895	187	45,243

The number of outdoor patients treated at the dispensaries was 1,885,939 in 1893, 2,241,626 in 1894, and 2,434,536 in 1895, and the daily average attendance 13,732, 15,915, and 17,443 respectively.

The following statement shows the number of cases of the principal diseases treated at the dispensaries during the last three years:—

YBAR.			Small-pox,	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malerial fevers.	Diseases of the spleen.	Skin diseases,	Diseases of the		
		1			3	8	4	6	6	7	•
1898 1894 1896		 		 :::	91 107 164	8,077 12,181 11,497	42,697 60,96\$.59,757	408,043 473,308 585,300	79,848 93,708 101,734	369,385 327,680 358,936	136,524 155,124 173,635

Cholera, dysentery, and malarial fevers were responsible as usual for the largest number of cases. Small-pox was very prevalent in 1895, owing, it is said, to the epidemic prevailing in Calcutta at that time having spread to other parts of the Province. Although the admissions for cholera represent an insignificant fraction of the number suffering from the disease, the total number of cases treated during the last three years exceeded by 6,198 the number treated in the last triennial period. The number treated for diseases of the spleen corresponds with the increase in malarial fever, to which these diseases are due. Next to malarial fevers skin diseases contributed most largely to the number of cases treated.

The total number of surgical operations of all sorts rose from 86,915 in 1892 to 119,776 in 1895. During the last three years the increase has been regular, as the follow-

ing figures show:-

		Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
1893	•••	9,683	82,485	92,168
1894	•••	10,912	94,366	105,278
1895		13,026	106,750	119,776
	Total	33,621	283,601	317,222
	Total	00,021	200,001	011,000

The following table compares the income and expenditure of the dispensions and expenditure. saries for the last three years:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.		
1 .	2	8	4		
Income.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Cash balance on 1st January	25,289 12 9	32,498 10 9	23,154 5 7		
From Government— As salaries— Medical officers Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants) As registers and forms As European medicines For diet, including police cases Sale of medicines supplied by Government Special allowances given by Government	24,950 11 4 1,639 5 5 3,690 8 2 1,317 8 7 4,063 1 9 5,773 2 9	45,069 11 3 7,646 6 11 4,148 2 11 2,110 1 0 4,807 8 11	46,619 2 4 6,045 8 10 4,890 6 4 1,167 5 5 4,715 3 9		
Total from Government	41,494 6 0	76,917 13 11	71,187 8 9		
From local funds or other sources— Local funds Municipal funds Interest on investment Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits Subscriptions— From Europeans Natives For diet by paying patients From sale of medicines not supplied by Government Miscellaneous receipts	1,19,155 2 8 1,89,658 U 3 36,905 8 11 18,536 1 7 16,832 15 1 1,60,402 8 1 1,000 9 6 633 6 6 6,390 5 5	1,44,300 5 0 2,04,464 7 5 24,698 12 6 23,449 7 7 20,382 0 9 1,83,078 10 3 1,027 12 4 563 7 0 8,654 8 1	1,80,619 2 7 1,89,163 7 6 47,036 5 5 24,106 1 3 21,202 6 3 2,02,786 11 4 1,558 4 4 421 14 3 16,023 12 1		
Total from local or other sources	5,48,013 10 0	6,10,609 6 11	6,82,908 1 Q		
Grand Total	6,14,737 12 9	7,20,025 15 7	7,77,249 15 4		

	- : ======		
	1893.	1894.	1895.
	3	3	
Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Paid by Government— As salaries — Medical officers	24,950 11 4	45,203 4 0	47,069 2 4
Inferior dispensary establishment- Compounders, dressers, &c. Menial servants	616 0 0 1,023 5 5	3,094 8 2 4,651 14 9	2,988 8 2 8,217 0 8
Paid from local sources— As salaries— Medical officers	1,93,844 3 0	2,10,815 9 9	3 ,26.794 7 4
Inferior dispensary establishment — Compounders, dressers, &c. Menial servants On bazar medicines , European medicines , diet , miscellaneous charges (including registers supplied by Government) , buildings or repairs	47,063 3 1 47,026 3 8 15,590 4 4 80,940 7 3 66,789 8 3 45,678 0 4 40,215 13 8	51,674 2 1 52,132 9 11 18,096 1 0 1,08,070 0 5 68,477 9 4 54,651 8 1 62,026 4 5	56,850 9 8 54,844 14 0 19,212 12 7 1,13,703 2 10 68,818 3 2 56,543 16 4 71,217 15 7
Invested during the year Total Expenditure	5,86,365 11 10	6,96,101 9 11	7,50,911 12 8
Cash balance on 31st December	28,372 0 11	23,024 5 8	26,338 2 8

- : =====

The difference between the opening balance of each year and the closing balance of the previous year was due partly to mistakes in the accounts submitted by Civil Surgeons, and partly to the opening or closing of dispensaries and the inclusion of existing dispensaries in the official returns. Most of the increase in 1893 and 1894 occurred under salaries, and was mainly due to the incorporation in the Provincial returns of the accounts of institutions, which had not been brought on the Government list. The increase in 1894 under the head of special allowances given by Government was due to a grant of Rs. 6,600 to the Samastipur Dispensary for the construction of a building. The total income from local funds increased from Rs. 1,44,300-5 in 1894 to Rs. 1,80,619-2-7 in 1895, while the income from Municipal funds decreased from Rs. 2,04,464-7-5 to Rs. 1,89,153-7-6. Subscriptions from Europeans and Natives increased from Rs. 16,155-12-11 and Rs. 1,25,170-12-5 in 1892 to Rs. 21,202-6-3 and Rs. 2,02,786-11-4 in 1895 respectively.

The total expenditure, excluding the sums invested, shows an increase from year to year. In 1893 the amount was Rs. 5,86,365-11-10, in 1894 Rs. 6,96,101-9-11, and in 1895 Rs. 7,50,911-12-8. The figures for the previous years were Rs. 4,74,853-15-6 in 1890, Rs. 4,78,441-4-7 in 1891, and Rs. 5,23,544-9-8 in 1892. In 1894 the expenditure on establishment rose for the reason mentioned above. Under the head of Diet there was an increase of Rs. 4,774-14-10 in 1893, of Rs. 1,688-1-1 in 1894, and of Rs. 340-9-10 in 1895.

The cost of European medicines in 1893 was Rs. 80,940-7-3, in 1894

Rs. 1,08,070-0-5, and in 1895 Rs. 1,13,703-2-10.

The total sums invested during the triennial period were Rs. 11,12,053-10-1 in 1893, Rs. 11,17,831-11-7 in 1894, and Rs. 11,80,243-6 in 1895, and the value of the securities sold or withdrawn was Rs. 18,535-1-7, Rs. 23,449-7-7, and Rs. 24,106 1-3 respectively.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The following statement compares the number of patients in the five native asylums during the past two years, and gives a summary of the main facts regarding them:—

			1894.		1898
Remaining on the 1st January			916	6 3	923
Admitted and re-admitted			200		184
	Total		1,116	٠	1,107
Think					
Discharged cured			80		81
" improved			29		22
" not improved			3		•••
,, otherwise			6		8
Died"			75		75
	Total		193		186
Remaining on 31st December		•••	923		921
Daily average strength	•••	•••	915		919
					-

The total number of admissions was 162 against 180 in the previous year, a decrease occurring in all the asylums except Dullunda, where the number of admissions rose from 49 to 61. The number of re-admissions rose from 20 in 1894 to 22 in 1895. Thirteen of these occurred in Dacca, and included ten criminals, eight of whom were sent back after trial, and two re-admitted from jail, and three non-criminals, two of whom had been discharged from the asylum after temporary recovery, while one had been made over to his friends as harmless, and had been found by them unmanageable. Of the 184 lunatics admitted and ro-admitted in the five native asylums during the year, 102 were criminal and 82 non-criminal, against 108 and 92 respectively in the previous year. The number of criminal lunatics remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1895 was 470, against 463 at the end of the previous year, the number of non-criminal lunatics being 451 against 460. Of the total number of criminal lunatics in confinement, 185 had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, 255 were detained as incapable of making a defence, and 30 were persons who, while undergoing imprisonment in jail, had become insane and had been transferred to an asylum. The number of patients discharged from the asylums was 111 against 118 in the previous year, Patna and Berhampore alone showing an increase under this head.

No change was made in the capacity of the asylums during the year, and the accommodation was found sufficient in all asylums except that at Dacca, where, notwithstanding the four new cells which have been constructed, the female wards were occasionally slightly overcrowded. Accommodation is provided on the standard scale for 1,137 patients, and the maximum number confined on any one night was 945.

Of the alleged causes of insanity, 21 cases out of the 184 admitted were ascribed to ganja-smoking, 1 to bhang, 5 to alcohol, 1 to other intoxicants 8 to heredity, 3 to epilepsy, and 9 to other physical causes. Twenty-two were ascribed to moral causes, and 114 were classed as "Unknown."

The average daily number of sick rose during the year from 55.41 to 58.81, and the number of admissions to hospital increased by 276. The number of deaths, however, was no higher (75) than in the previous year, the death-rate being 8.15 against 8.19 in 1894. Sickness was most prevalent in the Dullunda Asylum, where the number of admissions to hospital rose from 238 to 540, the chief causes being malarial fever and influenza. With the exception of a single case in each of the asylums of Dullunda and Patna, cholera, though prevalent in the surrounding areas, was practically absent from the asylums, and no case of small-pox occurred.

The number of injuries and accidents rose from 17 to 22, eighteen of which occurred at Dullunda. At this asylum one lunatic was drowned and another died from rupture of the spleen caused by ill-treatment by a warder assisted by two lunatics. The warder was convicted by the Sessions Court, and

sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years. One case of suicide occurred at Dacca and another at Patna; and in each case the warders on duty were punished for carclessness. Towards the end of the year two criminal lunatics escaped, one from Dacca and the other from Berhampore. One warder was dismissed and several others fined.

The income and expenditure of the asylums for the last two years are shown below:-

Income.

•		18	394.	,	18	895.	
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.
Received from the Treasury	•••	66,883	14	5	75,174	13	3
Ditto from paying patients	•••	2,042	0	8	2,030		0
Total	•••	68,925	15	1	77,205	4	8
Value of articles received from a facturing department.	manu-	14,415	4	3	4,600	2	8
Received from the Public 1	Store	12,447	8	11	9,573	4	0
GRAND TOTAL		95,788	12	3	91,378	10	11

Expenditure.

			189	4.		1895.
			$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}.$	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
Establishment proper	•••	• • •	16,415	7	5	16,876 11 6
Cl	•••	•••	17,588	0	6	17,894 13 11
Diot	•••	•••	35,813	7	11	34,913 7 2
Clothing and bedding		•••	2,409	7	6	2,657 1 6
Bazar medicines	•••	•••	5 9	15	3	106 15 3
Contingencies proper	•••	•••	5,183	1	2	5,008 2 7
Repairs and maintena	nce	•••	334	10	1	721 13 6
Rates and taxes	•••	•••	5,537	1	6	4,101 10 0
Miscollaneous	•••		••••			24 11 6
Printed forms and sta	tionery	•••	124	8	6	99 10 8
English medicines	•••		804	8		1,061 10 2
Public Works	•••	•••	11,518	8	0	8,411 15 2
Tot	tal		95,788	12	3	91,378 10 11

The increase in the amount drawn from the treasury and the decrease in the value of the articles received from the manufacturing department are due mainly to a change in the system of accounts, by which the cost of raw material used in manufactures is included in the sums drawn from the treasury, and excluded from the value of the articles manufactured as shown above. Apart from this, however, the net profits of manufacture show a decline of Rs. 1,648, which occurred chiefly at Dullunda. The total expenditure decreased by Rs. 4,410, mainly under rates and taxes and public works.

The following table compares the gross cost of each lunatic at the different asylums, and the cost per head of average strength, for the past two years, taking all charges into account:—

	1894 .			1895			
		Rs.	۱.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dullunda		200	7	8	117	0	1
Dacca		104 1	2	0	102	7	4
Patna		82 1	3	7	89	2	6
Cuttack		182	0	8	188	0	3
Berhampore		83 1	0	8	77	12	8
Average cost in all asylums	•••	104 1	0	4	99	6	6

Details of Cost.

			1894	•		189	5.
		$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$	s. A.	P.	\mathbf{R}	8. A.	. P.
Establishment	•••	37	2	5	7	4	6
Diet	•••	39	2	0	37	15	8
Clothing and bedding	•••	2	10	2	2	14	2
Medicine	•••	0	15	1	1	4	4
Contingencies and Miscellaneous	•••	6	0	5	6	4	2
		85	14	1	85	10	10
Public Works Department charg	ОВ	12	9	4	g	2	ō
Rates and Taxes	•••	6	0	9	4	7	5
Forms and Stationery	•••	0	2	2	0	1	9
		104	10				
		104	10	4	99	6	7

The dairy farm at the Dullunda Asylum is reported to have yielded a net profit of Rs. 1,092-4-9 against Rs. 1,108-6-1 in 1894, and a similar dairy at Dacca, besides affording a sufficient supply of milk to the inmates of the asylum, realized Rs. 550-10-9 from the sale of milk to the public. The calves were also used for the supply of vaccine lymph to the asylum, the jail, and the outside population. The proposed dairy at Berhampore was not opened during the year, while the dairy at Cuttack, which had been working at a loss, was closed.

The number of patients in the European Asylum at Bhawanipur was 54 against 64 in 1894. Of these, 39 were old patients and 15 were admitted Three of the latter were criminal lunatics. During the during the year. year ten persons were discharged as cured, compared with four in the previous year, two were deported to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, five were made over to the care of friends, one was despatched to Europe as a civil pauper lunatic, and four died, leaving 32 under confinement at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 37.63 against 40.37 in 1894. There was no overcrowding in the asylum, the accommodation being just sufficient for the number of patients under detention. Only eight persons were admitted into hospital during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 22,838 against Rs. 23,350, but owing to the decrease in the number of patients and also in the receipts from paying patients, the net cost of each lunatic was Rs. 313 against Rs. 240 in the previous year. The amount contributed by Government was Rs. 11,901 against Rs. 9,624.

The question of amalgamating the asylums and of forming a single Central Asylum for all lunatics in Bengal, under the management of a specially qualified officer, is at present under the consideration of Government. In such an institution more attention could be given to the systematic treatment of mental disease than is possible under the present system, and it is hoped that a practicable scheme will soon be drawn up.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The number of analyses performed during the year was 3,342, against 2,940 in 1894 and 3,462 in 1893. This increase of 402 analyses occurred chiefly under suspected substances of the than animal tissue, articles tested for stains, petroleum, adulterated spirits, and analyses performed for various departments of Government. Besides his analytical work, the Chemical Examiner gave opinions on 21 technical questions, including the storage of petroleum in bulk, the proposed amendments of the Petroleum Act, the testing of petroleum, the explosive character of picric acid, the stability of roburite in India, the commercial uses of arsenic, the interpretation of chemical analyses of water, the use of polarite as a filter, and the water-supply of Karachi. He also reported on two applications for patents.

The number of medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Examiner during the year rose from 787 to 829, and the articles examined in connexion with them from 1,451 to 1,644. Under the head Human poisoning the number

of cases fell from 463 to 450, while the number of articles examined, rose from 841 to 957. At the same time the cases connected with stained articles rose from 101 to 156, and the number of articles examined from 243 to 309. Two cases of counterfeit coin and one of forged notes were reported on, involving the examination of 32 articles. The viscera of 292 human beings suspected to contain poison were examined during the year as against 290 in 1894, and in 54.45 per cent. of these poison was found, against 45.86 per cent. in 1894 and 45.95 in 1893. The most common form of poison was opium, which was detected in 26.54 per cent. of the cases of human poisoning, against 21.55 in 1894. Among the other kinds of poison found the principal were arsonic and morphia. In 133 out of 292 human viscera and in 451 out of 872 other suspected substances sent up for analysis, no poison was detected. The number of cattle viscera examined declined from 154 to 132, and arsenic was discovered in 79.54 per cent., against 74.67 per cent.

The number of articles tested for purity and quality increased from 1,489 to 1,698, including 457 samples of explosives, 482 of petroleum and other inflammable oils, 40 samples of spirit and 22 of ghee and butter alleged to have been adulterated, 54 samples of spirit tested for the Collector of Customs, 41 samples of opium, 10 of lime juice, and 274 articles received from various departments of Government. The Chemical Examiner also carried out the quinquennial verification, required under Act XII of 1886, of 19 sets of

apparatus for testing petroleum.

The number of analyses of drinking-water conducted during the year was 183 (166 chemical and 17 bacteriological), against 197 in 1894. The results of the chemical analyses were as follows:—

•	Good	•••	 22	Indifferent	•••	38
	Fair		 49	Bad	•	57

Only 18 samples of water were received from municipalities, and of these one was found to be good, four fair, four indifferent, and nine bad. Among the cases of bad water mentioned by the Chemical Examiner, the water of the sacred tank, Swet-Ganga, at Puri and that of the Bally khal near Hooghly are conspicuous for the large proportion of chlorine and albuminoid ammonia which they contain, and are described as seriously polluted. It is satisfactory to find that in most cases where water has been sent for analysis both before and after filtration, its chemical character is stated to have been improved by the process. The arrangements noticed in the report for the year 1893-94 under which the work of analysing water sent up for examination by municipalities and District Boards was entrusted to Mr. Norman Rudolf, of Siwan, a private chemist, were abandoned, and the work transferred to the Chemical Examiner, whose staff was increased for this purpose.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

In the course of the last ten years there was an annual average increase of 1,332 schools and 31,897 pupils. In 1895-96 Number under instruction. . the number of pupils in public institutions rose by •36,651, i.e., from 1,501,159 to 1,537,810, but the number of pupils in private institutions decreased by 1,168. There was an increase in the number of public institutions from 55,800 to 57,109, and a decrease in that of private or indigenous schools from 13,941 to 13,744, the net increase in the number of institutions being 1,112. All classes of public institutions, except Middle English and Special schools, gained in number and strength. The number of Middle English schools declined by 3, and their pupils by 509; while in special schools, in spite of a loss of 59 institutions, owing to the closing of a number of gurutraining classes, the number of pupils increased by 125. Private institutions, not conforming to departmental standards, show a loss of 197 schools, chiefly confined to the class of small elementary schools with less than 10 pupils each; while the number of "Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian" shows a fair increase of 42. The number of pupils receiving University and secondary education increased from 216,527 to 217,169. The number of pupils attending primary schools rose from 1,206,285 to 1,240,679, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five years :-

				Schools.	Pupils.
1891-92	•••		•••	44,920	987,948
1892-93	•••	•••	•••	43,829	983,271
1893-94	•••	•••	•••	44,020	988,745
1894-95	•••	•••	•••	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	•••	•••		47,054	1,087,356

The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera and the Ratio to population.

Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. Of the pupils on the educational returns, 1,562,748 are boys and 114,254 are girls. Thus of all boys of a school-going age, 28.6 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age, 2.0 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 27.9 and 2.0 respectively.

The following statement shows the percentage of boys at school to the total number of boys of school-going age, division by division:—

(= 0)	2007-001		(A 77 0)	
Division.			to to	age of boys at school tal number of boys school-going age.
Burdwan	•••	•••	•••	53.4
Presidency	•••	•••	•••	81.1
Rajshahi	•••	•••	•••	18.4
Dacca		•••	• • •	35·2
Chittagong	•••	•••	•••	46· 1
Patna		•••	•••	15.8
Bhagalpur		•••	•••	14.7
Orissa	•••	•••	•••	37 ·3
Chota Nagp		•••	•••	22.3

The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including receipts from foes and all other sources, amounted to Rs. 1,06,81,267 Financial results. during 1895-96, as compared with Rs. 98,29,572 in the preceding year, there being thus an increase of Rs. 8,51,695. net expenditure, excluding fees, from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 22,76,285 to Rs. 26,35,572, or by Rs. 3,59,287—fully accounted for by large expenditure on educational buildings; that from District Funds by Rs. 76,979, and that from Municipal Funds by Rs. 4,343; the net result being an increase of Rs. 4,40,609 in the expenditure from public sources. In the previous year there had been a similar increase of Rs. 74,226 in the expenditure from District . Funds, and of Rs. 4,023 in that from Municipal Funds; while the Provincial expenditure of that year showed a decrease of Rs. 56,893. In both years the District Funds were assisted by large subventions from Provincial revenues for the extension of primary education, the grants amounting to Rs. 62,000 in the former year and Rs. 31,750 in the latter. The expenditure from private sources in 1895-96 increased from Rs. 63,38,552 to Rs. 67,49,638, or by Rs. 4,11,086, including an increase of Rs. 2,78,518 in the receipts from fees.

The total expenditure on colleges increased by Rs. 17,951, though there was a decrease of Rs. 8,632 in the Government expenditure. Secondary education cost more than in the previous year by Rs. 1,42,713, primary education by Rs. 1,59,001, and female education by Rs. 11,264. Under primary education, District Boards contributed Rs. 39,250 more than in 1894-95, and for the inspection of primary schools Rs. 26,267 more. Under female education they contributed Rs. 4,484 more than in the previous year. Municipal funds contri-

buted under these heads Rs. 3,977 more than in the preceding year.

The District Boards and the Education Department continued to work together without friction. With a few exceptions, the District Boards were guided by the advice of the Deputy Inspectors in all educational matters, the disposal of which required the knowledge and experience of a specialist. Revised rules under clauses (j) and (q) of section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, were issued in September 1895. These rules were generally acted upon by the District Boards, but complaints have been made that a few District Boards either failed altogether to send to the Inspectors the required periodical statements and the annual reports, or did not send them in proper time.

The number of colleges increased during the year from 37 to 39. Of these, 11 are supported by Government, 1 (at Midnapore) by Municipal funds, 8 are aided and 19 are unaided. Two new unaided colleges in the town of Calcutta were affiliated to the University up to the First Arts standard, and have been included in the departmental returns. They are the Arya Mission Institution and the Calcutta Boys' School, College Department. The total number of college students increased from 6,122 to 6,193. The Government and aided colleges gained 37 and 80 pupils respectively, while municipal and unaided colleges lost 10 and 36.

Two thousand five hundred and twenty-three candidates appeared at the First Arts examination held in February 1896, as compared with 2,727 in 1894-95. The percentage of successful candidates decreased from 41 to 39. In Government colleges the percentage was 46, in aided colleges 44, and in unaided colleges 36. All Government colleges, with the exception of Hooghly, Patna, Ravenshaw, Rajshahi and the Calcutta Madrasa, passed more than half their candidates, the Presidency, Bethune, and Sanskrit colleges standing highest with 57 per cent. each.

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of successful candidates in both courses together declined from 30 to 23 per cent. Of the 177 candidates for the M.A. degree, 83 passed, i.e., 46 per cent., as compared with 36 per cent. last year. The number of candidates rose from 144 to 177,

and that of successful candidates from 52 to 83.

The total expenditure on collegiate education increased from Rs. 7,20,875 to Rs. 7,38,826, or by Rs. 17,951. This increase was mostly in unaided colleges, that under the department showing a decrease of Rs. 12,020. The expenditure from Provincial

revenues declined from Rs. 2,90,872 to Rs. 2,82,240, while the receipts from fees and subscriptions respectively advanced from Rs. 3,10,498 and Rs. 1,19,505 to Rs. 3,22,671 and Rs. 1,33,915. The increased fee receipts are explained by the increase in the average number of monthly students in the colleges, which rose from 6,338 to 6,572. In Government colleges the expenditure from Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 2,64,028 to Rs. 2,55,647, owing chiefly to large reductions in the Patna and Sanskrit Colleges and the Calcutta Madrasa. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in aided colleges remained much the same as in the previous year, the small reduction being due to the payment of no grant to the LaMartinière College for girls in 1895-96, to which a grant was made in 1894-95. The cost per student of collegiate education declined from Rs. 113-11-9 to Rs. 112-6-8, and the Government share from Rs. 45-14-3 to Rs. 42-15-2.

Secondary education.

The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

	Number 1		Number	Expenditure.					
		of schools.	of pupils.	Public funds.	Privato funds.	Total.			
1		2	3	4	5	6			
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1891-92		2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750			
1892-93	•••	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135			
1893-94	• • •	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079			
1894-95	•	2,397	2 0 6 ,9 8 9	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398			
1895-96		2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089			

Secondary schools of all classes taken together increased in the last year from 2,397 to 2,422, or by a little above 1 per cent., and the pupils attending them from 206,989 to 207,542, or by 2.7 per thousand. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 73,691. The expenditure from public funds decreased by Rs. 1,757, while that from private funds increased by Rs. 75,448.

The number of High schools maintained by the department and by Municipal Boards and Joint-Committees respectively remained the same as in the previous year. District Boards have no High schools under their exclusive control. The number of mided schools increased by 4, and that of unaided schools by 6. The number of pupils rose from 78,227 to 78,813—an increase of 586. At the University Entrance Examination, 2,228 boys passed out of 4,131 candidates, or 53.9 per cent., against 2,194 out of 4,633 candidates, or 47.3 per cent., in 1894-95.

The Middle English schools decreased from 890 with 64,619 pupils to 893 with 64,132 pupils. In the Middle Scholar Middle class schools. ship Examination, the standard required is the full Middle Vernacular test, together with English language and composition taught in the middle classes of High English schools for those who aim at the Middle English certificate. 1,785 out of 3,109 candidates from Middle English schools were successful at this examination, the percentage of success being 57 against 6: last year. 1,029 gained the English and 756 the Vernacular certificate. The result is not so favourable as in the preceding year, and the decline is chiefly ascribed to the difficult paper set in Arithmetic at the last examination. The examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question papers for the whole Province, but the Boards of Examiners for the different circles continued to examine the answer papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors. In the Hindispeaking districts the practice of having one set of question papers for all districts has also been adopted. The Middle Vernacular schools have increased

from 1,129 to 1,147, and the pupils from 64,113 to 64,597. In the examination which was the same as in the preceding year, save for the omission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success was 48.6 against 54.2 in the preceding year, 1,851 candidates out of 3,809 being successful.

Drawing. the Entrance Examination in drawing by candidates in 1897 and subsequent years should be taken into consideration in the award of junior scholarships, drawing-masters were appointed during the year for such of the Government schools (except Rangamati) as had been without them during the preceding year. Many schools under private management are also reported to have engaged drawing-masters. Last year 72 pupils from 23 Government High schools took up drawing as a subject at the University Entrance Examination, and 11 passed. This year, out of 94 candidates, 26 from 17 Government schools passed, 1.2 candidates from private schools also were examined in drawing, of whom 23 were successful.

Instances of flagrant breaches of discipline or gross immorality on the part of students were not perhaps very numerous, Discipline and moral training. if the total number of schools and pupils is considered; but none of the divisions were able to show a clean record in this respect. The behaviour of some of the boys of the Raniganj High School, of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School, and of the Noakhali Zilla School, was exceptionally bad At the Raniganj School a false telegram was sent to the head master's father, stating that his son had been attacked with cholcra, and that his presence at Raniganj was needed at once. The offence was traced to the boys, and four of the culprits were fined Rs. 50 each, from which a fund has been created for the establishment of an annual prize for good conduct. The students of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School were implicated in a riot case in which a mob threw brickbats at a passenger steamer and its officers. Two of the students of the second-year class and two of the Collegiate School were found guilty, and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of Rs. 50 each, and another student of the school department was punished by a day's imprisonment. The Noakhali Zilla School, which has been noted for misbehaviour for some years past, broke out afresh in lawlessness of a serious nature. Some of the boys of the third class were punished for immoral conduct; two of them afterwards attempted violence on a boy who had helped the head-master to bring the offence home to them. They were publiely flogged in presence of the District Magistrate by order of the Inspector of Schools. This was followed by the burning down of the head-master's Equally serious and discreditable were certain frauds in connection with the annual examinations.

Boarding-houses are growing gradually more popular throughout the country. The total present number of these excellent aids to discipline is 166, with 4,757 resident students. They are thus distributed among the different Divisions:—Burdwan 20, Presidency 27, Calcutta 13, Rajshahi 12, Dacca 11, Chittagong 9, Patna 5, Bhagalpur 6, Orissa 28, the Tributary Mahals 1, and Chota Nagpur 34. The best are for the most part attached to schools and colleges managed by Government or by Missionary bodies; while a good many, especially those in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, are, properly speaking, students' messes under little or no control of the teachers.

With regard to physical training, it is the policy of Government that all manly games should be encouraged, and that a reasonable amount of financial assistance will be afforded to provide gymnastic appliances and in aid of athletic clubs. The Marcus Square play-ground for the northern quarter of the town of Calcutta was opened by Sir Charles Elliott on the eve of his departure from this country. The popularity of cricket and football continues unabated. Peripatetic gymnastic teachers have been entertained by the Puri and Balasore District Boards to impart physical instruction in the Middle and Primary schools under their control, and gymnastic apparatus has also been supplied for their use. Special teachers of gymnastics have also been appointed for the Cuttack and some other training schools.

The number of primary schools for native boys during the past five years Primary education. is shown in the following statement:—

,			UPPER P	RIMARY.	Lower Primary.				
		2	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.			
	1		2	3	4	5			
1391-92			3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876			
1892-93	•••	•••	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204			
1893 94	•••	•••	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745			
1894-95	•••		3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253			
1895-96			3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356			

The number of schools of both classes increased by 1,200 and their pupils by 34,295, or 2.8 per cent. The average strength of a pathsala therefore increased very slightly, being 24.3 against 24.2 in the preceding year, namely, 39 in an upper primary and 26 in a lower primary school. Upper primary schools and their pupils continued to exhibit a constant increase; the lower primary schools, in which their had been some fluctuations, seem to have taken a decided step in advance. There was a gain of schools in all Divisions except the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions. The variations depend on local causes, and the agricultural prosperity of the country, with the improved state of public health, are said to have been favourable to the growth of schools.

The expenditure incurred by the Department and by District Boards together on account of primary schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary and subordinate inspecting agency, is compared for the last two years in the following statement:—

Description of schools and expenditure.	From Pr Rever		From I Fui		Total.		
	1H94-95.	1895-90.	1894-95.	1895-96,	1804-98.	1895-96.	
1	2	8	•	В	8	7	
Stipendiary schools	Ra. 1,06,260 27,518 12,136 2,183 5,722 8,028 6,399 51 11,181	Ra. 1,10,901 28,021 18,559 2,468 5,345 2,792 7,760 11 9,581	Rs. 1.70,079 8,67,494 86,05\$ 92,256 2.357 11,346 86,100 1,595 21,495	Rs. 1,79,675 3,67,515 89,518 22,292 2,387 8,448 36,633 500 80,406	Rn. 2,76,848 3,85,012 98,194 24,439 8,059 14,374 41,499 1,646 32,620	Ba. 2,99,576 4,15,536 1,08,077 24,767 7,773 11,260 44,363 511 39,937	
Total	1,74,437	1,89,426	7,07,760	7,57,394	8,82,197	9,46,819	
Allotments	1,85,604	1,93,620	7,27,656	7,88,116	9,16,720	9,76,786	
Savings	11,227	4,195	92,098	25,722	83,898	29,9 17	

The above table does not include the expenditure on primary schools which are aided from the grant-in-aid and circle funds. The ordinary departmental budget grant for primary education was Rs. 2,15,920. This was supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 11,000, the savings of the preceding year, so that the total amount at the Director's disposal was Rs. 2,26,920.

The expenditure on Upper and Lower Primary schools and the rela-Comparison of cost of upper and tive cost of both classes are shown in the followlower primary schools. ing table, Division by Divison:—

Division.	Allotment.	Bxps	Expenditure.		[18]		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		COST PER SCHOOL IN RUPEES.		COST PER PUPIL IN ANNAS.	
	•	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower,	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lowe	
1	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Burdwan Presidency Calcutta Rajshahi Dacca Chittagong Patna Bhagalpur Orissa Ohota Nagpur	Rs. 1,70,475 1,80,259 11,000 1,43,211 1,40,827 1,00,306 1,75,290 1,13,742 85,769 77,817	Rs. 27,681 17,770 1,374 26,046 29,397 20,287 16,915 15,889 14,950 8,547	Ra. 83,789 59,078 5,970 81,107 68,578 44,042 68,558 47,722 53,188 54,303	728 390 17 419 752 436 178 298 231	7,688 3,925 179 2,429 4,376 2,843 4,843 2,467 8,709 2,111	26,180 15,966 1,149 15,219 26,895 18,042 8,889 9,505 7,409 5,532	191,840 114,500 7,898 647,188 106,787 75,879 118, 229 56,861 59,459 64,276	39°1 45°5 80°8 62°2 39° 40°8 95°02 68°8 64°7	10°P 15°E 35°3 33°3 16° 15°4 14°1 19°1 8°0 25°7	16°0 17°8 19°1 27°2 18° 17°9 50°4 26°4 32°4 24°9	6.7 8.3 12.0 20.0 10. 8.0 13.6 8.0	
Total for 1895-96	11,57,686	1,78,655	5,42,135	3,500	84,550	134,774	852,447	51.	15.7	22.2	10.5	
Total for 1894-05	8,98,967	1,70,771	4,93,019	3, 148	34,896	132,611	847,842	40.2	14.1	20.8	6.3	

The annual cost of each pupil in an Upper l'rimary school has advanced from annas 20.8 to 22.2, and in a Lower Primary school from annas 9.3 to 10.2. The wide variation in cost in the different Divisions is attributed mainly to differences in the comparative advancement of different districts, and in Calcutta to charges for house-rent.

The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, including candidates from Upper Primary schools and private students, for the last five years, are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of success- ful candi- dates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of success- ful candi- dates
	2	3	*			
•	2,381 2,460 2,532 2,484	1,493 1,694 1,858 1,613	5,681 5,615 6,068 5,868	2,491 2,8 +5 3,297 2,751	62·7 6×8 73·3 65·	43·8 51·5 54·3 46·8 56·2
		2 2,381 2,460 2,532 2,484	2 3 . 2,381 1,493 . 2,460 1,694 . 2,532 1,858 . 2,484 1,613	competing successful of candi- schools. schools. dates. 2 3 . 2,381 1,493 5,681 . 2,460 1,694 5,615 . 2,532 1,858 6,068	2 3	competing schools. successful schools. of candidates. of successful candidates

More schools and candidates competed and were successful in 1895-96 than in any of the previous years. The temporary falling off during 1894-95, owing to exceptional circumstances, has now been retrieved.

The system introduced at the end of 1893, of giving a further extension to the village postal system by starting small post-offices at villages where lower primary and other schools were situated, met with much success. The number of post-offices under village school masters in different parts of the Province is now 596, the school master receiving from the Postal Department a few rupees monthly for his additional duties. As is not unnatural, difficulties were encountered here and there at the outset, chiefly arising from complaints that school duties have sometimes been subordinated to postal work. But the authorities of both departments cordially co-operated in the promotion of this useful work.

The number of training schools for teachers of both sexes was 24 against 26 in the previous year, and the pupils decreased from 1,006 to 966. The Government training schools for masters declined from 15 to 13, owing to the closing of the schools at Purnea and Puri. The number of guru-training classes attached to middle

schools and taught by the Head Pandit fell off from 149 to 90; these classes being now maintained in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions only. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions decreased from Rs. 84,068 to Rs. 80,345, and the total expenditure from all sources from Rs. 1,19,572 to Rs. 1,09,185. The average cost to Government of each pupil in the Government training schools increased from Rs. 125.4 to Rs. 130.9, owing to the decrease in the average number on the rolls morthly during the year. The results of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 8 were successful), show 218 as having passed out of 407 candidates; in the previous year 256 (excluding 8 successful private candidates) passed out of 421. Drawing being compulsory for these examinees, all the 248 who obtained certificates as masters passed in that subject, and five candidates obtained special certificates as teachers of drawing. Those who obtain special certificates as teachers of drawing can be and are very usefully employed in high schools, where they can be entertained at a much lower rate of salary than is given to the more highly qualified candidates trained in the Calcutta School of Art—a class of which the supply is much lower than the demand.

Other schools of special instruction.

The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions, and departments of institutions, teaching law, medicine, or engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character, are

exhibited in the following table :-

											·
	19,	the rolls			<u></u>	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF ROUGHING EACH PUPIL.					
	tio.	h 149	100	From	public f	unds.	From pri	ivate funds.		i	
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupi's on the 31st March	Average monthly roll.	From Provincial revenues.	Fr.m. district funds.	From municipal	From free and tines.	From other scurces.	Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	8	4	a	1 6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I Law.				Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Colleges	1 -	187	191	5 485			10000000	-	# 24 5 CM	10000-100 100 CV 71154	32 6 3
Municipal data Unsided outo	7	10 917	8 835	- 1,504		:	9,410 6 2 15,028	7,000	8,004 672 15,571		47 R R NI 0 0 17 9 R
Total Law Colleges	15	1 114	1,6~4	-1,501	-		25,110	1,811	21,847		23 2 1
11Medicine.	1			į	ŀ						
Medical College, Calcutta Government Medical Schools Unadded duto	1 4 7	375 7.2 717	412 811 661	1,93,805 75,800	100	:::	28,044 21,238 19,006	15,354 910	2,21,853 1,42,4 2 20,816	439 13 3 93 9 4	501 14 10 138 11 4 31 7 10
Total Medical Schools	12	1,554	1,914	2,00,605	100	·	69,192	16,264	8,55,161		185 8 11
III Engine fing.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur Government Survey Schools Unused ditto	1 3 1	534 606 4	309 621 7	81,313 7,261	 :::		12,186 10,811	1:5 280	93,400 18,200 280	263 2 5 11 11 2	802 9 4 29 4 11 40 0 0
Total Engineering Schools		944	937	88,577			22."97	405	1,11,979	114 8 6	119 8 2
IV.—Art and Industry.				i							
Government School of Art . Unsided School of Art in	1	273	255	19,003			€,255		25,858	70 14 0	101 6 6
Calcutta Industrial	1	11	11				13	187	200		18 2 11
Behoole	2 7	33 266	71 260	1,368	12,610		1,008	1,572 7,719	2,946 22,614	44 2 1 53 1 1	94 13 5 86 15 8
Aided ditto	116	221 212	234	2.031	2,447	627	16 140	6 328 9,441	11,849	23 8 5	50 10 2
Total Art and Industrial	-								9,581	<u> </u>	34 5 5
Hehools	31	1,096	1,070	24,789	24,×67	027	7,522	25,247	73,042	37 10 8	68 4 3
V.—Other chools of Special Instruction.											
Aided "Other Schools" Unaided ditto	A 4	278 144	274 132	697	23 6	1,650	636 25	7, 112 724	10,431 740	9 1 0	38 1 1 5 10 9
Total of Other Schools	12	428	408	597	236	1,650	801	7,836	11,180	6 1 10	¥7 8 ?
GBAPD TOTAL POR 1895-96	75	5,430	5,401	3,82,064	15,193	9,277	1, 25,682	50,993	5,76,209	78 15 7	106 10 11
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95	76	5,114	5,071	8,75 951	14,529	1,609	1,57,472	56,910	6,06,471	77 4 9	119 8 0
								!	!		

The total number of medical institutions increased from 9 to 12, owing to the inclusion in the returns of three new schools Medical schools. in Calcutta. The total number of medical students rose from 1,784 to 1,854. The numbers attending the Campbell Medical School at Scaldah on the 31st March last were 273 pupils on the rolls, of whom 29 were females. A new lying-in ward having lately been constructed in this hospital, the necessity for female students to attend the Eden Hospital has ceased. The Lady Elliott Hostel for female students was built during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,07,830, on a site adjoining the hospital compound. The management of the hostel was undertaken by the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The attendance at the beginning of the session in the Dacca Medical School was 211; but there remained only 197 at its close, of whom 4 were females. There is no dwelling-house or hostel for female students, who live with their relatives in the town. The number of students in the Licentiate class in the Temple Medical School at Patna was 159 at the opening of the session, and 146, including 8 females, at the close. The purchase of a house to serve the purpose of a hostel for the female students of the school was sanctioned during the year. The number of students in the Cuttack Medical School at the opening of the session was 163, and 135 at its close.

The Sibpur College consists of three departments, viz., the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, with 106 students, Sibpur College. all Hindus except 3 Europeans and 3 Muhammadans; the Apprentice, or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 215 students, of whom 173 were Hindus, 39 Europeans, 3 Muhammadans; and the Artisan Class, with 13 students, 1 being Hindu, 7 Muhammadans and 5 Native Christians. The total strength of the College on the 31st March last, excluding the Artisan Class and two special students sent by the East Indian Railway Company to learn the chemistry of iron and steel, was 321, against 301 (97 engineers and 207 apprentices) in the previous year. The year under review is the first year since the transfer of the practical training of the students from the Public Works to the Education Department. The transfer was effected without any break of continuity in the instruction. The workshops are said to be self-supporting. The Mining and Electrical classes were opened in the year under review. Government sanctioned Rs. 80,000 for a complete electric installation, including various types of engines, dynamos, cells, &c., for the lighting of the College, and for the thorough training of the students in electrical engineering. The installation will shortly be completed and in working order. The College affords a practical training, which not only puts its students in the way of obtaining profitable employment, but will be of the utmost use in the industrial development of the country. The work done was of a very varied kind. The manufacture of machine-tools, such as lathes, drilling machines, &c., was continued, and several machines were constructed at the cost of the raw material and the coal. There were also manufactured moulding boxes, moulder's tools, and a cupola for the foundry, a saw-bench, and two boats. approntices did a great portion of the carpenter's work involved in the furnishing of the new chemical and physical laboratories. An experimental engine is being fitted up for the sole purpose of valve-setting, which will be compulsory on all students. Experimental electric work was also carried on, and the use and management of dynamos and motors were taught. Instruction was further given in pattern-making, in testing cast-iron bars, in bending and fitting pipes for the gas and water-supply of the College, and in plumber's and other work of minor importance. A practical training of this order, combined with appropriate instruction in the class-room, is a very valuable possession to its recipients. All the trained apprentices, whether native or European, find employment without difficulty in engineering firms, in steam companies, in railways and in tea-gardens; two out of the last batch of European apprentices, after refusing the appointments guaranteed to the College as third-grade overscers in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department on Rs. 60 a month, subsequently gained employment in private engineering firms in Calcutta on Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 a month respectively.

An agricultural class will soon be attached to the College. Six technical schools have already been affiliated to it, and more will, it is hoped, as time goes on, be added, which will be able to act as feeders to it.

In the three Government Survey schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack the total cost for 621 pupils (average monthly roll number) was Rs. 18,200, of which Rs. 10,811 are recovered from fees and fines, so that each pupil costs Rs. 29 en an average, of which Rs. 11 were debited to public funds. Practical training receives much attention at the Dacca Survey school, especially in cadastral survey with plane-tables. Cadastral survey maps were prepared by the pupils for the whole tract of about 100 square miles surveyed. Captain Crichton, Superintendent of Settlement Surveys, inspected the work of the pupils in camp and expressed a high opinion of its thoroughness and accuracy.

The number of students on the rolls in the Government School of Art was

273, against 270 in the proceding year. The fee
receipts came to Rs. 6,255 against Rs. 6,375; the
total expenditure fell from Rs. 31,785 to Rs. 25,858, of which Rs. 6,255 were
defrayed by fees and fines; and the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 101, of
which Rs. 76 were paid from public funds. The character of the work done at
the school is the same as the last year. The school appears to have obtained a
worthy successor to the late Superintendent in Mr. E. B. Havell, formerly of
the Madras School of Art.

The number of industrial schools remained nearly the same as in the last year. Those under public management decreased by two. The Board industrial schools declined from 8 to 7, while the aided schools increased from 11 to 14. The number of unaided industrial schools (6) remained the same as in the preceding year.

The following table gives the main statistics of female education:—

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		on the				Ex1	FRDITUR			
	.8	allor			From	m public fu	nds.	From p		
CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	on the								TOTAL.
	Number	Number on			Proving	istri		89 A	ΨΨ.	
	2	3						O	10	11
					Ra.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Managed by Government Ditto by District or Municipal		251	240	179	22,718		•••	3,200	305	26,30
Boards Aided by Government or by Dis-		189	134	76	•••		835	18		85 *
trict or Municipal Beards Unaided	2,805 548	57,399 8,195	53,498 7,572	40,863 6, ~3 2	67,790	41,604	10,090	28,446 1,938	1,80,908 16,557	3,29,747 18,495
Total for 1895-96	3,356	GJ,974	61,414	46, 150	90,511	41,604 (11,825	53,602	1,97,860	3,75,402
						1,43,940		2,31,	462	
Total for 1894-95	3,216	64,567	59,6 03	45,098	97,931	37,120	11,631	84,905	2,23,891	4,05,478
						1,46,089		2,58	,796	
Total for 1898-94						1,39,786		2,46,	703	3,86,489
Total for 1592-93						1,35,708		2,16,	027	8,51,735
Total for 1891-92						1,331,093		2,23,	976	3,55,069

Besides the girls shown in this table, there are also 36,616 girls in boys' schools, against 37,553 in 1894-95. The net result of the year is a gain of 140 schools and of 470 pupils, including the girls in boys' schools. The expenditure from public funds decreased from Rs. 1,46,682 to Rs. 1,43,940, while there was an increase in the expenditure under both District and Municipal funds. The decrease in the expenditure from Provincial revenues took place mainly in Calcutta and its neighbourhood; most of the girls' schools in these localities came under the operation of the revised rules for grants-in-aid, the effect of which was a saving of Rs. 9,530.

The total number of European schools rose from 76 in 1894-95 to 78 in 1895-96. The number of scholars attending these schools rose from 7,640 to 7,721. The following table for the decennial period is of interest:—

YBAR.	1887.	1868.	1889.	1890,	1,801,	1892.	1898.	1694,	1898.	1696.
	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11
Number of pupils	6,301	6,541	d,082	5,710	6,829	7,098	7,446	7,777	7,640	7,781

The new building at Kurseong, designed to accommodate 200 pupils, is on the point of completion. The 31 schools under Roman Catholic management afforded education to 4,083, and the 16 Church of England schools to 1,692 scholars, out of the 7,721 above mentioned, the remainder belonging to other denominations. The total cost of European education was Rs. 11,00,452, of which Government paid Rs. 1,97,152. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance Examination was 119 against 117 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 69 against 79.

The total number of Muhammadan pupils varied during the last five years Muhammadan Education. as follows:—

1891-92	448,847
1892-93	447,485
1893-94	446,130
1894-95	489,333
1895-96	494,294

The above shows an increase of 4,961 Muhammadans attending all classes of schools. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions advanced from 397,879 to 404,652, or by 6,773, while in private institutions it fell from 91,454 to 89,642, or by 1,812, but the percentage of Muhammadan pupils on the total number at school fell slightly. However, this community is represented by a greater number and a greater percentage of the whole number of students in the Arts colleges and High English schools than last year. An increase in this respect was observable in the previous year also.

The improvement at the University Examinations does not as yet keep pace with the increase in the number of Muhammadan students attending

colleges and high schools.

In the general results of the common examination of Madrasas the figures show that satisfactory progress was made during the year under report. The total number of pupils in the Madrasas under Government management was 1,695 in 1896 against 1,617 in 1895. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 26,189 and Rs. 54,638 respectively, against Rs. 30,881 and Rs. 62,772 respectively in 1895.

The number of pupils of aboriginal races was 38,971 in the year under report against 35,084 in 1895, showing an increase Education of aborigines. of 3,887 pupils, of whom 886 were Christians and This increase is shared, more or less, by all classes of 3,001 non-Christians. schools, except Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools, were there was a loss of .218 and 43 pupils respectively. Of the 38,971 pupils shown under instruction, 6,514 came from Bhagalpur, and 23,013 from Chota Nagpur. The five Missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 185 schools against 182 in 1894-95, with 5,406 pupils against 4,903 in 1894-95. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 47,222 in 1895-96 against Rs. 43,726 in the preceding year. The elementary schools near Giridih for the children of miners advanced from 33 to 34, but the pupils declined from 1,404 to 1,355. This loss is attributed to the migration of workmen to new collieries in search of higher wages. The schools are supervised by a Committee, and the cost of these schools during the year was Rs. 2,769, of which the share borne by the State was Rs. 1,359.

The Sanskrit tols decreased by 23, but their pupils increased by 16. The total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in tols amounted to Rs. 24,913 against Rs. 17,998 in the previous year; the Government grant for the encouragement and improvement of these institutions having been increased from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000. At the Sanskrit first examination 408 passed in 1895 and 412 in 1896; at the second examination 196 passed in 1895, and 207 in the year under report

The Central Text-Book Committee now consists of 20 members, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Bannerjee as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as ex-officio Member and Secretary. All the members, with two exceptions, are Fellows of the University of Calcutta. The Committee received for examination during the year 256 books on different subjects. Of these, 99 were approved for various purposes, 98 were rejected, and upon the rest judgment had not been pronounced. The Committee undertook during the year the work of revising the authorised list of text-books, which is reported to have made good progress. Their task is an arduous and thankless one, and is performed with assiduity and care. Besides the Central Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa.

Art, Siterature, und the Press.

The principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1895-96 were the Englishman, the Indian Daily News, the Statesman and Friend of India, the Indian Mirror, the Amrita Bazar Patrika, the Hindu Patriot, the Indian Nation, the Bengalee, the Reis and Rayyet, the Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News, the Asian, the Darjecting Standard, the East, the Bengal Times (Dacca), and the Bihar Herald and Indian Chroniole (Patna). The total number of English newspapers was 48 and the total number of periodicals was 52.

Fifty-eight Vernacular Newspapers were supplied to the Bengali Translator to the Government, against 65 in 1894-95. Seven Newspapers were started, of which three were in Bengali, one in Hindi and three in Uriya; while 14 papers, namely, 12 Bengali, one Urdu, and one Uriya, were discontinued. The Bangabasi, a weekly paper with 20,000 subscribers, has the largest

circulation.

· The following publications, other than Annual Reports, were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

(1) A Report on the system of Abkari Administration with respect to the taxation of toddy in the Presidency of Madras.

(2) Manual of Procedure of the Calcutta Custom House.

(3) Rules under the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, corrected up to the 31st December 1894.

(4) Pharmacopæia of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

(5) Bengal Police, Criminal Identification by means of Anthropometry revised up to January 1895.

(6) Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI.

(7) Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls, and the flow of water in pipes.

(8) Report on the Scricultural Experiments carried on at Alipore by the Scricultural Committee.

(9) Preventive Officers' Manual.

- (10) Note on Tari in Bengal, by Babu Abhilas Chandra Mukherji, Deputy Collector.
- (11) Two lectures on the Navigation Canals in India, delivered at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by Mr. J. H. Apjohn, M.A., C.E.

(12) Manual for the Inspection of Departments under Magistrates.

- (13) Lists of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal possessing Historical or Archæological interest.
- (14) Papers relating to the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, and the Rules framed under it.

(15) Bengal Famine Code, Revised Edition of 1895.

(16) Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls, and the flow of water in pipes, by Messrs. Odling, Bestic and Maconchy of the Public Works Department.

(17) The Registration Manual, 1895.

- (18) Four lectures on Steam-Launch construction, delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in April 1895.
- (19) A brief Memoir of William Roxburgh, author of the "Flora Indica."

(20) The Records Manual.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during 1895 was 2,689 against 1,898 in the preceding year, Bengal Library. showing an increase of 791, or a little over 29.5 per This large increase is due partly to increased literary activity, and partly to measures taken, at the instance of the late Librarian, to prevent evasion of the provisions of the law requiring the registration of books. Nevertheless, it is difficult to believe that this number, large as it is, represents the actual number of publications issued during the year under review; doubtless, many works published by both European and Native firms still evade regisfration, and the penalty provided in the law in this respect is apparently not deterrent.

Out of 2,689 publications received last year, 1,971 are books, and 718 periodicals. (If the books, 1,674 are original publications, the rest being re-publications and translations.

The number of Bengali books received was 952, or about 35.3 per cent. of the total number of publications. The corre-Bongali. sponding figure for 1894 was 612, or 35.5 per cent. less. The subjects of which they treat are classified in the following table:-

	Subject,	1894-95.	1895-96.
Arts		1	7
Biography	•••	13	23
Drama	•••	24	33
Fiction	•••	58	76
History	•••	9	26
Language	•••	165	267
Law	•••	29	19
Medicine	•••	31	29
Miscellaneous	•••	62	113
Philosophy	•••	1	1
Poetry	•••	69	109
Politics	•••	1	Da 959650
Religion	•••	115	170
	ematical and Mechanical).	22	62
Science (Natur		12	15
Travels and Vo		12	2
TIMAGE WILL A	yagos .		2
	Total	612	952

The number of publications in this language, received last year, was 345, against 227 in the year preceding, showing an increase of about 34 per cent. Pope's Universal Prayer has been set to Indian music by Rájá Sir Sourindra Mohan Tagore, with the last line of the first stanza changed by substituting "Ram, Rahim, and Buddha," for "Jehovah, Jove or Lord." Anti-cholera Inoculation, by Dr. W. M. Haffkine, contains the report submitted to Government on the experimental inoculations against cholera performed by him in different places in India, between April 1893 and August 1895. Elaborate statistical Tables show the places visited, the number of persons inoculated, and the percentage of attacks and mortality among the inoculated and the uninoculated. Dr. Haffkine is confident, from the favourable results obtained, that these inoculations afford an effective protection against cholera.

Among the works on Religion Lowell Lectures in Boston, by Babu P. C. Mazumdár, the successor of Babu Kesav Chandra Religion. Sen in the leadership of the Navavidhan Brahmos, deserves mention. It contains the lectures delivered by him at the Parliament of Religions, as well as those known as the Lowell Lectures, delivered at Boston. They give the cardinal principles of Hindu religion and society, as well as a short history of the rise and fall of the different Indian Religions.

The Musalmani-Bengali dialect stands in the same relation to Bengali as Urdu bears to Hindi, and works written in it furnish amusement and edification to the lower classes of Muhammadans. The glorification of Islam is the sole aim which the writers of these books have in view. Though Musalmans in religion, they are Bengalis by birth, and often well versed in popular Bengali literature. Thus their books contain frequent allusions to popular versions of the Ramayan and the Mahabharata. Their favourite theme is the marriage of the daughters of Hindu gods and princes with Musalman heroes, after the defeat of their guardians in combat.

Nine books in the Persian language were received last year, against one in the year preceding.

Forty-four books in Sanskrit were received last

Sanskrit. year.

Persian.

Two books in the Tibetan tonguge were received in the Library, against five in the preceding year. Of these, Sher Phyin, edited by Babu Pratáp Chandra Ghosh, under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, is a translation well-known Buddhist work Satasáhasriká Prajnápáramitá.

Only 16 Urdu works in were received, against 14 in the year preceding.

Poetry and Religion are the subjects mainly treated.

One hundred and ten Uriya publications were received last year, against
45 in the year before. They consist mostly of school-books translated from Bengali, and very small pamphlets on poetry and religion. Vivásini, by Babu Rám Sankar Ráy, is a work of fiction depicting the social and political condition of Orissa during the supremacy of the Mahrattas in that Province. This is probably the first novel in the Uriya language.

Periodicals received in the Bengal Library are classed under the heads of Law, Medicine, Miscellaneous, Religion, and Science. Of these, those written in Bengali are porhaps the most important. 718 numbers were received last year against 555 in the year preceding. These represent 107 distinct periodicals and are written, 1 in Assamese, 61 in Bengali, 27 in English, and 18 in various other languages. Forty-four new journals were started, and 32 old ones disappeared in the course of the last year.

During the year under review 2,486 publications were registered under the Act, against 2,222 in the preceding year. Of this working of Act XXV of 1867, as modified by Act X of 1890.

Working of Act XXV of 1867, number, 1671 were registered in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and the balance (815), in the Sub-Registry offices in the Mufassal. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 232, against Rs. 188 in the previous year.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

The preparation of the list of historical tombs and monuments in Bengal, which was referred to in last year's report, was completed in December 1895 and submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, the work of editing it having been entrusted to Mr. C. R. Wilson, M.A., of the Bengal Education Department. The Government of India have intimated that the Bengal List will form the first volume of a general list which they propose to publish of such tombs and monuments in the country.

The list of ancient monuments in Bengal, revised and corrected up to 31st August 1895, was published during the year. For the convenience of District Officials the list has also been printed and published in sections according to

the Divisions of the Province.

A brass tablet with a suitable inscription was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, below the Mayo memorial window, to indicate to whose memory the window was erected, it having been pointed out that nothing existed to explain the object of the memorial.

Some interesting sculptures and remains were found scattered about on the Rutnagiri Hill in Orissa by the Sub-divisional Officer of Jajpur, and a proposal to explore the locality, which is said to be the site of an ancient city, is still

under consideration.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

THE ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or in part by Government, was composed as in the previous year, save for Ecclesiastical Administration. one additional Chaplain of the Church of England. Ninetcen marriages were solemnized under the provisions of Act III of 1872 during the year 1895-96, against 28 in the

Working of the Brahmo Marprevious year. Of these 19 marriages, 13 were riage Act. solemnized in Calcutta, 2 in Barisal, 1 each in

Hooghly, Balasore, Birbhum, and Bhagalpur.

There are 19 Marriage Registrars, besides 28 ex-officio Marriago Registrars under the Act. Of these, only 10 Registrars registered marriages during the year. Of the marriages reported, the maximum age of the bridegroom was 54 years, and the minimum age was 22 years. The ages of the brides ranged from 15 to 25 years. There were 4 widow marriages, and the maximum age of the widows was 35, the minimum age being 18 years. The marriages were in most cases registered by the Marriage Registrars, after being solemnized by other persons who officiated as priests.

There were 765 burials during the year under report, against 790 in the previous year. The receipts for the year, including Working of the Christian Burial the closing balance (Rs. 14,274-3-2) on the 31st Board. March 1895, amounted to Rs. 31,559-5, and the expenditure on various improvements in the different cemeteries amounted to Rs. 19,956-5-2, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 11,458-11-10 in the Treasury

for the following year.

Large improvements were made in the different cemeteries under the Board's control. There were a number of graves and monuments in need of repairs, and the Board were able during the year, with the sanction of Government, to de a great deal in this direction, and to save many of the memorials from utter ruin. The Tiretta or French Cemetery, which had been much neglected and was made over to the Board by Government in June 1895, was brought into good order. The substitution of cast-iron rails for brick-built walls at all the cemeteries in Park Street was finished during the year under report, and is considered to have greatly improved their external appearance. In the Circular Road Cemeteries the pathways have been raised and depressions in the ground filled up. The work of raising the ground has been carried on steadily by the Board for several years past, but in places it is still incomplete.

A number of other improvements were also made during the year in cementing drains that were formerly tiled or bricked, and in constructing parapets by the side of deep drains. A new shaped grave was introduced with the approval of the Executive Engineer; graves are new constructed by the Board at a uniform charge, an arrangement which has proved highly

satisfactory to the public.

Stationery and Printing.

STATIONERY.

The following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	_			1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
year	•••	beginning of by revaluing to issue rate of	• • •	6,87,473	7,39,840
year	muce at th		···	()24,019	(+)71,537
Corrected value of store		 luring the year		6,63,454 23,57,947	8,11,377 25,56,706
Value of store	es issued du	Total ring the year		30,21,401 22,81,561	33,68,083 25,97,305
Value of the l	oalanco in s	tock at the clos	00 of	7,39,840	7,70,778

The advance in the receipts was mainly due to an increase, amounting to Rs. 1,93,252, in the value of country-made paper, of country-made miscellaneous articles, and of English articles purchased locally. This increase is attributed to the higher rates charged for paper by the local mills; to a greater demand for paper made by the printing presses directly under the Governments of India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and also by the Postal Press at Aligarh; and to an enhanced expenditure on China ink, miscellaneous articles, and binding materials, which were required in large quantities by the presses and by the Military Officers with the Chitral Relief Force. English articles obtained from the India Office show a falling off in value of Rs. 30,852, if calculated at 2 shillings per rupee on their invoiced prices; but this decrease falls to Rs. 309 if the percentage to cover exchange, freight charges, &c., be included in the prime cost of the stores. In 1894-95 it was laid down that the value of imported stores should be calculated on their invoice value at the official rate of exchange for the year, plus 15 per cent. on the converted value for freight, packing, and other incidental charges. This method of valuation has been adopted with effect from the current official year. but could not, it is stated, be applied to the valuation of imported stores received during 1895-96, as the order was received late in the year, when most of the stores had been already valued on the old plan. The official rate of exchange for 1895-96 was 1s. 11d., against 1s. 11dd., the average rate for the preceding year; and, calculated at these rates, with 15 per cent. added for freight, incidental charges, &c., the total value of imported goods would amount to Rs. 4,57,886, against Rs. 5,05,463 in 1894-95, showing a decrease of Rs. 47,577.

The value of stores issued to departments and officers under Local Governments rose by Rs. 2,01,575 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The largest advance, viz. Rs. 1,61,033, occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but all the other Local Governments, except the Punjab and Assam, contributed to the increase. The increase in Bengal amounted to Rs. 17,037, while the value of stationery used by officers and

departments under the Government of India rose by Rs. 1,13,687. The largest decrease occurred in the supplies to State Railways, which show a falling off of Rs. 28,493.

The value of the stores in stock at the end of the year was Rs. 7,70,778, or Rs. 30,938 in excess of that at the end of 1894-95. This high figure is said to be due to the inability of certain officers to gauge their requirements accurately, to the fact that certain consignments of goods from England were not received till late in the year, to the higher rates charged by local mill-owners for country-made paper, and to the fall in exchange. The last cause accounts for no less than Rs. 30,543, so that the increase only came to Rs. 395. The balance of the preceding year was unusually high, and considerably exceeded the average consumption for three months, which is the proper standard to observe.

The quantity of water-marked paper issued for use with court-fee stamps rose by 1,406 reams, and its value by Rs. 4,570. The increase occurred chiefly in Bengal and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, while the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Native States in Orissa show a decrease. This paper has recently been introduced into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,655 and Rs. 1,04,483 respectively, against Rs. 94,262 and Rs. 1,05,136 in the preceding year. The falling off in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 89,607, is due almost entirely to the exclusion from the accounts of the commission of 5 per cent. on the value of locally-purchased articles, which is a book entry and had been improperly mixed up with cash transactions. The items of expenditure which show an increase are freight and miscellaneous charges. An increase of Rs. 4,860 under the former was due to freight and bailing charges incurred in despatching packages of stationery by steamer to the State Railways in Burma and to the East Coast Railway in Madras, and in sending papers direct from the mills to the presses in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces, while under the latter Rs. 4,271 was expended on the payment of municipal rates and taxes for the Stationery Office.

The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, shows an advance of Rs. 3,14,129. This increase is partly attributable to the fall in exchange and the consequent rise in the rates of locally-manufactured articles, but there were other reasons, among which the following may be mentioned:—An increased supply of drawing paper, drawing materials, and tracing cloth to the Public Works Department and the Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture, Central Provinces; the consumption of a larger quantity of writing, printing, and coloured papers, and of binding cloth and materials by the Government presses; the issue of a larger supply of carbonic, papyrographic, and other kinds of paper to the Telegraph and Postal Departments, and to the Military Officers with the Chitral Relief Force; the demand for Chubb's padlocks and box-locks throughout India. The principal increases occurred under "Writing paper" (Rs. 60,114), "Printing paper" (Rs. 1,45,657), "carbonic, papyrographic, and other kinds of paper" (Rs. 33,306), "Paste, mill and straw boards" (Rs. 9,366), and "Other articles" (Rs. 11,480). The only noticeable decrease was in the consumption of quill pens, which shows a falling off of 300,000 in number and Rs. 4.954 in value.

For the purpose of determining the relative prices of paper made in England and in India, samples of country-made paper have hitherto been sent to England by the Superintendent of Stationery three months before calling for tenders, and the Director-General of Stores has furnished him with samples of English-made paper of similar quality, with their English prices. A difficulty has now arisen in obtaining samples and prices, owing to the refusal of English manufacturers to supply samples which cost money and bring in no orders, and the Director-General has therefore suggested that one-tenth of the annual requirements of paper for the Stationery Office should be obtained from England. The question is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office appears to be working satisfactorily. The number of periodicals

supplied during the year fell off by 72, while that of newspapers and books rose by 241 and 1,743, respectively, as compared with 1894-95. The total payment for the newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,06,671, against Rs. 90,366 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure was incurred mainly by the Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India, the Military Education Department, and the Government of Bengal.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted respectively to Rs. 37,084 and Rs. 47,746, against Rs. 34,957 and Rs. 48,109 in 1894-95. The increase in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 2,127, was mainly due to the sale of a larger number of forms and service-books to the public in Bengal and Assam, while the decrease in expenditure is the necessary consequence of the despatch

of a smaller number of forms.

PRINTING.

The receipts represent the proceeds of the sale of Government Gazettes, the Civil List, the Indian Law Reports, and other miscellaneous publications, and of waste paper. They also include recoveries for work done for local authorities. The expenditure consists of the charges for establishment, materials, and contingencies of the several presses, and includes the payments made to an outside press for assisting to meet an urgent indent for tauzi forms and registers and for printing the Indian Law Reports and Bengal Library catalogues. The cash transactions of the year are compared with those of the previous year in the following table:—

	RECE	1718.	HEADS.	Expenditure,		
НЕАРВ.	1894-95.	1895-96,	HEADS.	1894-95. 1805	-96.	
1	2	3	4	5 0	3	
Bale of Gazettes	Rq. 19,721	Rs. 18,713	Secretariat Press. Establishment	20,136	718 6,376	
., Indian Law Reports	49,623	49,773	Dirjeiling Press. Establishment Contingencies	7,532	6,949 1,055	
., Civil List	1,890	1,397	Tibetan Section.	2	8,798 2,544	
,, miscellaneous publications	4,707	4,190	Material		1,039 514 4,156	
Miscellaneous	111	88	Publishing Department. Establishment	1,176 15,931 2 1,867	2,208	
Total credited to Publishing Department	75,645	74,191	Outside printing	6,14011	3,208 1,801 8,346	
Printing done for local bodies	2,850	2,784	Juil Press, Convict Branches. Fetablishment	H,665 2	8,324 2 Uhio 5,341	
Bale of waste paper	4,805	5,535	Jail Press, Free Branch.	34,361 27	7,741	
Total cash receipts	83,309	82,510	Materials	31,265 3	2,988 3,835 3,044	
Excess of cash expenditure over cash receipts	2,94,805	2,45,741	Total Jail Press Total debitable to Presses Add freight and packing charges advanced by the Jail Press for settlement forms	3,74,029 3,20	5,304 3,659	
GRAND TOTAL	8,78,114	3,28,251	debitable to the Settlement Department GRAND TOTAL		3,251	

The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 82,510 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,28,251, against Rs. 83,309 and Rs. 3,78,114 respectively in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 799 in the receipts occurred mostly under sales of the *Bengali Gazette*. The total expenditure, including freight

and packing charges for settlement forms, and excluding the charges on account of postage incurred by the Publishing Department, amounted to Rs. 3,26,043 in 1895-96 against Rs. 3,56,140 in 1894-95, showing a decrease of Rs. 30,097. The decrease was chiefly at the Presidency Jail Press, and was due to the smaller demand by the Stationery Office for forms, bound books and envelopes, and also to reduced indents for survey and settlement forms by the Settlement Department.

Outturn of work.

The following statement compares the outturn of the presses for the last two years:—

1894-95.					1808-90.					
	For Government offices,	Govern- ment periodicals and publi- cations.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Total.	For Gov- ernment offices.	Govern- ment periodicals and publi- cations.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Total.
Value of printing work done.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Becretariat Press	2,30,716 2,833	62,419	831		2,93,999 2,833 {	2,29,463 4,145	60,245 2,924	2,373 9	27	2,88,108 2,933 4,183
Jail Press, Convict Depart-	1,50,280 20,697	1,372 9,797	671 836	6,400 1,008	1,58, 641 31,838	1,30,200 17,275	700 6,884	654 488	4,167 286	1,41,730 24,938
Total printing work	4,01, 535	73,488	1,741	7,417	4,87,281	3,87,002	70,753	8,532	4,480	4,71,857
Value of leads and quotations (material only)	51,108				51,408	2,500 25,487				2,300 26,887
Total value of outturn	4,55,943	78,588	1,711	7,417	5,38,680	4,15,279	78,753	3,532	4,480	5,00,044

The above table does not include the value of work done by an outside press, for which a payment of Rs. 6,140 was made in 1894-95 and of Rs. 11,801 in 1895-96. For the whole year the Press account shows a profit of Rs. 1,90,163 against Rs. 1,59,791 in 1894-95.

At the Accountant-General's suggestion, stock was taken of the plant and material of the several presses during the year, the last preceding stock having been taken in 1886. The result of the valuation is as follows:—

		Sanctioned re 1st April			Book value on 1st April 1895.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1.	Bengal Secretariat Press	2,70,375	7	0	2,27,151	10	2	
	Darjeeling Press	4 000	11	6	3,078	12	5	
3.	Tibetan Section	15,858	10	7	10,399	2	9	
4.	Presidency Jail Press	3,07,803	2	4	1,76,700	14	10	

The experiment which has been tried since 1892 of employing females in the Secretariat Press as readers, copy-holders, and compositors, has not proved a success owing to the difficulty of enforcing discipline and securing regular attendance. Out of 36 female compositors employed in July 1895, all but 7 resigned for various reasons, and of these only 4 attend regularly and are employed in reading. Of 20 female readers and copy-holders, 12 remain. The vacancies thus caused have been filled by appointing a smaller number of male hands, and no fresh appointments of females have been made.

koologicul Gurden.

The past year was one of financial prosperity. The actual receipts of the Garden, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 4,774 and a sum of Rs. 29 realized on the 31st March 1896, and credited to the Treasury on the 1st April, amounted to Rs. 44,317 against Rs. 41,533 in the previous year; while the expenditure rose from Rs. 41,672 in 1894-95 to Rs. 44,106. The increase in receipts occurred under all the principal heads of income, viz., "Entrance receipts," "Donations and subscriptions," "Rents" and "Miscellaneous." The increase in expenditure is due chiefly to increased charges for the purchase of animals, to the higher cost of feeding them, and to the fact that improvements and repairs were undertaken, the most important of which was the cleaning out of a portion of the ornamental water. The closing balance increased from Rs. 4,774 to Rs. 4,985.

The number of paying visitors admitted to the Garden was 165,152 against 154,532 in the previous year; a number of school pupils and small children were also admitted free. This is the highest number admitted in any year except 1883-84, the year of the Calcutta International Exhibition, when

the Garden was visited by 188,532 persons.

The following statement shows the number of visitors who paid entrance money in each year since 1891-92—

Year.				Number of visitors.
1891-92	•••	•••	•••	116,382
1892-93	•••		•••	139,173
1893-94		•••		162,449
1894-95	•••	•••	•••	154,532
189 5-96				165,152

Two hundred and ninety-one additions were made during the year to the collection of animals in the Gardon (including 77 mammals, 104 birds and 110 reptiles); three animals were born in the Garden and the rest were obtained

either by presentation or by purchase or exchange.

The popularity of the Garden continued unabated. A large number of applications for free admission were received and granted by the Committee during the year. A certificate of fitness was granted by the Committee to Mr. Jamshedji M. Doctor, who was deputed by the Bombay Corporation to receive training in the management of animals in captivity.

As in the past two years, a series of experiments was conducted in the Joygobind Law Laboratory by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham to test the efficacy of various alleged remedies for cures of snake-bite. Dr. Cunningham's interesting report on the results of his experiments has

been communicated to the Government of India.

On the recommendation of the Committee, supported by this Government, the Government of India were pleased during the year to recognize as pensionable the appointments of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, engine-driver, gate-clerk, and store-keeper in the Garden. The contributions towards pension required under Article 863 of the Civil Service Regulations are to be paid in future, the arrears of contribution being remitted.

Economic und Art Museum.

DURING the year improvements were undertaken in the Economic and Art Museum Buildings. Arrangements were perfected by which an ample supply of water will be laid on in all departments of the Museum, partly for the purpose of cleaning the specimens, partly as a precaution against fire,

hydrants being fitted throughout the building.

The Lieutenant-Governor having sanctioned a new scheme of fittings for the Economic Gallery, the work was pushed on with the aid of Chinese carpenters provided by the Public Works Department, and on the 31st March 1896 only a comparatively small number of bays remained to be completed. These fittings consist of an upright case, a sloping dosk case, and a store locker or cabinet below for reserve stock. It is intended that the panels forming the doors of these cabinets shall be of characteristic Indian woods. After consultation with the Inspector-General of Forests, arrangements have been made to secure seasoned planks for this purpose. In the meantime, and while these are being collected, the doors have been temporarily fitted with panels of Australian and other timbers, which greatly relieve the monotony that would otherwise result were the panelling of all the doors constructed of one and the same kind of wood.

Owing to the delay in fitting up the Court, there was little or no progress

in the final arrangement of the Economic Specimens.

The collection of specimens steadily progressed, and the work of attending to these proved more than sufficient to tax the energies and resources of

the receiving and despatching staff in the Museum.

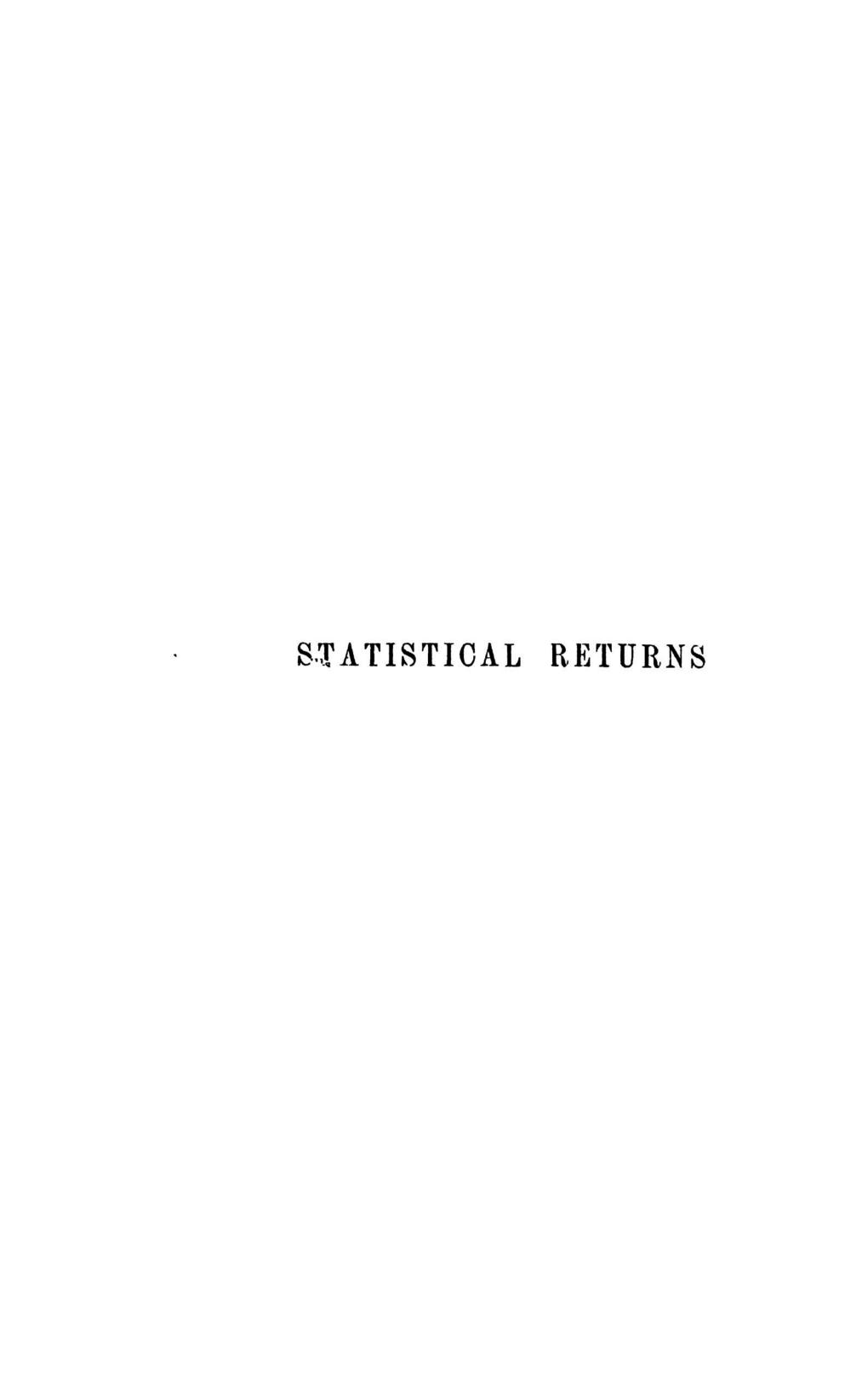
At the close of the Calcutta International Exhibition, a number of specimens of Australian timbers were made over to the Museum and housed in the godowns. During the year the Trustees inspected these, and thereupon decided that the specimens should be added to the general collections. They were accordingly classified and registered as far as possible.

Embroideries and textiles were overhauled, classified, and arranged in their respective places. The state of the collections was found to be fair, but the process of rearranging the exhibits brought to light a greater amount of depre-

ciation than there should have been.

Seventy-five new exhibits were received, registered, and placed in the Gallery, including 67 specimens of churns and churning.





STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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		Principal G	eographical	Divisions.			Total area in square miles.
			1				2
British Possessi	ONS DI	RECTLY ADM	INISTERED-	_			
Bengal	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		70,532*
Bihar	••	•••	•••	•••		•••	44,197
Orissa	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,841
Chota Nagp	ur	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	26,965
			Total d	lirectly adm	inistered		151,535
TRIBUTARY STAT	es—						
Cooch Behar	Tribu	tary States	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,307
Orissa	d	itto	***	•••	•••		14,387
"Chota Nagpı	ır d	itto	•••	•••	•••		16,054
Hill Tippera	(both	surveyed an	d unsurvey	red)	•••		4,086
					Total		35,834
NATIVE STATES A	ND TR	IBUTARIES—	·			ľ	
Sikkim	•	•••	•••	•••	•••		2,600
			T	otal area of	Bengal		189,969

Excluding the Sundarbans, 5,309 miles.

B.—CLIMATE,

	j	RAINFALL I	n Inches.				, A	VBBAG!
Observing Stations.		<u> </u>		•		Ma	y.	
OBSERVING STATIONS.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of mini- mum.	Highest readings.	Lowes read- ings.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	9:37	32.69	3.70	45.76	99.6	79.9	112.3	72.2
ci	6.35	89.08	2.21	47.89	100.0	80.5	110.1	70.0
Bankura	4.91	40.40	2·98 4·92	48·29 51·01	103·2 102·7	80·5 79·8	116·1 115·4	70·6 69·7
[14] [15] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16	6.14	39·65 33·04	3.70	44.37	1027	100	110.4	30,
	7·53	29.52	2.48	36.90	1		1	
	E.57	84.78	4.78	45.08	91.7	82.7	95.2	70.5
11	4.27	32.22	2.79	39.38	96.0	79.2	107.0	70.2
7-5-1	9.78	22.40	3.66	34.84	98.3	77.5	110.3	71.3
N . 1	3.83	30.07	1.95	35.85	98⋅1	78.1	110.4	72.3
	11.08	26.02	6.26	43.36	94.8	77.1	101.2	70.9
Khulna	13.64	30.25	7.75	51.64			107:0	
Rampur Boalia	6.94	35.88	1.26	44.07	95.1	76.8	105.0	69.1
Dinajpur	8.21	59.73	0.61	68.55	90.4	75.8	102·3 94·9	68.3
	24.50	98.58	2.05	125.18	87·7 63·8	73·5 54·3	68.1	48.7
	20.93	108.44	1·42 6·72	130·79 127·29	52.2	38.0	56.9	80.1
	36.14	28:04	2.84	45.67	58 6	42.5	63 0	32.9
	14.79	99.18	1.21	119.90	000			020
	LOR	56.77	1.06	66.19	88.8	74.9	94.8	69.2
	11.29	35.17	0.68	50.09	98.0	75.0	99.2	68.2
Bogra Pabna (Sirajganj observ							AND SECURITION	
	15.13	25.86	2.13	43.12	90.8	75.1	9 9.8	69.7
NY	20.36	32.35	5.28	58.29	90.5	77.3	96.1	70.7
N (*	19.69	67.03	2.62	79.34	88.6	75.6	96.2	68.1
17 ' 1	17.63	34.84	4.14	56.61	91.8	75.5	98.3	68.9
	15.26	34.05	12.47	61.78	90.7	77.5	95.8	71.4
	27.17	97.51	13.79	78.47	90.1	75.5	95.8	69.3
	20.65	39·25 64·31	9·82 8·70	69·72 93·90	88.3	75.8	92.0	68.8
	20·89 16·84	65.63	11.80	94.27	88.0	75.1	92.7	70.1
1)	08.78	60 07	9.96	86.81				
D.4	0.67	39.92	1.30	43.89	99.9	78.8	110.0	70.2
O	9.00	29.86	0.16	32.01	105.1	82.7	118.1	73.8
AL	2·93	37.51	1.03	41.47	103.0	80.1	112.4	64.0
C11	2.76	33.11	0.79	36.66	88.8	78.4	109.3	65.6
\C_4!1	7.26	57.06	0.60	64.92	95.5	76.7	103.2	64.8
Muzaffarpur	5.06	39.81	0.20	45.37	95.4	77.0	103.7	66.3
	4.14	34.41	0.30	38.85	94.4	77.6	101.2	63.2
	4.52	40.40	0.36	45·28 42·21	97.8	77.6	107:3	69.6
	4.48	37·39 39·41	0.34	45.28	94.5	76.1	101.8	67.2
NC-1.1-	3.55	33.99	0.48	38.02	97.8	77.3	108.1	70.0
Malda Naya Dumka	0.00	36.83	2.17	42.92	99.3	78-9	111.8	72.3
Cuttack	9.09	61.49	4.55	68.86	102.9	81.8	115.9	74.2
False Point	3.59	45.71	12 21	61.51	91.0	81.3	108.5	70.1
Balasore	9.11	52.48	2.43	64.02	98.4	79.8	116.0	70.4
Puri	1.24	61.83	11.03	74.10	89.6	82.0	91.7	76.1
Hazaribagh	5.61	38.25	4.50	48.36	99.1	77.6	108.6	66.8
Ranchi	6.10	41.76	2.58	49.44	98.8	77.5	106.8	64.9
Palamau (Daltonganj)	2.51	26.54	0.88	29.93	105.5	81.1	114.3	69-6
Purulia	9·35 6·25	33·20 38·38	4·12 3·23	46.67 47.86	105.1	80.9	115.7	71.5
Chaibassa								

1895.

		SHADE.				CLO	ть Риоронт	ON.		
	Ĵı	ıly.			Dece	mbor.	T			
Mean of maxi- mum.	Mean of mini- mum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maxi- mum.	Mean of mini- mum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	Octobe to De- cember
10	11	12	13	14	16	16	17	18	19	20
91.0	79.2	95.2	75.7	77:6	54.6	82·1	48.1	3.1	7-1	2.3
90.6	77.8	97.1	72.6	77:7	52 ·9	82.1	46.8	2.5	0.9	0.1
80.8	78.6	95.3	75.1	79.3	63.7	83.8	45.1	1.8	6·2 8·9	2·1 1·6
89.0	81.4	92.2	78 ·0	16·8	58.2	81.2	61.7	4.7	8.7	4.0
88.9	78.8	91.9	75.7	76.8	54.6	81.8	47.2	2 ·6	6.9	2.6
90·5 89·4	78·6 78·8	94·3 93·2	75·7 74·3	78·3* 76·9	50·7* 59·1	84·0 82·2	44·2 47·1	2·8 3·1	6·9 7·7	2·4 1·8
80.0	79.0	96.0	76.9	77.5	53.5(p)	82.6	48.0	3·4	7.0	2.6
88.5	79-1	92-1	74.1	77.1	52.7	81.6	47.9	2.3	5.7	1.3
88.3	78.2	98.3	74.3	77.7	49.9	81.8	45.0	2.9	7.5	1.5
86.7	76.5	91.4	73.6	76.6	61.3	80.3	46.3	4.0	8.0	P
65.1	57.6	68.1	61·7 41·6	49·7 37·2	37·0 19·2	56.1	93·9 9·7	6.3	9.0	4.5
61. 0	44.3	63·3 67·0	45.4	47.6	23.9	43·4 52·9	18.9	4·7 P	7·7 P	3·7
87.8	77.6	92.8	73.7	Р	51.2	P	46.6	3.8	7.1	2.3
88.8	78.4	93.2	74.2	77.5	62.6	83.2	47.2	2.6	6.1	1.3
87.8	78.5	91.8	74.7	76.6	54.0	81.8	48.2	3.2	8.6	1.9
88.4	79.7	92.6	77.2	77.3	5 6. 6	83.1	52.3	4.3	8.6	8.4(a
86.9	78.0	89.7	74.6	76.8	53.8	82.3	49.1	2.8	7.0	P
88.3	78.9	92.3	76.9	75.8	58.7	81.2	47.5	8.0	6.4	1.7
88-4	79.3	91.8	75.9	77.6	66.6	84.3	6 0·0	8.9	8.6	2.7
88.4	77.4	91.8	75.8	77.8	54.4	83.4	47.6	3.4	7.1	2.3
86.1	78.2	88.5	75.3	77.2	53.3	83.6	47.2	2.7	5.4	2.2
86-6	77-4	89.2	75.1	78.0	57.0	85.3	50.1	3.4	7.8	3.2
90.6	79.2	96.5	74.7	74.4	50.5	80.7	44.1	1.9	7.1	1.1
91.9	78.4	98.5	74.3	76.0	50.3	81.8	45.9	2.4	5.8	1.3
91·4 91·3	79·1 79·1	96·3 96·9	72·0 75·1	76·0 75·1	48·5 49·0	83·5 80·8	48·1 44·5	1·7 2·0	5·4 7·0	0·8 0·7
89.4	77.8	96.0	71.3	74.8	45.0	81.6	41.0	1.8	5.6	0.7
89.7	78.2	96.7	73.2	74.2	47.5	80.7	42.3	1.8	4.8	0.7
89.0	79.6	96.8	75 ·0	74.4	81.8	80.3	46.3	2.0	6.1	0.8
90.3	79.2	96.7	75.6	76·3	48.9	81.1	43.2	2.6	6.6	1.4
88-7	78.91	93.7	74.7	76.8	47.61	82.2	41.7	2.8	7.3	1.4
90.5	79.2	96.6	76.0	76.6	48.6	82.6	42.5	2.3	5.9	1.1
89.1	77.6	94.0	73.8	75.7	50.6	80.3	44·7 50·6	2.2	6.9	1.4
90·1	79·2 79·4	96·2 95·0	75·2 73·1	80·8 77·2	57·2	84·3 82·4	46.9	2·8 4·3	6·6 7·7	2·5 3·4
89.1	78.7	94.0	76.3	79.5	52.9+	83.4	45.9	2.1	4.6	1.4
88.6	80.8	92.7	76.6	80.1	60.0	84.7	61.2	2.8	6.2	2.0
85.1	74.0	90.7	70.3	71.9	49.6	76.2	46.0	3.4	7.9	2.3
84.3	72.9	90.3	69-4	72.1	49.5	76.5	44.9	1.8	5.6	1·0
80.8	77.8	98.3	74 0	78.6	43.3	80.4	38•0	2.8	4.8	1.1
90.5	77.8	94.9	78.0	78.4	50 ·0	82.8	44.0	2.4	6.7	3.1

24 days. † Mean of 30 days. (a) Mean of 22 days,

C.-CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
			tive sub-	ailes.		CHIEF TOWNS, WITH	POPULATION.	95.5	Civil Judges.	pendiary	ance in
PROVINCES.	Commissioner-ship.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-	Area in square miles.	Population.	Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages	How many Civil	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.
		Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,880	Burdwan	34,477	3,560	11	10	20
	i i	Birbhum	2	1,752	797,833	Suri	7,481	3,193	8	6	28
		Bankura	2	2,621	1,069,668	Bankura	18,743	5,497	8	6	29
r	Burdwan {	Midnapore	4	5,186	2,631,516	Midnaporo	32,264	14,934	19	13	45
ļi		Hooghly	3	1,191	1,034,296	Hooghly and Chin-	33,060	2,504	12	14	30
	{	Howrah	2	510	763,625	sura. Howrah	116,606	1,413	6	6	19
	i	Total	17	13,919	7,688,818		242,631	31,101	64	55	
	٠	24-Parganas	4	2,108	1,892,033			5,765	21	19	69
	i	Calantta		20	681,560	Calcutta	681,560	1	5	2	
ľ	'	Nadia	4	2,793	1,611,108	Krishnagar	25,500	2,982	10	11	25
i	Presidency	Murshidabad	3	2,143	1,250,946	Berhampore	23,515	3,627	9	10	26
i	į	Jessore	5	2,925	1,888,827	Jossoro	8,302	4,851	15	13	29
ļ	Į.	Khulna	3	2,077	1,177,652	Khulna	8,667	3,209	9	8	62
BENGAL .	ĺ	Total	19	12,066	8,535,126		747,514	20,435	69	63	
							01.407	5 010	_	•	
İ	1	Rajshahi	3	2,329	1,313,336	Rampur Boalia	21,407	5,219	6	9	34 Criminal 60
		Dinajpur	2	4,117	1,555,835	Dinajpur	12,204	7,676	8	72	Civil 30
1		Jalpaiguri	2	2,962	681,352	Jalpaiguri	9,682	3,331	1	7	•••
13	: Rajsbahi {	Darjeeling	2	1,164	223,314	Darjeeling	14,145	1,319		5	70
		Rangpur	4	3,493	2,065,464	Rangpur	14,216	8,537	10	7	25
		Bogra	1	1,452	817,494	Bogra	6,584	4,223	2	8	42
Ì	¦ (Pabua	2	1,639	1,361,223	Pabna	16,486	3,883	6	9	32
	•	Total	16	17,356	8,018,018		94,724	29,188	33	47	
		Dacoa	4	2,782	2,395,602	Dacca	82,321	6,793	19	12	48
		Mymonsingh	5	6,332	3,472,196	Nasirabad	11,555	7,959	23	14	44
1	Dacca	Faridpur	3	2,281	1,823,543	Faridpur	10,774	4,432	13	9	35
		Backergunge	4	3,645	2,153,965	Barisal	15,482	4,708	18	13	38
		Total	16	15,040	9,845,296		120,132	23,892	78	48	

^{*} Represents the

1895-96.]

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	′ 13					14				3
n miles neerest		als and				Re	VENUE.			,	V-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise,	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public Works	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	1	Řs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.
12	596	3,00,314	30,38,020	3,67,047	3,76,460	44,542	1	7,024	1,13,245	59,375	43,65,7
•••	272	1,05,909	10,01,764	1,98,814	1,96,810	19,084		3,208	7,216	19,138	15,86,00
15	366	2,71,034	4,57,394	81,490	2,18,084	21,227		0,670	17,875	15,322	9,12,00
15	861	3,33,266	23,93,535	2,69,533	5,54,736	57,399		,469	52,854	70,297	36,67,82
9	837	3,74,455	,	2,89,803	4,17,684	29,110	, ,,,,	,	(1,39,403	46,559	1
9	666	1,05,716	13,57,950	1,23,661	1,20,458	22,121	2,02	,070	2,70,258	21,369	30,40,44
	3,598	14,90,685	82,48,663	13,30,348	18,84,232	1,93,488	10,82	,441	6,00,851	2,32,060	1,35,72,07
10}	1,329	6,01,508	15,91,189	5,11,316	7,05,046	70,920	2,36	.340	3,10,828	74,452	85,00,09
	2,891	•7,52,683*	18,635	28,79,115	25,81,792	1,25,341			42,12,477	19,37,977	1,17,55,33
251	698	1,06,901	8,79,856	1,25,461	3,27,492	25,255	1,43		70,228	51,151	16,22,97
15	767	3,56,723	10,62,734	1,61,132	2,79,602	18,004	1,39		65,798	59,357	17,86,51
18.6	508	2,84,047	8,55,813	89,603	4,53,034	59,840	1,83		21,740	44,347	17,06,61
14	456	1,68,546	6,38,856	76,946	2,99,066	34,601	1,63	-2:	15,548	33,408	12,61,53
	6,644	22,70,408	50,47,083	38,42,573	46,46,032	3,33,961	8,66	,103	46,96,619	22 00,692	2,16,33,06
22	455	2,41,945	8,97,803	1,34,470	1,82,176	9,148	1,78	,385	36,000	44,865	11,82,85
30 15	} 434	1,97,472	16,39,168	1,55,007	2,66,371	22,628	1,81,	,308	25,878	68,489	23,58,90
	336	1,19,729	5,97,802	1,93,880	1,12,617	8,723	1,14,	994	14,078	27,836	10,69,92
20	397	2,52,276	1,35,203	2,14,867	57,100	2,251	35,	588	77,380	55,166	5,77,85
10	465	2,24,942	10,12,125	1,90,089	3,88,837	30,998	2,51,	484	23,371	49,586	19,40,49
22	237	95,034	4,87,948	71,587	1,37,168	17,982	99,	482	16,191	29,318	8,59,67
. 8	404	1,54,478	3,98,432	1,13,360	2,87,444	18,378	1,17,	,403	35,821	41,856	10,12,69
	2,728	12,85,876	51,68,481	10,73,260	14,31,713	1,10,103	9,78,	704	2,23,726	3,17,416	93,08,40
12.5	698	4,80,412	4,99,368	2,90,231	7,55,014	46,748	1,48,	974	1,54,687	1,08,079	20,03,10
18	695	3,43,289	8,60,166	3,99,763	9,69,251	63,161	3,39,	216	58,653	98,669	27,88,87
31.8	432	2,05,554	5,97,250	85,707	4,67,452	34,655	1,42,	534	18,658	41,440	13,90,69
29	621	2,74,745	15,63,267	1,21,726	6,58,391	63,895	3,66,	053	36,500	65,680	28,75,51
	2,446	18,04,000	35;20,051	8,97,427	28,50,108	2,08,459	9,96,	777•	2,68,498	3,16,868	90,58,18

cost of police only.

C.-CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

***************************************	1	2	3	4	5	6	12: # 3:5919 1	• 7	8	9	10
			tive sub-	miles.		CRIEF TOWNS, WITH	POPULATION.	£993	Judges.	Stipendiary	tance in ges from
Provinces.	Commissioner- ship.	Names of Exocutivo Districts.	How many executive sub-	Area in square miles.	Population.	Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages	How many Civil Judges	How many Magistrates	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.
Beng M concld.	Chittagong {	Tippera Noakhali Chittagong Chittagong Hill Tracts*	3 2 2 1	2,491 1,644 2,567 5,419	1,782,935 1,009,693 1,290,167 107,286	Comilla Noakhali Chittagong Rangamati	14,680 5,479 24,069 2,336	6,318 2,625 1,234 1,029	20 10 18 	12 9 13 3	80 80 62 80
		Total	8	12,121	4,190,081	1	46,564	11,206	48	37	
		Total of Bengal	76	70,532	38,277,339	1 1 1	1,251,595	115,822	287	250	
Вінав . {	Patus	Patna Gaya Shahabad Saran Champaran Muzaffarpur Darbhanga Monghyr	4 4 3 2 3 3	2,075 4,712 4,373 2,656 3,551 3,004 3,335 3,922	1,769,001 2,138,331 2,063,337 2,467,477 1,859,165 2,711,445 2,801,955 2,036,021	Patna Gaya Arrah Chapra Motihari Muzaffarpur Darbhanga	165,192 80,383 46,905 57,352 13,108 49,192 73,561 57,077	4,663 10,095 4,883 4,296 5,117 4,101 3,890 3,867	9 7 9 9 2 8 4	11 9 10 9 5 11 8	26 48 56 53 60 32 50
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	4 3 1 6	4,226 4,994 1,899 5,470 44,197	2,032,696 1,944,658 814,919 1,751,196 24,393,504	Bhagalpur Purnea English Bazar Dumka	69,106 14,555 13,818 3,624 613,873	5,067 5,994 3,248 11,266	7 7 2	11 8 5 20	45 45 50 35
Orissa		Cuttack Balasore Angul† Puri	3 2 2 2 9	3,632 2,056 1,681 2,472	1,937,671 994,625 170,058 944,998	Cuttack Balasoro Puri	47,186 20,775 28,794	5,429 6,311 1,443 5,000	, 6 , 1 , 1	8 6 3 9	40 40 70
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Total of Orissa Hazaribagh Lohardaga Palamau Manbhum Singhbhum	2 1 1 2 1	7,021 7,132 4,912 4,147 3,753	1,161,321 1,128,885 596,770 1,193,328 545,488	Hazaribagh Ranchi Daltonganj Purulia Chaibassa	16,672 20,306 5,193 12,128 6,850	8,087 3,578 3,901 8,317 2,877	4 3 1 4 1	6 7 3 7 3	70 83 • 70 60 71
. !		Total of Chota Nagpur GRAND TOTAL	132	26,965	4,628,792 71,346,987		61,149 2,053,372	26,760	378	418	

* Reduced † Including † Represent

BRITISH TERRITORY-concluded.

11	12	′13					14			
in miles nearest		ials and ls.				R	EVENUE.		,	
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration	Road cess. Public Works	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding solumns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Řs.	Ils.	Rs.	Rs.
	242			50.000		45.045				
15	366		10,59,126	93,839	6,57,849	45,315 49,842	2,16,174	23,813	41,550	21,37,69
12	281 492	1,86,422	6,20,808	19,747	3,95,620	63,498	1,51,119	4,930	21,8 6 3 33,295	12,63,92 19,71,78
40	230	3,76,424 38,758‡	9,63,138	2,24,372	4,85,653	09,490	1,68,156	29,673	0-3,280	
	250	90,700;								
	1,369	8,44,823	26,43,072	3, 11,958	15,39,122	1,58,655	5,35,449	58,446	96,705	53,73,410
	16,785	71,95,292	2,46,27,350	74,85,566	1,23,51,207	10,01,661	44,59,474	58,53,140	31,63,714	5,89,15,142
11:5	1,326	5,65,773	11,86,773	7,36,845	3,47,501	36,479	3,45,927	1,70,112	73,488	31,97,125
24	768	1,76,768	14,54,193	6,25,699	2,90,671	27,272	3,88,959	62,671	76,485	29,25,941
35	608	1,60,303	17,09,315	3,17,529	3,30,065	21,788	3,45,331	57,171	39,157	28,19,659
41	566	2,06,194	12,58,951	3,3 3, 509	3,37,871	27,792	3,63,293	42,020	77,776	24,41,250
	385	1,29,529	5,21,981	2,10,431	1,29,908	11,052	1,68,869	19,526	41,307	11,06,077
15	508	3,41,283	9,74,280	2,69,615	4,71,031	35,605	3,93,362	68,795	63,690	22,76,381
20	448	1,79,322	7,94,111	2, 11,631	2,08,690	27,976	4,20,178	32,678	60,331	17,88,601
25	507	1,17,868	8,74,566	4,60,017	2,96,690	22,227	2,45,551	65,487	62,491	19,67,029
25	473	2,47,823	5,98,719	3,48,787	3, 12, 133	19,896	2,78,728	62,722	71,759	16,83,011
20	570	1,53,191	11,56,880	3,13,231	2,85,608	20,519	1,99,570	16,119	68,493	20,90,120
26	278	1,04,368	4,10,478	1,81,857	1,13,392	9,881	66 494	13,165	26,331	8,51,601
14	387	2,43,370	2,87,262	1,97,006	1,10,216	9,371	****	11,039	23,663	6,71,557
	6,824	26,04,792	1,15,56,515	42,09,148	32,61,082	2,72,861	32,16,262	6,24,808	6,84,971	2,38,28,050
25	565	1,98,890	8,55,574	2,53,845	2,18,041	12,688	1,25,167	45,731	22,971	15,34,020
12 to 15	396	1,81,994	4,16,673	2,21,201	79,615	6,360	74,162	11,485	16,609	8,26,138
	161		61,248	27,336	•••	70	•••			88,654
20	388	56,678	6,56,741	1,25,261	88,205	9,149	68,180	23,097	17,085	9,87,721
	1,513	4,49,562	19 90,239	6,27,613	3,85,894	28,267	2,67,509	80,313	56,665	31,36,533
30	493	2,42,320	1,29,465	2,31,518	97,169	8,980	1,02,115	10,497	26,442	6,06,180
41	419	2,35,618	51,113	3,38,696	1,14,430	8,263	79,794	14,610	19,627	6,26,563
. 49	256	1,57,936	68,943	1,82,925	44,681	4,051	36,364	2,688	11,330	3,50,985
30	346	1,49,473	82,463	2,28,330	1,60,801	15,703	87,798°	11,416	33,350	6,19,861
30	184	1,05,037	67,104	74,151	17,711	802	9,452	2,575	6,019	1,77,814
	1,698	8,90,884	3,99,088	10,55,620	4,34,795	37,799	3,15,523	41,816	96,769	23,81,409
	26,820		3,85,73,192	1,33,77,080	1,64,35,978	13,43,588	82,58,768	66,00,077	40,02,151	8,85,91,78

to the status of a subdivision. Khondmals. the cost of police only.

D.-Popu

						Pop	ULATION.	•	•	
•		Inhabited				Children 1	under 15 year	s.		lusre
Districts.		houses.	Men.	Women.	М	alc.	Fer	male.	Total.	per sq
•					0-9.	10—14.	0—3	10—14.		Number per square mile.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL. WESTERN DISTRICTS. Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan Birbhum Bankura	 	327,219 187,956 215,007	436,069 243,758 306,713	477,653 269,0)8 339,803	172,067 104,594 152,338	74,730 41,287 66,890	171,228 105,931 154,617	60,127 33,255 49,307	1,391,880 797,833 1,069,668	516 455 408
Midnapore Hooghly Howrah		535,482 275,833 154,892	788,247 327,592 232,043	847,933 355,377 236,147	356,105 124,163 108,265	163,748 57,430 44,536	354,657 123,638 108,466	120,826 46,096 34,168	2,631,516 1,034,296 763,625	511 869 1,497
Total		1,696,389	2,334,422	2,525,921	1,017,532	449,627	1,018,537	343,779	7,688,818	57 6
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.										
Presidency Division.					in a					
24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Jossore Khulna		330,934 67,528 332,107 282,122 351,944 206,738	606,923 363,880 459,472 352,918 552,285 368,797	555,629 170,495 532,294 409,342 598,086 330,413	274,651 51,505 245,686 182,925 269,899 176,747	107,704 31,361 96,989 69,122 119,150 72,437	267,863 45,806 236,940 181,691 262,978 175,525	79,263 18,514 72,727 54,248 86,429 53,733	1,892,033 681,560 1,644,108 1,250,946 1,888,827 1,177,652	897 34,078 588 583 646 567
Total		1,571,573	2,701,275	2,596,259	1,201,413	497,463	1,170,802	364,914	8,535,126	707
Rajshahi Dirision.										
Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling		248,392 275,615 125,573 45,126	375,987 485,286 224,463 80,743	404,942 439,583 186,577 60,536	205,187 244,885 101,811 29,197	73,164 81,876 38,385 13,106	201,120 242,160 101,193 28,472	52,936 62,045 28,923 11,260	1,313,836 1,555,835 681,352 223,314	564 377 230 192
Rangpur Bogra Pabna		365,078 143,233 245,530	645,964 240,307 383,191	611,906 228,842 406,460	308,237 133,194 221,500	107,611 45,415 72,561	306,844 135,954 222,682	84,903 33,782 54,829	2,065,464 817,494 1,361,223	592 563 740
Total		1,448,5 \$7	2,435,941	2,338,846	1,244,011	432,118	1,238,425	328,677	8,018,018	461
Eastern Districts. Dacca Division.										
Dacca Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge	 	435,601 618,795 348,748 436,443	656,526 1,020,521 509,528 647,737	695,338 951,044 542,776 606,763	379,972 558,490 280,177 325,962	151, 9 39 209,60 6 116,791 130,744	389,523 570,514 282,408 3 36,22 5	122,904 162,012 91,863 106,534	2,395,602 3,472,186 1,823,543 2,153,965	861 548 799 590
Total		1,834,587	2,834,312	2,795,921	1,544,601	608,479	1,578,670	483,313	9,845,296	654
Chillagong Division.										
Tippera Noakhali Chittagong Chittagong Hill Tracts*	::	312,482 188,055 259,960 20,714	516,678 272,023 314,824	486,075 274,064 394,037	279,844 173,117 217,447	115,277 63,587 83,597 Not separate	293,126 174,561 213,492 ly censused.	91,935 52,341 66,770	1,782,935 1,009,698 1,290,167 107,286	716 614 503 20
Tetal		781,211	1,103,525	1,154,176	670,408	262,461	681,179	211,046	4,190,081	345
Total for Bengal		7,332,107	11,412,483	11,411,130	5,672,591	2,254,514	5,683,228	1,786,107	38,277,339	543

LATION.

		i apparenta	CLASSIFIC	ATION OF P	OPULAT	non.			Occi	PATION.		ation	
	Christians	i.		ans.		d Jains.			agricul-	on-agri-	Prevailing	r immigr	
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male s	Total male non-agri- culturists.	languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Reviere
11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2.
657 68 21	382 32 4	369 422 107	1,117,743 593,181 920,373	267,224 169,752 45,312		23 71 	5,459 34,289 103,747	23 18 104	338,402 217,140 258,953	844,470 172,499 266,988	Bengali. Ditto. Bengali and Sonthali.		
78 1 62 826	12 69 810	1,460 402 436	2,321,424 842,077 605,171	171,412 189,469 156,022	 ₅	31 19 47	136,929 2,0 53 19 4	175 45 114	711,913 275,726 129,012	596,187 233,459 255,832	Bengali. Ditto. Ditto.		
1,807	1,309	3,196	6,399,969	999,191	5	191	282,671	479	1,931,146	1,869,435			
2,010 12,516 106 68 64 17 14,781	246 9,818 75 18 11 17	10,726 6,663 7,116 454 765 929 26,653	1,187,667 444,197 689,224 620,163 737,601 572,665 4,251,457	690,815 203,178 947,390 618,653 1,150,135 603,995 4,214,161	3 166 169	92 2,693 143 2,257 16 5	9,304 108 	166 2,394 54 29 127, 24	425,398 9,417 380,853 256,253 611,617 430,417 2,113,955	563,880 437,329 421,294 349,412 329,717 187,564 2,289,196	Bengali. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.		
41 30 215 1,049 86 7	1 5 18 155 167 5	68 476 124 298 100 3	278,938 740,442 449,538 171,171 768,233 154,296	1,083,927 802,597 222,475 10,011 1,295,411 661,100	 3 	46 104 2,665 40,600 779 66	298 10,694 6,295 437 2,000	21 1,487 22 27 261 17	426,278 612,801 267,272 41,507 840,703 310,894	228,060 199,246 97,387 81,539 221,109 108,022	Bengali. Ditto. Ditto. Tibetan dialects and Pahari. Bengali. Ditto.		
1,524	387	1,084	361,957 2,924,575	998,776 5,024,297	4	44,558	19,724	1,865	2,924,757	251,950 1,187,313	Ditto.		
223 18 99 60	189 22 55 23	10,064 171 3,385 4,576	934,063 1,045,566 699,307 680,381	1,450,250 2,396,476 1,120,612 1,462,712	 	89 166 12 6,080	401 29,609 	323 168 73 193	727,001 1,296,380 663,943 769,727	460,836 492,236 242,653 334,716	Bengali. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.		
400	289	18,196	3,359,817	6,430,050		6,347	30,010	687	3,467,051	1,630,341			
. 57 10 256 15	16 66 575 1	109 575 360 2	557,079 248,123 302,833 25,802	1,224,336 760,597 924,849 4,868	:: :::	1,227 309 61,615 74,128	 161 489	111 23 18 1,981	657,876 323,158 366,765 52,246	186,569 249,103 7,321	Bengali. Ditto. Ditto. Burmese dialects.		
838	648	1,046	1,133,337	2,914,650		137,279	650	2,183	1,400,044	695,916	vivida vindika ay 1.55		To be the second
18,850	12,818	50,175	18,068,655	19,582,349	178	193,581	342,775	7,958	11,784,698	7,614,466			

of a subdivision

D.-Popu

			===:::================================			Po	OPULATION.	•	•	
•		Inhabited				Children	under 15 year	rs.		square
Districts.	houses.		Men.	Women		falo.	F	emale.	Total.	per sq
•					0—9.	10-14.	0-9.	10-14.		Number per mile.
1	•	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR.		T								
Patna Division.										
Patna		290,246	539,359	582,929	223,265	103,118	232,416	87,927	1,769,004	852
Gaya		382,655	619,902	676,983	293,802	131,307	305,229	111,108	2,138,331	454
Shahabad	•••	360,178	568,252	673,544	289,645	132,902	290,666	108,328	2,063,387	473
Saran Champaran		446,268 297,559						127,912 91,177	2,467,477 1,859,465	930 527
Muzaffarpur		460,701	758,907	878,161	376,126	170,341	387,816	140,094	2,711,445	903
Darbhanga	•••	458,212	811,292	892,235	396,816	162,847	405,003	133,732	2,801,965	810
Total	•••	2,695,819	4,507,273	5,109,522	2,185,501	955,188	2.253,252	800,278	15,811,014	667
Bhagalpur Division.	E									
Monghyr Bhagalpur		357,095 350,707	571,372 585,779			123,609 119,225	303,821 307,793	104,282 99,616	2,036,021 2,032,696	519 481
Purnea	••	361,031	594,240	675,122	287,224	112,032	291,655	84,385	1,944,658	389
Malda Southal Parganas	••• ••	149,297 286,302	224,138 462,903	246,631 486,491	130,738 295,827	45,041 111,837	191,760 298,053	36,611 99,085	814,919 1,764,196	428 321
Total	•	1,504,432	2,438,432	2,569,512	1,305,741	611,744	1,333,082	423,979	8,582,490	413
Total for Bihar	•••	4,200,251	6,945,205	7,679,094	3,491,242	1,466,932	3,586,334	1,224,257	24,393,504	552
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack Balasore Angul	 	377,989 183,736 18,840	551,089 288,224 48,846	618,210 325,605 47,596	259,461 127,234 25,467	130,007 66,180 11,455	263,019 129,266 26,447	115,885 58,116 10,247	1.937,671 994,625 170,058	583 491 101
Puri		177,703	288,403	287,997	122,499	3,628	125,894	56,577	944,998	382
Total for Orissa		758,268	1,176,562	1,279,408	534,661	271,270	544,626	240,825	4,047,352	410
Chota Nagpur Dicisio	n.									
Hazaribagh Lohardaga	 	194,727 225,505	302,0 24 430,62 0	935,873 479,407	185,687 296,798	79,253 118,775	19 3, 87 4 301,6 8 3	67,610 98,372	1,164,321 1,128,885	166 144
Palamau		101,387					•••		596,770	122
Manbhum		218,912	321,866	342,479	190,467	80,866	194,403	63,247	1,193,828	288
Singhbhum		102,139	146,188	154,509	86,424	38,805	86,651	32,911	545,488	145 .
Total for Chota Nagpur		842,670	1,200,698	1,312,268	759,376	817,699	776,611	262,140	4,628,792	171
GRAND TOTAL		13,133,296	20,735,448	21,681,840	10,457,870	4,310,415	10,590,799	3,463,329	71,346,987*	470

Note.—Separate figures for the district of Palaman for columns 8 to 8, 11 to 13 and * The total does not agree with the details, as the classification of population of the

LATION—concluded.

		•	CLASSIFICAT	non of Po	PULATI	on.			Occur	PATION.		ation	
(Christians) .		Dis.		Jains.			gricul-	n-agri-	Provailing	or immigration; year.	
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agricul- turists.	Total male non-agri- culturists.	languagos.	Emigration of	REMARKS.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
								•					
1,662	57 0	601	1,564,803	201,086		264		18	384,365	481,567	Hindustani and Hindi.		
74	22	78	1,911,251	226,705		198		•••	445,036	599,975	Hindustani and Hindi.		
216	6 0	1	1,914,110	148,459		474		17	502,260	488,539	Hindustani and Hindi.		
178 140	3 6 12	64 1, 94 8	2,176,113 1,590,044	291,013 267,319		72 2		1	646,010 657,728	487,916 278,407	Hindi. Hindustani and		
123	49	199	2,377,901	332,873	1	•••		299	790,110	515,264	Hindi. Hindustani and		
200	130	50	2,462,308	338,667				600	955,759	415,226	Hindi. Hindustani and Hindi.		
2,593	879	2,941	13,996,533	1,806,122	1	1,010		952	4,38,1268	3,266,694			
592 140	343 72	389 324	1,839,159 1,811,359	191,770 195,591		56 403	3,706 24,740	6 67	54 5 ,778 625,231	441,294 379,684	Hindi. Hindustani and Hindi.		
114	134	139	1,138,738	805,267		249	2	15	558,096	435,400	Hindustani and Bengali.		
23 196	8 22 9	41 5,518	409,136 900,820	384,651 121,086		4 63	21,034 726,284		213,610 611,721	186,307 258,846	Bengali. Sonthali and Bengali.		
1,065	786	6,411	6,099,212	1,698,865		775	775,766	110	2,554,436	1,701,481			
3,658	1,665	9,352	20,095,745	3,504,487	. 1	1,785	775,766	1,045	6,935,704	4,968,175			
						İ					î .		
128 96	218 38 3	2,377 941 15	1,881,913 969,211 169,501	52,895 24,250 204		85 3 2		65 86	482,385 362,160 54,073	458,172 119,488 31,695	Uriya. Do. Uriya andabori-		
41	34	765	927,514	15,597		98	•••	949	238,649	295,881	ginal dialects. Uriya.		
266	293	4,098	3,948,139	92,946		188	332	1,090	1,187,257	845,236			
223 97	95 38	671 82,294	960,187 414 ,966	114,773 36,121		600 	87,866 572,105	6	308,921 560,243	258,013 285,960	Hindi. Hindi and abori-		
) 1338 6		496,418	50,445		8	43,223				ginal dialects. Hindi and abori-		
 78	35	1,419	972,509	53,255		2	166,029	1	259,842	3 33 ,357	ginal dialects. Bengali and aboriginal dia-		
. 129	62	4,673	230,999	3,215			306,410		175,748	95,671	lects. Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
527	230	88,897	3,105,079	257,809		610	1,175,633	7	1,304,752	973,021	gmai maiocis.		
23,301	15,006	152,522	45,217,618	23,437,591	179	196,164	2,294,506	10,100	21,162,411	14,400,888			

20 and 21 are not available; they are included with these of Lohardaga. Chittagong Hill Tracts by sex and age is not available.

E.-

1.-Statement showing the Approximate Cost-Rate and Outturn of work

Survey Detach- ment.	Name of Superintend- ing officer.	Division.	District under survey.
1	2	3	4
alamau Detach- ment.	Mr. L. F. Berkeley	Chota Nagpur	Palamau Government Estates—Travers and laying down the boundaries of 1863—65.
singhbhum De-	" J. P. Barker	Ditto	Singhbhum Traverse .
taenment.		ſ	Muzaffarpur { Cadastral { Khanapuri
			Muzaffarpur (revision Cadastral of previous season's Khanapuri
!			Muzaffarpur (revision (Cadastral . of Darbhanga surveyed (Khanapuri .
			Muzaffarpur (Hajipur Traverse Cadastral Khanapuri
			Darbhanga Traverse .
os. 4 and 5	Lieutenant C. W. H.	Patna	Taluka Lahiri Do. Lahiri pargana Cadastral Jubdi.
Parties.	Symonds.	rama	Ditto Khanapuri
			Champaran Traverse Cadastral Khanapuri
			Saran Cadastral Khanapuri
1		!	Do. arrears Ditto
			Gaya (Balkhara Mahals) { Traverse Cadastral Khanapuri
		Į l	Gaya (Government Traverse Cadastral Khanapuri
		Bhagalpur {	Monghyr (Narhan Traverse Cadastral Khanapuri
		Znagarpur	Tintanga Traverse
İ			Total

Fiscal.

performed by the Professional Survey Parties of Bengal during the season 1895-96.

Number of village circuits.	Approximate total area in square miles. Approximate total cost.		Cost rate per square mile.						
5	6	7	8	9					
		Rs.	<u> </u>						
168	120-5	18,922	157.03	Traverse and relaying of old revenue survey bound ary on 4" scale.					
170	250	12,034	48.1						
427 427	432 432								
9	7								
9	7								
3	7	1,07,657	113 8						
3	• 7								
6 6 6	18 18 18								
1,314	1,179								
14	15	32,091	26.8						
153 1.047 1,047	386 1,170 1,170	1,66,146	60.9						
37 1,216 1,2 16	62 668 658	83,031	59.7						
30	22]								
22 53 76	15 39 85								
11 10 10	14 5 5	26,703	81.6						
63 58 52	64 54 46								
		573		Boundary dispute.					
	6,953.5	4,47,157							

separated pending receipt of annual reports.

E.-

5.—Land Revenue Demand, Collections,

	5							
	Division	78.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	
	1			2	8	. 4		
Burdwan Presidency Rajshahi Dacca Chittagong Patna Bhagalpur Orissa Chota Nagpo				Rs. 82,27,207 51,06 291 51,84,825 35,31,193 26,60,918 82,33,656 33,71,024 19,21,243 4,07,104	Rs. 3,61,879 1,37,496 64,413 1,42,215 77,254 2,79,369 74,45 1,03,751 11,635	Rs. 86,09,086 52,43,787 52,49,238 86,73,408 27,38,172 85,13,026 34,45,475 20,24,994 4,18,739	Rs. 79,58,130 49,49,066 51,07,247 34,05,281 25,77,946 80,05,667 32,90,611 18,89,939 3,89,729	
Trasp.	Total		{ 1895-96 1894-95	3,86,43,461	12,72,463	3,99,15,924 4,01,83,946	3,75,73,616 3,72,10,247	

6.-Land

	REVENUE FO	DR 1894-95.	REVENUE	FOR 1895-96.
Description of Revenue.	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
1	2	3	4	5
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year Ditto ditto added to revenue-roll during	Rs. 3,47,06,063 1,21,527	Rs. 3,48,47,996	Rs. 3,46,34,944 1,11,808	Rs. 3,47,71,918
present year. Ditto ditto taken off revenue-roll during present year. Collections from Government estates Income from the sale of Government estates Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	8,336 37,48,597 	36,61,329 561 1,99,839	3,812 30,00,521 	 38,01,274 6 5,387 1,99, 54 8
Total	3,85,67,851	3,87,09,225	3,86,43,461*	3,88,38,127

⁽a) These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4, because the latter column shows.

Both the arrear and current demand balances are included in

FISCAL—concluded.

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1895-96.

OLLECTIONS.		Remissions.	N.	Payments			
Arrear.	Total.	Romissions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	in advance.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,90,583	82,48,663	16,778	2,68,892	74,753	3,43,645	98,992	
98,017	50,47,083	33,661	1,41,076	21,967	1,63,043	2,61,798	
61,234	51,68,481	5,263	74,461	1,034	75,495	65,144	
1,74,770	35,20,051	8,845	1,25,676	18,836	1,44,512	1,78,687	
65,126	26,43,072	3,979	81,166	9,965	91,121	1,44,067	
1,92,943	81,98,610	11,605	2,27,944	74,866	3,02,810	6,31,109	
67,294	33,57,905	2,459	80,132	4,979	85,111	85,599	
1,00,300	19,90,239	2,564	29,186	8,005	32,191	1,02,204	
9,359	3,99,088	2,087	16,369	1,225	17,584	6,752	
9,99,576	3,85,73,192	87,220	10,44,892	2,10,620	12,55,512	15,74,352	
12,99,078	3,85,09,325	86,741	13,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	13,73,600	

Revenue.

Cost of collections.	Net collec- tions during the year.	Not outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of ostates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual revaluation.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs	No.	Rs.	
•••	3,47,71,918	(a) 5,34,411	•••	•••	
•••	1999	•••	••••	•••	
•••	•••				
2 02 100	05 00 075	(a) 7,21,101		•••	
2,02,199	35,99,075	3,464		•••	
•••		46,272			
2,02,199	3,83,70,993	13,05,248	1,507	2,93,232	* The increase is mainly due to settle ment of estates.

the current demand only, while the former includes the arrear collections (Rs. 9,99,576), as well as the current collections. column 8 after striking off Rs. 87,220 on account of remissions.

PART II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A-LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1895-96, and duly assented to as required by law.

NUMBER, YEAR AND TITLE OF ACT.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Act.	Date of assent.
1	2	3	4
II of 1895.	,		
An Act to amend the Suburban Police Act, 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.			
III or 1895.			
The Land Records Mainte- nance Act, 1895.			,
IV of 1895.			
An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.			
V or 1895.			Į.
The Lepers Act, 1895.			
_	See pages	xvi and xvii of the Administration	Report for 1894-95.
VI of 1895.	1		Ī
An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.			
VII of 1895.	li l		
The Bhutan Duars Repealing Act, 1895.			
VIII or 1895.			
The Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, 1895.		•	
IX of 1895.			
The Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895.			Lieutenant-Governor's assen 17th August, 1895. Governor-General's assen 19th December, 1895.

Statement of Bills under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1895-96, but not passed into law during the year.

Title of Bill.	By whom introd	luced.	Object and character of Bill.	RRMARKS.
1	. 2		3	4
Bill to provide for the protec- tion of Muhammadan pil- grims.	The Hon'ble Cotton.	Mr.	The object of the Bill is to protect pilgrims from imposition on the part of brokers in Calcutta and other places through which they pass on route to the Hedjaz. It requires all pilgrimbrokers to be licensed, penalises fraudulent acts, and authorises the appointment of Muhammadan Protectors of Pilgrims.	Since passed as Act L of 1896.
Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.		Mr.	It is proposed by the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act in several particulars, the most important amendments being (1) an extension of the franchise, (2) an extension of the objects on which municipal funds may be expended, (3) the separation from the general accounts of receipts and expenditure on account of hospitals and dispensaries, (4) alterations in the system of collecting the tax on the registration of carts, (5) the imposition of differential water-rates, and (6) the regulation of the letting off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons and bombs,	Since passed by the Council and submitted for the assent of His Excellency, the Governor General.
Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.	The Hon'ble Risley.	Mr.	It is proposed by the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act in certain particulars, the most important amendments being an extension of the objects on which the District Fund may be expended.	The Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th April, 1896. Extensive additions to it have been proposed and are under consideration.

B-JUDICIAL 1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers year 1895, with the

**************************************			-	Courts superior icts.			Тота	ing Ori	ER OF GINAL G	OR APPEL	EXERCIS- LATE
Name of Province.		Population.		Population. Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.		Number of districts. Number of sub-districts.		Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Dis- trict Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subor- dinste Courts.
225-5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9,	10	11
	Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue	Sq. miles.	69,187,499	(a) 30	{ 30 45 	(b) 153 (c) 130	} 13		31	(h) 69 (d) 46	289 (e)2,588
BENGAL	Territory not subject to the High Court.	12,569	2,031,540	1	3	10	1	1	1	2	24
	Total	151,548	71,219,039	31	78	293	14	1	82	117	2,901

⁽a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions.
(b) Munsifis.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Тота	Total Number of Cases decided. Original. Appeals.		DECIDED.	草草		•				
ORIG			e Cou			•				
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.		Remarks.			
12	13	14	15	16	17		18			
606,538	60,120	22,321	2,874	Rs.	Rs.	Gra	ades of judicial officers.	Euro- peans.	Natives	
190,781	(f)18,199	13,609	(g) 5,314	1,26,80,198	88,42,924	both	High Court Judges	10	3	
11,745	989	558	27	J		Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	District Judges	25	4	
						irs exe ginal an jurisd	Additional Judges	2	•••	
18,791	2,796	971	122	1,04,098	1,77,782	Office	Subordinate Judges	6	52	
					90,20,708	riginal diction aly.	Small Cause Court Judges	5	6	
3,27,855	77,104	37,159	7,867	1,27,84,296	90,20,706	Figure 1	Munaifa	3	286	

⁽e) Three hundred and eighty-eight Stipendiary and 2,202 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(f) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(g) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(h) Of these, six are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

B.-JUDICIAL

2 .- (Criminal) .- Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and

	DESCRIPTION OF OF	vence.			Number of offences reported.	Number of cases re- turned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
	1				2	3	4
Offences against the Stat		Indian Penal	Code	•••	•••		
Do. relating to the		Chapter	VII	•••			
Do. against the pub		do.	Aill	•••	4,024	3,191	8,077
Do. by or relating t	o public servants,	do.	1X	•••	198	161	154
Contempts of the lawful			X	•••	6,709	6,438	6,179
False evidence and offen	ces against public jus	tice, do.	XI	•••	2,350	2,194	2,156
Attempt	". · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•••	177	1	1
Offences relating to coin				•••	177	165	142
	hts and measures,	do.	XIII	•••	214	210	204
	blic health, safety, co		VIV		0.00#	E 900	E 600
Do. relating to relia	, and morals,	do.	XIV	•••	6,007	5,886 47	5,608
Do. relating to relig		do.	AV	•••	54	1,000,000,000	40
	Offences affecting lif Causing of miscarrie		to unhorn	child-	1,337	1,222	945
1	ren, exposure of						
3	of births	minino, and	uno concon		126	105	72
Offences affecting the	Hurt	•••	•••	••	20,234	16,356	9,719
human body, Chapter	Wrongful restraint	and wrongful	confineme	nt	3,931	2,420	1,743
XVI.	Criminal force and				48,484	34,851	17,241
	Kidnapping, forcib		a slavery.	and	20,203	02,002	-,,,
3	forced labour				889	446	344
3	Rape			•••	203	137	109
i	Unnatural offence			•••	54	41	30
	Theft	•••		•••	38,107	29,396	14,985
	Attempt	•••		•••	19	18	12
	Extortion	•••		•••	967	445	396
İ	Robbery and dacoity	y			638	532	261
i	Criminal misapprop	rintion of pro		•••	785	637	45 L
200	Crimmal breach of	trust	•	•••	2,893	1,803	1,377
Offences against pro-		property	•••	••.	2,066	1,945	1,881
porty, Chapter XVII.	Cheating		•••	•••	1,994	997	760
	Attempt	:	•••		1	1	1
J	Fraudulent deeds ar	d disposition	of proper	ty	28	22	11
4	Mischief	•••	•••		10,429	6,856	4,319
A	Attempt	•••	•••	•••	3	2	2
	Criminal trespass	•••	•••	•••	44,259	37,170	9,844
0.00	Attempt	,		or	262	234	13
Offences relating to de ter XVIII	ocuments and to tra	ae or proper	ty marks,	Chap-	Oc.	001	201
ter XVIII Criminal breach of contr	mate of corrier Ch	anto- VIV	•••	•••	287	221	201
Offences relating to mar		apter XIX do. XX	•••	•••	5 109	73	1 058
A 44 4	1875 8	αο	•••	•••	5,102	2,477	1,658
Defamation,	***	do. XXI	•••	•••	793	408	286
Criminal intimidation, i			•••	•••	4,002	3,026	1,636
Offences under special			•••	•••	122,104	118,366	103,107
			 Total	•••	329,821	278,391(a)	<u> </u>
Total for the scheduled	districts of Anonl						
the Chittagong Hil	l Tracts			, au	8,307	6,066	4,334
		Grand T			388,128	284,457	193,296

A.b. .

STATEMENTS—continued.

acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

		ONS-	Num		
Remarks,	Remaining under trial.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Under trial during the year, includ- ing pending rom previous year.
10	9	8	7	6	5
		•••			
	916	20	7,303	4,139	19 408
	12	100000000	116	74	12,408 202
	142	8	5,358	2,526	8,034
	122	11	1,370	1,185	2,688
2•1		1	1		2
	12 6		104 161	68 63	184 230
	16		7,169	633	7,819
	6	• 1	24	62	92
	364	18	639	742	1,763
	5		to	34	89
	496	15	5,452	8,713	14,676
•	137		946	2,018	3,101
	451	19	7,978	14,590	23,038
	68	3	244	373	6-8
	22	4	44	93	169
	1,154	45	12,137	23 8,715	34 22,051
			8	4	12
	45	9	140	416	610
	195	6	401	434	1,036
	23	1	232	306	562
	77 141	5 12	616 2,129	980 776	1,678 3,058
	44	6	281	656	987
			2		2
		•••	5	10	15
	186	8	1,841	3,918	5,953
	475	22	5,9 1	8,272	14,755
			14	9	23
	40	4	77	245	366
	1		30	33	64
•	98	9 ,	273	1,811	2,191
	3 15	1	64	274	3 354
	36	1	659	1,432	2,126
	1,141	54	106,282	23,261	129,741
2) Out of these, 10,421 were ping at the close of the year.	6,482	282	168,145	85,891	260,800
T. → The MAN MANUEL SP = 10 ▼	232	5 !	3,951	2,511	6,699
	6,711	287	172,096	88,402	267,499

B.-JUDICIAL

3 .- (Criminal) .- Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the

Nature of Proceedings.	•	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1		2	3
 Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(c) and section 485 Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace Ditto under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X Possession, Chapter XII Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under CXXX, section 250 Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 	hapter	33 5,275 3,098 749 618 1,368 116	34 19,161 3,123 3,319
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI 9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII		854 1,448	851 1,837
Total Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and	 nd the	13,559	29,804
Chittagong Hill Tracts GRAND TOTAL	···	13,897	30,320

Note.—Besides the cases and persons shown above, in six cases, nine persons tried on applications for restoration of abducted femalin four cases seven persons tried on proceedings under Chapter X f of the Criminal Procedure Cod

4 .- (Criminal) .- Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in th

			CANADA TO THE STATE OF THE STAT	persons	PE	RSONS WIJOS	SE CASES WE	RE DISPOSI
				of pe	p d	કુ	Convid	eted—
	CLASS OF COURTS.			Total number ounder trial.	Died, escaped, transferred to other Province.	Discharged or quitted.	On regular trial.	On summary trial.
	1			2	3	4	5	6
Village officers Subordinate Magistrates	Special Magistrates under s Honorary Magistrates sitting Stipendiary Magistrates sit Benches of Magistrates	ng singly		144 25,775 188,480 49,283	 6 235	 85 11,210 55,569 17,098	56 8,543 70,704 8,451	 5,646 49,194 22,712
District and Divisional Ma Criminal Procedure Cod Chief Magistrates of districts Courts of Sessions Superior Courts	··· ···	inder sections 347	, 349, 	265 1,821 3,445 106	6 11	20 752 1,140 28	229 509 1,723 61	 316 1
		Total		264,259	283	85,892	90,276	77,869
Cotal for the scheduled di Chittagong Hill Tracts	stricts of Angul, the Son	thal Parganas, an	d the	6,764	5	2,510	3,053	897
•		GRAND TOTAL		271,023	288	88,402	93,329	78,766

STATEMENTS—continued.

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1895.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	RRMARKS.
•	5	6
12	22	
5,687 65 6	12,995	
656 755	12,995 2,303 2,534	•
700	2,034	•
4	1,368 31	
89 501	31	
501	945	
243	1,694	
7,921	21,192	
265	208	
8,186	21,400	

under section 551, Criminal Procedure Code, which resulted in the discharge of three persons and the conviction of six persons, and which resulted in the discharge of two persons and the conviction of five persons.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

The color of the						
3 99 7.9 361 8 362 22,261 5.1 33,462 3,304 4,584 124,330 7.9* 397,399 46 901 41,270 6 01* 63,864 decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mufassal. Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.	Rewarks.	Number of witnesses examined.	number of which each	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	remaining t the end o	Committed or referred.
8 362 22,261 5·1 33,462 397,399 *Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mufassal. Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.	12	11	10	9	8	7
4 2 169 3.6 35	*Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches Magistrates in the mufassal. Information regarding the duration of cadecided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta not available.	361 33,462 397,399	5·1 7·9*	99 22,261 124,330	3 362 4,584	 8 8,204
129 109 1,026 9.5 4,623 13,135 13,135 127 17 75 29.7 127	•	4,623 13,135	9·5 45·9	169 1,026 1,551 75	109 504	129 66
3,457 6,482 190,781 7.5 513,006		513,008	7.5	190,781	6,482	3,457
68 231 4,259 15,189		15,189		4,259	231	68
3,525 6,713 195,040 7.5 528,195		528,195	7:5	195,040	6,713	3,525

5.—(Criminal) —Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various

		•	PEI	rsons s	SENTE	NCE	ED TO-		security or or sureties	security	
•				IMPRISO	NMENT.					75	
CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give recognizance to keep the peace for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Subordinate Magistrates. Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly Benches of Magistrates istrict and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code nief Magistrates of districts ourts of Sessions uperior Courts		 172 13	 	 885 22,449 854 145 295 1,349 33	1 72 715 33 1 27 6	36	3,015 85,534 29,420 98 418 101	 8 1,696 6 90 25 22	 13 15,162 435 35 191 159	 1 1,904 76 158	34 11,711 73,060 28,064 3 297 28
Total	15	185		26,024	854	3 6	128,576	1,846	15,995	2,139	113,187
otal for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		6		1,256	43	8	2,723	107	131	56	2, 051
GRAND TOTAL	15	191		27,280	897	3 9	131,299	1,953	16,126	2,195	115,238

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, 1,585 persons were warned and discharged; 316 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 122 seamen were library authorities; 28 persons were ordered to have their children vaccinated; 1 person ordered to have his name inserted in voting list, and one person ordered to have M, Criminal Procedure Code, to give security to keep the peace on conviction of offences involving a breach of the peace.

STATEMENTS - continued.

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

							D1	CTAI	L OF P	UN	SHME	NT.					/		8
	•				F	ne.	•				•	IMPR	iso nme nt	r.		V	• Нібьк	ο,	S Were
Re. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.		Total amount of fines resized		Amount paid by way of com-		15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were com-
13	14	15	16	17	18		19		20		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	:
					Rs.	۸.	Ra,	A. P.	Rs.	٨.									
	•••												•••		""		•••		
13			•••		415	0	355	0 0			359	569	27	"		6	2		
1,251 11, 992 1,903	46 859 26	226 7	6	1	60,124 6,36,374 76,690	0	52,696 5,69,829 71,450	0 0 0 0 0	42,735		4,460 410	14,800 467	5,598 10	126		672	800	224 2	
21 110 51	13 19 16	1 11 8 	:::	1 1 	1,951 11,207 31,945	0 0 0	2 001 9,535 9,6: 3	0 0 0 0 0 U	70 435 170	0	71 8 	55 114 150 1	84 180 403 9	31 846 20	101	23 12 	62 8 6	5 5 17 	
14,141	,97 9	260	6	3	8,18,706	0	7,09,559	0 0	51,295	0	5,321	16,160	6,311	1,023	104	716	877	263	
695	30	6			27,905	0	26,896	Q U	840	0	315	848	116	6		41	52]4	
14,776	1,009	266	6	3	8,46,611	0	7,36,455	0 0	52,135	0	5,636	17,009	6,427	1,029	104	757	929	267	

ordered to forfeit their wages; 138 persons were ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; 66 vagrants were sent to the Government Workhouse; 2 describes were sent to the his name struck off the voting list; 667 persons were required to find sureties, and also to give recognizances to keep the peace, and 2,434 persons were ordered under section

B .- JUDICIAL STATEMENTS-continued.

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1895.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in iteu of other punishments.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·····		===			 .				===					
					1	TUME	ER O	F STI	RIPES	AWA	RDED	•			
		11	5 a		6 to	10.	11 to	o 15.	16 to	2 0.	21 to	25 .	26 to	3 0.	•
Offences for we	HICH AWARDED.		1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	TOTAL.
1			2	3	4	5	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IN LIEU OF OTHER	Act VI, 1864.)											•			
 Theft, as defined in Extortion, as defined in Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in House-breaking, as defined in House-breaking by night, as defined in Offences under section 14, Act 	{		47 22 3 6 1 1 	 2 	29 t 150 26 1 27 1 4 2 11 15 	4 5 1 3 	204 109 27 1 30 6 4 6 8 	8 1 2 1 	109 112 15 39 1 3 9 6 14 	7 7	26 24 7 7 1 3 9 	2 2 2 3 	19 17 2 4 1 1 15 	17 4	797 453 80 1 1 121 4 16 23 29 67
Total for the scheduled district ganas, and the Chittagong Hil	s of Angul, the Sonths	l Par-	3	•••	27	1	11	2	21		13		3		81
	GRAND TOTAL		84	2	558	14	406	14	329	20	90	9	63	24	1,618

B .- JUDICIAL STATEMENTS -continued.

54.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1895—continued.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

		•					NUMBER	OF STRIP	RS.		
•	OFFENCES FOE WHIC	H AWARD	ed.		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	TOTAL
	1				2	8	4	5	6	7	8
	In addition to other	PUNISH	MENTS.								
A —	SECTION 3—	ıd 4.)								`}	
		Section	378, I. P.	C	1	13	17	34	8	25	98
1.	Theft, as defined in	,,	380, ,,	P		4	5	27 1	2	21	62
	Section 2	, »	382,		•••	1	*	1		1	
0	Tetestion or defined in] "	388,	23	•••						•••
2 .	Extortion, as defined in) "	389, ,,	,	•••	•••					•••
3.	Dishonestly receiving stolen	, ,,	411, ,,		•••	4	2	12	3	3	24 2
4.	property, as defined in Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	("	412, ,, 443, ,,	11		•••		1		1	2
5.	Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in	"	444, ,,					3			3
6. T	House-breaking, as defined in	,,	445, "			2	3	2	2		9
7.	House-breaking by night, as defined in		446, "					1		8	9
8.	Offences under section 14, Ac	t III, 18									
s.—8	Section 4—	.a	100 T D	_		1					
•	Falsa smilenes as defined in		193, I. P. 194, ,	1	•••	•••					•••
1.	False evidence, as defined in	"	195,		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
2.	False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in	, "	211 ,,								
		("	377, "		•••	•••					••••
3. 4. 5.	Assault, as defined in Rape, as defined in Unnatural offence, as de-	"	354, " 375, "	53		:::				'	1
••	fined in		377, "								•••
6.	Robbery, as defined in		390, "	1		•••		• • • •			•••
7. 8.	Dacoity, as defined in Attempt at robbery, as de-	"	391, ,, 393, ,,	• •••	•••	3	•••		•••	•••	•••
9.	fined in Hurt in committing robbery,	"	383, ,,		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••
10.	as defined in Receiving stolen property,	"	394, "		•••	•••					•••
	as defined in	<i>-</i> "	413, ,,	,	•••						•••
		, "	463, ,, 466, ,,	20	•••		•••		•••		
11.	Forgery, as defined in] "	467,					•"•	•••	\	
	- 2- Ba-1)	"	468, ,								
		"	469,								•••
12. 13.	Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Lurking house-trespass by	"	443, ,	,		•••	1		1	•••	2
15. 14	night, as defined in House-breaking, as defined	**	444, .			2	 !	2	i 		4
15.	in House-breaking by night,	"	3.743	,	i	•••			···		
	as defined in	"	446, ,	,,						1	1
			Total		1	26	29	83	17	65	221
Cota ga	l for the scheduled districts ons, and the Chittagong Hill	f Angul, Tracts	the Sont	hal Par- 			4	3		2	9
-		GRAND			1	26	33	86	17	67	230
		URAND	LOTAL	•••		1 20	1 .53	1 80	1 11	0/	230

B.-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS-continued.

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1895—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

	•								STE	IPES.				•		1
				5 and	under.	6 to	10.	11	to 15.	16	to 20.! •	21 (to 25.	26 t	io 30.	
	Or	fence,		1st convic- tion.	Subsequent conviction.	1st convic-	Subsequent conviction.	1st convic- tion.	Subsequent conviction.	1st convic- tion.	Subsequent conviction.	1st convic-	Subsequent conviction.	1st convic- tion.	Subsequent conviction.	Товы
		1		2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Act II Section	ns 127	(Gambling) and 130, Ra	ailway			2 3							:::	:::		2 7
Howrs	h Act. X Act, V o	XT of 1857				8		"ı	:::	1	:::					9
Section	n 143, In	dian Penal	Code		•••	1						•••			:::	ī
Section		ditto	•••		•••	1						•••		•••	•••	1
Section	n 182, 188,	ditto ditto	•••	3	•••	i	1	•••	•••			•••			•••	1
"	193,	ditto	•••		l ::.	i	:::		:::	:::		•••	:::			i
"	224,	ditto				2				1		•••				3
,,	240,	ditto	•••			•••				ļ		•••		•••		1
"	251,	ditto	•••			•••		1	•••	1 .:	i	•••	•••	•		1
,,	261,	ditto	•••	•••	•••			;	•••	1	' •••	•••	•••	•••		1
"	304,	ditto ditto	•••		•••	ï	• •••	3		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		1 1
"	323, 324,	ditto	•••	•••	•••	i	•••	2	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		3
77	325,	ditto	•••	2		3						•••		•••	•••	5
,,	326,	ditto	•••			•••		ï				•••		•••		i
"	352,	ditto	•••	•••				1				•••				1
95 81	354,	ditto		•••			•••	1	•••	1		•••	•••	•••		2
>>	376,	ditto	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	2		••	•••	1	•••	3
,,	379,	ditto	•••	3	•••	8	•••	2	•••				•••		•••	13
>>	380, 381,	ditto ditto	•••	2		2	···	i				•••		•••	•••	1
>>	406,	ditto		•••		ï				ï		•			•••	2
,,	407,	ditto		•••				•		Ī		•••		•••		ī
**	408,	ditto				2		2		•••		•••				4
,,	414,	ditto				1		•••				•••				1
,,	426,	ditto		!		2		•••		***			•••			2
,,	429,	ditto	•••	•••		1		1	•••	***		•••	••• ;		•••	2 2 2
••	448,	ditto	•••	1		1	•••	ï	•••	•••		•••				2
**	451, 451,	ditto ditto	***	•••		ï	•••								•••	1
"	457,	ditto				2		2								1
"	461,	ditto	:::			ī										ī
	10 B2→ 03A• 01	Total	[16	·	47		21		9			i	1		93
		cheduled dis				!. i							·			
of An	gul, the S he Chitta	Sonthal Par gong Hill T	ganas, Tracta	1		8										9
	GRAND T	POTAL		16		55		21		9				1		102

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	1,846 20,887	
awarded. 3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	22,733	
Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3). Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong	8.1	
Hill Tracts— Total number of whippings awarded Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been	1,037	£
awarded. Total	1,144	
Percentage of whipping	9:3	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

.
8.—(Criminal).—Statement shouing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

Free Section 1840]		•			64	NUMBER OF !	Persons.			٠		days Leoqq	
	-ilqqa baa ahaaleq noisiver rot ahas tahuoD edh erolod	Died, escaped, trans- ferred to another province.	-soilqqa To slasqqA botoojor anoid	Sontenee or order contirned,	Sontence onhanced.	Sontonce reduced or otherwise altered.	Sontonce reveragd.	Proceedings quashed.	Now trial or farther berebro griupae	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of a dated a dated.	Remares.
	~	တ	4	10	9	7	oc	6	10	1	g	13	11
	8.243	-	1.655	200	65	813	1.480	11	127	-	oc uc		
Courts of Sessions Courts of Sessions Superior by Government from	11,667	: :	3,662	3,699 272		1,647	2,080	;	88	: -	411 91	:::	
	#	:	:	G.	:	:	:	:	:	į	eq.	:	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	848	i	204	ı	0,	36	49	H	19	:	10	i	
<u> </u>	21,680	œ	6,387	611,1	=	2,613	3,786	22	202	9	298	;	
By Chief Magistrates of districts Courts or Sessions Superior Courts	8,8,8, 6,8,8,8 8,8,8,8,8 8,8,8,8,8	: : :	1,638 2,547 939	524 908 371	: :2	39 5 107	302 35 670	8 7 %	809 1,024 168	88 527	120 277 76	i i i	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Southal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	138	i	87	i	:	4	7	:	11	:	13	:.	
Total	7,206	:	5,221	1,803	19	156	1,014	116	2,018	616	436	:	
GRAND TOTAL 2	28,886	œ	11,608	89'6	8	3,768	4,800	137	2,220	620	1,363	i	

• Or other Maristrates authorized to hear appeals under section 266, Criminal Procedure Code.
• That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided;

B.—JUDICIAI STATEMENTS—continued.

? .-- (Civil). -- Statement showing the Number and Description of Ciril Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Proxinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

	Remares.	' 6I								`\ 		1 %	1	······································		
	Свамь Тотаг.	81		Common National Assessment			530 040	19 907	13,019		14,330	579,962	_		8.601	2,689
	Total.	11			:		64 660		2,977	633	2,503	70,781			:	:
	guillat ton stine 19thO -974 off to yns 19bnu sbash snory	16		-	:		2.816		308	37	178	2,839	Ī	:	:	:
Scits.	Testamentary sunts	12				:	~	' ;	69	525	:	298		:	:	:
OTHER SU	Matrimonnal suits	4	1.		;	:	551		ន	63	#	607		i	;	:
10 akt	PHOREITS OF MITTERS BITTOM WOLDS TOILD DAS	13			:	:	R		7	10	i	88		i	i	:
Title	Mortgage smts.	12			_	-	27,762	:	1.391	36	73	29,262		:	:	:
	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	=		-0.	:	:	107	:	16	:	48	169		:	;	i
	Portor oftenge roles	101			:	:	8,638	:	8	•	449	9,183		ŧ	i	:
	Suits for mmoveable property.	6			:	i	25,270	. :	1,080	8	1,716	28,086		:	:	:
	.Intol	80			:	ŧ	222,534	. :	629	35	2,820	226,018		:	8,601	2,689
R:	All other suits undor Rent Law.	7			÷		1,434		:		•	1,438	İ	:	110	62
RENT LAW	To reseason to insense to To To To To To To To To To To To To To	9			i	:	634		8	- :	i	636		÷	- 86	16
'S UNDER THE	For penalties or damagos, or componention for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	و .	92 3		;	:	245	 :	•	:	ı	246		:	213	10
SUITS	Enhancement or abute- ment of rent.	4		•		:	607	:	4	i	i	611		:	19	1
	Arrears of sent with or without ejectment	8			:	:	219,714	i	623	8	2,816	223,188		:	8,160	2,568
oldan.	Suits for money or more property	64			:	 :	251,837	12,907	9,413	σ,	8,997	283,163		i	:	:
	CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	1	THE INTERIOR.	I.—Crvil. Courss.	i		- :		District Courts other than Chuef Courts of Districts.	Wands	in the scheduled districts se Southal Parganas, and the Hill Tracts	Total	II.—REVENUE COURIS.	unals	Courts	-:
	CLASS O		COURTS IN THE	I.—Crv	Unpeid Tribunals	Village Courts	Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	Small Cause Courts	District Courts otl	Chief Courts of Districts	Civil Courts in the scheduled of Angul, the Sonthal Pargans Chittagong Hill Tracts		II.—Re	Unpaid Local Tribunals	Other Subordinate Courts	District Courts

••

					•	
ı	11,290		23,956	778	24,729	615,981
:	:		:	380	280	11,061
:	i		:	101	107	2,946
:	i		:	φ.	100	601
:	:		:	17	17	624
	:		i	i	:	83
:	:		:	26	97	178 29,359
i	Ŀ		:	6	6	178
i	. :		:	ω .	70	9,188
	:	•	:	\$	3	28,126
:	11,290		:	:	i	1,600 237,308 28,126
1	162		:	:	i	1,600
·	116		:	:	:	650
ŧ	228		:	ı	i	468
:	63		:	:	:	674
1	10,728		:	i	÷	233,916
i	i	70	23,956	493	24,449	307,612 233,916
stricts ad the	:	OR	i	:	i	i
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganss, and the Chittagong Hill Tracta	Total	COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.	Presidency Smal Cause Courts	Superior Courts	Total	GRAND TOTAL

•

B .- JUDICIAL STATEMENTS-continued.

8.—(Ciril).—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courte in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

	 	Number	or Suits	INSTITUTE	D IN THE	DIRERRE	ņt C	OURTS.			·
VALUE OF SUITS.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.,	Dirto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000,	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. I.—Civil Courts.										Rs,	
Unpaid Tribunals	97,102 1,492 360	269,133 5,653 1,422 4	96,861 1,802 875	5,781 175	 6,210 98 180	220	 535 29	384 43	 421 17 58	3,29,91,589 10,95,942 8,84,49,479 27,24,574	
and the Chittegong Hill Tracts Total	4,992	6,313	1,666	79,695	6,531	4,325	572	2 429	718	1,23,487	
II.—REVENUE COURTS. Unpaid Local Tribunals Other Subordinate Courts Collectors' Courts Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill	2,389 641	4,262 1,052	1,097 468	 759 436	 58 46	 17 16	2	2	17 28	4,80,792 2,15,485	
Tracts Total	3,030	5,314	1,565	1,195	104	33	2		45	6,96,277	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Prosidency Small Cause Courts Superior Courts		10,452	3,526	4,451	789 19	458	102		280	26,73,242 39,57,615	
Total	4,280	10,452	3,526	4,451	808	749	102	81	280	66,30,857	
GRAND TOTAL	111,256	298,291	106,312	85,341	7,443	5,107	676	512	1,043	18,27,12,205	

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9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895. B.-Juicial Statements-continued.

PART I.-CIVIL SUITS.

	atima				NUMBER	OF	SULL DIS	DISPOSED	OF.			edt 1	anin Ta			
·				Ħ .	WITHOUT C	CONTEST.) 	ON BRFERENCE ARBITRATION.	ENCE TO	WITH CONTEST.	WTEST.	close c	the ye	AVERAGE TION OF 8	BUITS.	
CLASS OF COURTS.	during IntoT O out orotod	otherrefrant] or a real out	Usith twofit	-orq m o D mised.	no beereed noissolues	Decreed car juarte.	Dismissed exports.	For plaintiff.	-bresend-roT ant.	tnomabrt for plaintiff to elonwai Jangani	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the year.	Number of can in the close of the close of	Contested	Uncontested.	Remarks.
1	64	က	→	تن 	ຶ .	4	00	6	10	===	13	13	4	.15	91	17,
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.					 1			-								
L-CIVIL COURTS.						L nove			/			··· ··· ·				
:	:	÷	:	:	:	 :	:	:	:	:	:	:		:		;
	634,256 15,315	: :	92,000	80,521 1,078	21,765	242,742	1,009	720	216	90,954	22,391	80,948	28,471	120 84	998	
	17,121 962	: :	1,521	2.453	7667	4.647	61-	54 1	۰ ۱	3,122 259	820 146	3,790 231	2,110	188	130	
ganas, and t	16,145	m	3,169	1,330	3,058	2,288	203	489	114	2,534	1.223	1,734	128	:	· •	
Total	683,799	အ	98,930	85,630	27,656	256.165	2,265	1,275	341	99,147	25,217	58,370	31,109	121	98	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.		•		-						[]	İ		-			
Unpaid Local Tribunals Other Subordinate Courts District Courts Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts	13,162	! : !	2,365	 547	922	4,100			; " ı	2,687	. F	1,427	346	.º8 :	38	
of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,056	:	:,	55	:	302	458	:	:	88	22	155	37	:	:	
Total	14,244	:	2,366	972	923	4,407	612	16	-	2,779	670	1,598	384	26	36	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.								ĺ				j		-		
Presidency Small Cause Court Superior Courts	26,034	: :	2,054 279	7,739	4,081 114	6,274	\$ 5	88 10	£ ₹	3,365	849 80	1,497	182	30.5	23	
Total	27,865	;	2,333	7,738	4,195	6,425	120	83	43	3,524	626	2,445	974	57	88	
GRAND TOTAL	725,908	œ	103,629	94,260	87,774	265,:197	2,897	1,384	385	105,450	26,816	92,313	32,467	118	123	
	!		*	:	:			: : :					-	-	-	

B.—Judicial Statements-continued.

9. - (Ciril). -- Statement shoring the General Result of the Trial of Ciril and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895 -- concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

		!		N	NUMBER (OF CASES	DISE	OSED OF	:			•	ינו.	u u	•
			.fisi	#	Wітност (CONTEST.		ON REFERENCE ARBITRATION	REFERENCE TO	WITH CO.	CONTEST.	T.) ortor in saft soy or	001801	
CLASS OF COURTS.	odmin latoT oilt eroted 	Transferred Courts in o Provinces.	ra anodiiW	-o r quio bosim	Decreed on confession.	Decroed ex parte.	Disprissed	For plain-	-0.00	tnought. for plaint in thit in thit to olonw true	Judgment for defend- ant.	Tending at 100 You you	Number of the control	пр одклечА санов, сопи дведпозии	REMARKS
1.	61	က	4	۵۱	ဖ	1-	œ	6	10	11	12	13	41	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
ICIVIL COURTS.	-														
Unpaid Tribunals	:	:	:	:	- :	:	:	:	:	•	:	 . :	:	 :	
ounals	1.000	:::	8,786	2,921	2,153 11	10,627	1,121	13	21 : :	11,251	7,813	7,603	1,369	53	
Chief Courts	5,622 9.233	11	686 768	140	25 25	1,057	89 88	:	- :	1,483	1,100	1,306	283	65 48 68	
Angul, the Sonthai Parganus, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,192	• •	887		21	11	11	:- H	:	433	86	118	-	:	
Total	69,246	:	10,831	3.189	2,411	17,621	1,558	. 61	13	13,956	9,670	9,969	1,931	22	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.								-		SV 1880 V				-	
: :: bd::bd	755	111	164	31	. 39	140	50	1::		187	:1 2 2	 808	6 £	 	_
of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and	1,541	i	:	22	485	303	458	:	 :	85	27	155	:	:	
Total	2,636	:	170	59	514	492	466			631	143	261	15	器	•
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.				1.0 mm/ 11117				•					14		٠
Presidency Small Cause Courts Superior Courts	1,992	i :	388	179	. 264	107	6	۰ :	: :	673	285	98 :	4 :	9g ::	
Total	1,992	:	388	179	264	104	. 6	10	:	673	386	98	4,	86	
GRAND TOTAL	73,874	:	11,409	3,427	3,189	18,217	2,033	77	13	15,169	10,098	10,306	1,950	19	

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10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

B.-Judicial Statements-continued.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

The control of the				raned,	Munia Jou	Ħ	Heard ex	ex parte.	*****	•	CONTESTED.	TED.			gaib eord	lo a	To X	
HOR.		ropod slaoqqa	ot berrelanar rivorq realto ni	nnoo suoisioo(l D , l q d noidoos		Солятинед.	Modified.	Метотяеd.	Romanded.	Солитпед.	Modified.	. Почетвед.	Копиладеа.	Pending.	Of these pend more than th menths.	Average duratio	tion 561, Act	ВЕНАВКВ.
HOR. than Chief		63	က	#	ĭĊ	စ	1~	oc	6	10	11	21	13	14	15	16	11	18
than Chief 15.731	_								- 	-\ <u></u>				- 				
than Chief le,754 4.2	Appeals from original decrees	:	:	:	:	:	··		 :									
than Chief is a substitution of the control of the	A.—CIVIL COURTS.						 i		• • • •	i	- 			• •	:	:	:	
districts of the control of the cont		15,731 16,544	::	:4	1,201	124 162	5 g	116 36		755	, 1,316 750	2.160	671	3,283	2,619 5,159	227 213	779 459	(a) Of these 11,849 were pending from
A and the field 2 2 2 68 5 9 341 11 62 91 6 3 1 1.702 1.000	Courts in the scheduled districts of	:	:	:	:	:	:	 :		i	:	:	:	:	:	:	÷	. ~
(b)723 (b)723 (b)723 (c) 72	ugu, ule Sonthal Farganas, and the hittagong Hill Tracts	1 99	:	~	53	89	· .	, rD		341		65	91	. £9				
ENCY OR EACH ORD IN THE SO I I II IN THE SO I I II IN THE SO I I IN THE SO I I IN THE SO I I IN THE SO I I IN THE SO I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		(a)32,239	ij	#	1,956	354	85	167	!-!	!!	2,077	3,523	-	11,603	7,769	221	1,278	
ENCY OR m original look and all continued by the continued look and all continued look and	B.—REVENUE COURTS. sectors' Appellate Courts	(6)723	ŀ	17		1	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i	356	99	53	3	165	11	102		
n original appellatic Libon 1,000 63 209 23 44 5 656 656 6564 443 36 of Angul, Chittagong (c) Ib	SIDENCY NMENT.										-							
of Angril, 4,358 273 116 1,186 59 78 140 2,606 1,895 230 157 Chittagong (c)15	Court of Appeals from decrees	1,000	÷	:	3	:	:	··· :	<u>.</u>	508	53	#	م	656	554	£	98	
(c) 15	d for the scheduled districts of Angul,		:	273	116	:	 :	:	- 	1,186	28	28	140	2,506	1,895	230	Per ministration	(c) Of these.
5,373 273 179 1,400 82 126 147 3,178 2,463 263 38,535 334 2,165 355 85 157 70 12,434 2,215 3,701 1,986 14,841 10,293 222	ill Tracts		:	:	:	:	:	:	 :	ت و.	 :	4	81	11	4	:		2,700 were pend- ing from the previous year.
38,535 38,535 334 2,165 355 85 157 70 12,434 2,215 3,701 1,985 14,841 10,293 222	65.	5,373	:	273	179			:		005,	88	126	147	3,178	2,463	263	195	
	GRAND TOTAL	38,535	:	334	2,165	355		157	ļ	434	2,215	3,701	-	<u> </u>	10,293	222	1,473	

B.—Judicial Statements—confinued.

10.—(Cril). -Sutement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Benyal in the year 1895-concluded.

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Total number of profile and pr	: Semanded.	Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si Si S	Docrood or granted.	E Romanded.		पश	anoonal anoonal	ndi Jo <i>f</i>	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 10 17 10 1 17 14 18 19 1 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	<u> </u>	11 12 13		13	Pending.	Of these more the months.	ogarevA leosim erotod eturo eturo	Objections n tion felt, a of 1882,	REMARKS.
498 3 35 19 1 1 1,801 76 194 53 4 126 2,425 81 231 97 1 6 34 68 102					14	15	16	17	18
1,801 76 194 53 4 4 2,425 81 231 97 1 6 34 68 102		<u>.</u>				g	9		
126 2 2 26 2,425 81 231 97 1 6 34 3 16 102 3 3 102 3 3 16		lē		38	808	88	12	91	
istricts of and the 68 81 231 97 1 6 sand the 68 102 16 NCY OR	-	10	:	: 	;	i	:	;	
the 68 3 3 16 O.B.	<u> </u>	1,00,1	53 403 53	100	383	. 119	61	: 2	
the 68 3 16 0.00 102 3 3 16	 :	_	-						
the 68 16 102 3 16	_	9	~~~	·	7	61	8	:	
102 8 3 16 OB	 ;			 	15	:	:	:	
0.0000		34	6	9 ,	22	2	99	.:	
iief Court of decrees 475 32	:	171	11 32	~	282	232	290	:	•
5 : £		164	6 42	13	76	69	113	i	•
C	: :		:	:	-	:	:		
Total 828 13 52	 	276 .	16 7.4	50	377	291	189	:	
GRAND TOTAL 3,365 97 286 113 1 67	-	1,314	78 484	126	782	412	66	10	

B.—Ju	DICIAL	STATEMENTS-CON	rtinued.
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11.-(Civil).-Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

B.-JUDICIAL

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the

11	execu-	A	PPLICATIONS	DISPOSED C) ; —		than		
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the extion of decree before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount reslized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. 1Civil Courts.								Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals Village Courts Paid Subdivisional Tribunals Small Cause Courts District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	 469,647 12,582	 9,192 278	 116,866 1,225	 94,935 1,914 	 162,772 7,724	 85,882 1,441	 22,558 23	 1,11,24,852 1,02,142	 416 17
Chief Courts of districts Superior Courts Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chit-	22,720 1,287 9,964	1,560 191	3,453 273 2,487	3,896 207	9,607 306	4,204 310	1,952 173	79,41,180 2,79,692 1,20,121	42 1
tagong Hill Tracts Total	518,200	11,226	124,304	102,453	181,842	93,375	24,894	1,95,67,987	476
IIREVENUE COURTS Unpaid Local Tribunals Other Subordinate Courts District Courts Revenue Courts in the scheduled	 8,313 1,473	 103 633	 3,486 304	 1,106 105	2,384 403	1,234 128	284 26	259,294 31,910	13
districts of Angul, the Son- thal Parganas, and the Chit- tagong Hill Tracts	309		258	6	12	33	33	5,475	•••
Total	10,095	636	4,044	1,217	2,799	1,395	343	296,679	13
COURTS AT THE PRESI- DENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts Superior Courts	28,829 1,322	1,566 66	4,475 46	17,383 34	4,510 82	895 1,094	169 1,008	548,502	69
Total	30,151	1,632	4,521	17,417	4,592	1,989	1,177	549,502	69
GRAND TOTAL	556,446	13,494	132,473	121,087	192,233	96,759	26,414	20,413,168	558

STATEMENTS—continued.

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

				Number o	F Application	0N8 —					
but re-	On which prop	moveable	On which	immoveable	property-	On which was gi	possession ven—	nce was	78	s effected preceding	
On which he was arrested, but re- leased without imprigonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subse- quently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1888.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was otherwise than the p	BEMARKS.
11		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
 1,441 139 72 3	 14,619 250 418 13	 6,635 323 227 19	 59,230 1,436 91	 501 25 3	 44,159 1,032 103	 183 5	7,568 339 19	 128 1	46 9	 16,366 763 957 148	
	1,139	1,273	808	7	704	11	646	110	3	522	
1,655	16,489	8,477	61,565	5 36	45,998	200	8,572	239	60	18,756	
12 2	 763 8 0	I,171 129	 590 43	66 	663	2	 137 16	:::	::: :::		
	12	156	3								
14	855	1,456	636	66	772	2	153			117	
312 · 4	850 23	1,500 20	<u></u> 9	:::	19	2	70 3		:::		
316 1,985	18,167	1,620	62,210	602	46,769	204	8,798	239	60	18,873	

B .- JUDICIAL STATEMENTS - continued.

13.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

. :	A1	 -	 !	~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 I		NSOLVE			ates in the hands proceedings were year.		FCREDIT- IMS DEALT RING THE	ASSETS	AOUNT OF VENTS' REALISED BURSED.	
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appoint-	eceiver not being inted.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sertence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged the year under section 365.	Number of insolvents' estates is of Receivers in which proce finally closed during the year.	• Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.*	164 348	69 90	14	13	27			41	28	14	Rs. 26,052	Rs. 14,612	Rs. 1,294	Ra. 703	L.A.
Chief Courts of districts Superior Courts:											66,298	43,065	14,877	46,496	
Total	512	159	47	88	107			111	134	34	92,350	5 7,6 7 7	16,171	47,199	

13.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Bengal in the year 1895.

- :	of juries or prescribed		UMBER PERSON TRI				ons in	OF ACCUS TRIALS		
CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH			Åя	to who Judge			Ав	to whom Judge—		
Jubors or Assessons are Employed.	Established or average number assessors in each case, and qualifications.	Tried.	Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307. Criminal Procedure Code.	Tried.	Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	Remarks,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	n
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Jurors	5	718	702	16				•••		Trials are held by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Nadia, Patna, and the 24-Par-
Courts of Sessions	5	625	635	90	39					ganas. Trials by Jury are restricted to offences under Chap-
Assonsors	2					2,026	1,451	252	323	tors VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal
(Uriminal) Jurisdic- tion.	9	18								Code, and abetments of and attempts to commit such offences. With effect from the 15th September 1895 by a no-
Courts of Session in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Southal Pargunas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Assessors	2				•••	46	37	4	Б	tification of the Government of Bengal, dated the 2nd idem, all offences and abetments of and attempts to commit offences under Chapter XX (offences relating to marriage) were also triable by Jury. Other
Total	•••	1,361	1,287	106	39	2,072	1,488	256	328	cases were tried with the aid of Assessors.

⁽a) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(b) Ditto ditto in Ruies 2 and 3 of the Jury Rules.

B.—Judicial Statements—continued.
14.— (Criminal)Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British. Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1895.

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European

	(<u>-</u> :	·	<u>-</u>	·			- -	ī	<u>:</u>	. -	_ ==.			<u>- 7777</u>				. T		-
	A	NUM COUS EFOR	BER (ED A E A	ND B	ROUG STRA'	HT FE.	districts o						AV - 010		PER	rson	8 WH	OSE	ASES	WERE
•	ns year.		With	וא ווו	K ARV	ı	other dis		By	Disti	RICT M	AGIST Ss Mac	RATES HETRA	AND C	THER		By Co	URTS (P 828	HOM.
ABOUTTONIAN AR ARRENAR	the previous	91 (a),	191 (6)	section	distract	1.00 For 10.00 State of the sta	3	to trial.	under			Com	 mitted	under	columns	under	7		ander	17.
DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Remaining at the close of th	On complaint, section 191 Criminal Procedure Ude.	On police report, section 191 of the Code.	By Magnetrate sue mofu.	On transfer from another or province, (1)	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred provinces, (1)	Number actually brought to trual.	Received by transfer section 451B of the Code.		Acquitted or d.scharged.	To Court of Sersion.	To High Court.	Transferred by order section 451B of the Code.		Beceived by transfer	5 1	Lequitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court section 449 of the Code.	re of column
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		91
			· [Ī <u>-</u>		i i		- -	-	ĺ	<u> </u>	;-·	j -		¦	 	- - ·	† ·-	-
Offences against public tranquility, Chapter VIII		2			2		3	2			2			2	2					
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI				1		1		1		ı					1					
Offences affecting the public health, safety, converience, decency and morals. Chapter XIV	i	1	8			3		3		2	1				3					
(Offences affecting life Hurt		"iı ¦	9 1	·		4 12	:::	3 12		3	1 9	.::	1		2 12			::		
Offences affecting the Wrongful restraint human body, Chap- and wrongful conter XVI.		1	3	1		5		5		2	2				4					
Criminal force and assault Rape	::	30		:::	:::	33 1		33 1		12	20 1	1	:::	:::	38 1	:::	-::	1	:::	1
Criminal breach of		. !	1			1	i	1		•	1	i			1					
Offences against pro- perty, Chapter XVII. Receiving stolen property			3			3	!	3	.	1	1				3	۷.				
Cheating	.	2:	1			3 2	::	3 2	=	,	 3 1			:::	3 2	••• •••	:::	 	:::	=
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		1				1		1				1			1			1		1
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	1	!				1		1			1				1					
Defamation, Chapter XXI		1				4		4		1	2				3					
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoy- ance, Chapter XXII		1.		.				1			1				1					
Offences under special and local heads		12	26	1		30		39		38	1				30					
Total	3	67	4:	3 -	_ -	120	2	117		63	47	8	- -	2	118				-	2
1	!	9	İ	_	_ [_1	.													

STATEMENTS-continued

British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1895.

DIB	POBI	3D () P-		- 117		NU	M BER	() F	Court for	who applied transfer or	ch Court			,						*****	·	
Br	r Hic ouri	on r.	Тота	L FOR	ALL C	OURTS.				the High	number who	to the Hi he transfer											
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High an order under section 458 of the Code.	Of these entered in column 5, nu nuit r section 2, Act III of 18 committat or their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.				SU	BSID	IARY T	A B1.R.				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	82	33	84			-	35					36		
														 D f T II	E TOTAL BI	NUMBER IOWN IN	. op P1	RSONS		() P (COLUMN	10WN 1	N
			1	2	2		1	1					C	dumn	16	Colum	ın 21.	Colum 21 and	ins 1 24.		osed of ov strates.	by N	nsed of execons diges.
			2	1	3		3	3					he tried c 4:1A · · ·		lumn 35 (1)	nused on 451		tried 7	 !	jects.	h sub-	octs.	h vub-
	1 	1	₈	2 9	2 12	3	2	9 9					arrand to he	nt so c.a.m	8 = =	clanned a m	I not so cleum	ed to be true	d not so claim	British subjects.	opean Brit sh sub-	British subjects.	pean British sub-
			2	2	4	1	80	4	1				cians.	מים שים	Mere I	o clamed	dıd ne	Jary. se	ਂ ਚੌ	F/ 22 1	Europe	an Br	ned(un
	:::			21 1	#3 1		26 1	26 1	.		 !		r who exed Code.	r who	rof the	r who	rwko	r who Dixed Code	r who	Surope		Surope	han E
			 2	1	3		1	1	,. .		 		Number who clan by a mixed Jur- of the Code.	Number who did not	Number of these where the west	Number who el number of Aver (2) of the Code.	Number who do	Number who clar by a mixed Jur- of the Code.	Number who	Being European	Other than	Being European	Other than Eury Jects.
		::	1	 	₃	. 1	1 1 3 2	₃	1				(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
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				1	1		1	1				•••	4	109			1	1		95	3	2	
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•••			1	2	3	1	4	3	1		•												
				1	1		1	1															
•••	•••		38	1	30		37	37															
	1	1	63	80	113	8	102	100	6			2											

B.—JUDICIAL

15 .- General Statement of Deeds registered in the

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	•				ž			egiste Pulsor		S AFFE	CTING IN	MOVA	BLE PI	OPER		· ~-	ONAL			
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Number of registration offices	. 4	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and unward.	~ 7	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	ed under section section 5 of the	se (section 17,	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsivity registered under section 17, clause (d.)	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 160.	Other instruments registered under section	e year or less instruments of proviso in sec-	17, clause 1).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	8	[(a)	± (b)		6	7	8	D	10	1	1 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	BENGAL. Office of the Inspector-General of Registra-	: ·									Rs.	A.				Ì				Rs. A.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Burdwan Division. Burdwan Division. Burdwan	16 6 9 20 11 5		1,690 1,600 4,540 2,350	5,996 4,792 1 18,691 5,960	2,194 3,450 5,081 2,345	108 637 401		1,163 8,053 6,870	15,2%	10,709 111,550 128,126 14,365	8	3,85 5,270 16,78; 3,050	1 138 1 95 3 305 1 203	33 109 132 101	 1 2	43 2 160 83 21 23	ï	7,231 4,027 5,640 17,964 3,377 2,632	4,496 4 2,537 0 3,479 8 10,209 8 2,084 12 1,648 12
7 8 9 10 11 12	Presidency Decision. 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Mursbidabad Jessoro Khulon	10 11 7 23 12	346 68 199 227 129	1,376 1,246 1,82 1,182	23 2,682 4,688 4,791	1,020 1,908 1,497 2,354	858 248 247 265	8,072 65 2,054 252 8,403 6,146	11, 467 6, 0 4,313 2,516 27,990 12,517	13,365 12,688 10,791 15,130 25,044	56,254 1 10,165 8,770 25,006	12 1 0 12	2,770 1,941 6,94	32 164	02	8 9 	41 7 3 87 89	 1 2 2	11,703 48 2,970 2,038 7,344 4,503	0,853 0 76 4 1,800 8 1,293 12 4,168 0 2,677 12
13 14 16 16 17 18	Rajshahi Division. Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Dai jeeling Rainepur Eogri Pabna	7 3 3 12 5 7		1,98 1,400 118 3,010 1,330	7,795 1,043 22 6,049 2,295	1,017 108	157 192 9 197	263 130 8 54 107 269	1,933 2,437 969 69 11,305 4,062 4,152	3,938 14,770 4,733 3,24 23,471 10,859 10,969	11,302 1,536 1 1,353 1	0	4,3%	39 20 3 94 104	62 112 248 8 3,042 137 38	ï 	9 83 1 154 149	 1 2 	838 4,567 866 27 5,976 4,593 1,893	533 12 2,905 0 470 4 84 12 3,362 8 2,778 12 1,232 0
20 21 22 23		11 16 11 21	693 815 236 288	4, 1.7	7,909	4,500 6,802 2,0:3 5,000	422 872 142 376	712 456 9,973 7,006	9,145 21,214 12,652 15,639	25,050 42,654 32,650 40,115	20,749 31,947 1 18,936 28,461	4	6,096 8,573 3,720 10,150	218 108	825 675 142 1,319	"i 	136 20 89 159	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	7,000 9,517 4,059 11,920	4,212 4 5,519 0 2,417 12 6,940 12
94 26 26	Neashali Chittagong	15 19 21	545 164 212	5,776 8,395 4, 990	10,661	6,946 4,301 5,306	409 413 846	1,495 4,868 20,787	10,306 11,368 4,830	38,983 35,171 38,078	22,908	4 0 8	7,836 10,251 15,940	333	511 1,229 2,698	1 	50 711 1,182	1 8	8,800 12,527 20,583	5,086 4 7,377 8 12,290 0
27 28 29 30 31 82 83	PIHAR. Patna Devision. Patna	7 6 8 5 9	61 87 98 249 66 13 79	832 2 525	1,439 807 1,140 1,790 2,587 5,968 3,861	2,970 1,692 5,052 4,7:3 1,687 3,846 2,387	463 855 103 382 43 557 130	265 167 97 89 27 131	2,471 1,580 947 1,144 1,060 3,006 8,361	10,232 6,483 9,225 9,944 6,362 16,190 16,652	14,123 12,635 6,348 17,811	0 8 0 4 4	1,481 478 1,838 10,349 3,664 7,647 3,743	11 029	136 62 84 17 48 87	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	11 22 112 114 11 939	 1	1,509 539 1,877 11,407 ,3,773 8,117 4,733	970 0 861 8 1,250 4 7,028 0 2,205 8 4,788 0 3,291 8
31 35 36 37 38	Bhagalpur Dimmon, Monghyt Bhagalpur Pornea Malda Sonthal Parganas CRISSA.	8 7 4 4	41 56 18 02 69	1,449 1,503 726	1,905 3,193 3,172 3,335	2.561 2,165 1,148 1,235 768	290 650 109 34 62	83 19 555 40 522	8,496 5,722 8,294 2,028 1,005	10,191 13,559 14,799 7,510 2,814	11,227 1: 11,137 (11,304 1: 5,559 1: 3,115 1:	2	1,327 2,654 1,134 1,464 1,820	19 118 33 83 91	05 27 57 45 25	"i 	11 8 20 2	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1,422 2,800 1,232 1,563 3,314	990 8 1,686 0 807 0 1,091 12 1,027 18
39 40 41 42	Orissa Division. Cuttnek Balasore Angul Puri CHOTA NAGPUR.	1 3	270 1 14 35	1,354 653 5 1,224	5,052 1,834 45 3,4:5	6%6 327 0%6	133 62 116	27 67 27	()05 7(8) 401	8,130 3,756 50 5,914	0,228 2,835 30 4,633	5	830 840 1,064	62 132 129	70 69 90	:::	 42 	2 7	962 1,094 1,290	591 4 734 4 792 0
43 44 45 46 47	Chota Nagpur Division. Hazaribagh Lobardaga Pulamau Manbhum Singhbhum Registrar of Companics (under Act VI of 1882)	4 2 2 5 1	35 36 21 112 13	352 202 374 667 83	5:4 211 131 1,003 222	988 405 374 1,366 76	45 649 66 126 8	214 920 45 1,499 10	1,450 3,035 511 2,877 91	3,720 4 944 1,522 8,540 506	4,059 8 4,871 4 2,190 8 7,674 12 442 8		1,533 681 174 4,785 90	18 11 16 28 4	444 40 21 57 1	 "i 	 6 6 	1	1,995 744 211 4,975 95	1,142 8 426 12 140 4 3,805 0 57 8
	GRAND TOTAL OR S	97 18		!		1,14,541			2,46,526 2,50,541		6,65,452 0	-	1,89,280 9,11,028	6,659			_		2,15,579 2,38,115	1,29,900 0 1,42,179 13

STATEMENTS—concluded.

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1895-96.

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	1 200	GIRTO	TIONS	P P M//mt br	G MOVADI	E DRUD		·-····	those	1	-	ī		··	e i		7
				Y, BOOK	G MOVABL		_		than th						nes 10, 19,		
Total value of immovable property transferred.	chause 2 of the Transfer of Mar.		the payment of money (section 18,	r documents registered under section 1(3).	Tetal of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	1 20	ed in Book I	rities to adopt other	Number of registrations under acction 94	of registrations under section 34	refustls to register.	powers-of-attorney attested	ches or applications for copies.	fees, including the entries in columns the total fees paid for registration d 29.	extraördinary fees and fines.	É
Total value of i	Instruments of (section 123, ch. Property Act).	Instruments o	Obligations for the payment clause f).	All other docu	Tetal of registr	Ordinary fees p	Number of seal		Number of wr	Number of regi	Number of regi	Number of refu	Number of pow	Number of searches	Total ordinary fees, and 26, and the columns 25 and 29,	Total extraordi	Total expenditure.
20	21	22	23	24	25	28	27	28	29	30	31	82	83	31	85	86	37
Rs					,	Rs. A.	-				T				Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 53,581 5 3
42,58,008 20,17,724 19,88,593 47,29,576 28,41,852 20,57,179	8 1 1 14 8 4	111 101 128 809 83 159	2,460 441 538 3,614 2,721 1,210	633 216 5.17 060 507 638	3,212 759 984 4,686 3,332 2,011	2,000 0 650 12 851 12 3,537 0 2,615 4 1,764 0	2 1 2 1	87	1 1 1	4 9 2 6 2 3	11 SP 10 10	8 87 1 37 1 125	67 40 112 168	538 954 1,610 1,178	14,245 8 16,193 12 42,240 0 19,545 0	11,025 13 0 4,838 1 0 5,032 14 3 15,159 0 0 9,664 15 0 6,745 13 0	26,729 18 9 11,539 7 1 14,613 11 10 36,509 8 6 18,574 6 0 11,610 9 9
91,11,624 5,31,83,766 22,87,244 19,87,524 20,21,875 21,63,029	16 5 18 6 7 4	368 33 345 70 257 191	8,967 80 5,590 344 26,882 8,879	1,835 416 1,027 296 1,592 907	11,186 536 6,980 716 28,734 9,081	8,124 12 1,710 12 5,331 12 855 4 17,527 0 6,978 0	16	126	 "i "i	12 9 4 9 4	24 21 9 39 2	68 68 68	756 127 178 113	7,189 800 511 2,668	58,8.3 12 18,021 8 11,427 6 46,997 12	18,587 8 0 37,336 11 9 7,233 8 0 6,876 12 0 12,811 13 10 8,048 5 0	34,967 4 3 23,996 15 10 17,653 7 1 13,444 15 9 45,441 4 4 24,237 10 5
8,70,439 20,25,984 10,89,883 9,55,079 20,03,484 14,93,004 14,91,101	13 14 6 6 18 25	38 47 20 1 80 60 49	691 2,116 219 35 1,272 3,008 2,160	341 425 165 40 770 480 621	1,683 2,602 110 82 2,140 8,573 2,740	1,003 8 2,076 4 496 8 141 12 2,129 8 2,738 8 2,334 8	:::	75 35 9 5 69 24 108	1	29 6 1 10 1	8 10 17 1 19 14 7	71 7.0 2 304 343	74 116 97	4 40	16,427 4 5,500 8	3,962 4 6 6,200 8 0 3,213 8 0 650 8 0 8,904 5 0 1,221 12 0 6,089 8 6	6,551 8 2 13,446 15 0 4,404 10 6 1,590 14 4 20,485 9 1 10,748 3 10 11,744 7 8
47,83,945 57,78,878 17,55,755 46,02,267	328 73 14 11	200 167 159 807	259 438 2,301 0,257	4,763 4,495 1,526 3,397	5,515 5,173 4,090 12,972	6,350 12 5,733 8 3,599 4 9,851 12	1	166 123 66 71	2 8 	32 19 1	86 109 10 3	· 517	322 240 143 171	2,869 2,171 1,512 2,552	82,013 8 44,024 4 25,217 4 45,517 0	11,731 3 0 19,136 10 0 9 147 11 0 18,317 9 0	23,480 11 0 34,022 5 6 24,064 6 2 38,900 1 5
41,90,008 30,17,057 42,14,473	25 8 4	469 322 200	1,217 4,965 6,520	3,827 7,768 6,895	5,038 13,053 12,619	4,756 4 11,509 12 11,315 0	 	10 39 61	 "ï	41 0 24	74 22 102	328 108 220	169 113 289	1,814 1,589 1,810	87,161 19 41,915 4 55,186 8	8,153 4 0 7,926 15 0 8,311 9 7	29,978 1 1 31,404 6 7 42,237 5 10
64,39,081 48,09,403 57,65,536 41,25,618 21,25,620 55,95,652 41,15,618	 1 ₂	60 47 56 84 47 82 131	391 278 169 482 378 774 704	414 271 330 779 1,439 881 607	797 597 555 1,295 1,865 1,767 1,434	931 8 965 0 702 12 1,324 8 1,979 0 1,897 0 1,444 4	 2	23 28 14 36 6 23 13	:: :: ::	1 8 6 9 6	4 11 2 5 8 45	16 10 13 51 29 90 52	187 89 100 157 84 181 141	1,194 911 657 916 655 1,631 1,172	18,718 8 13,359 0 16,132 8 20,531 8 10,580 12 21,588 8 19,271 0	18,360 1 6 13,013 3 6 5,654 0 6 7,260 4 6 3,491 7 0 11,016 8 0 8,705 8 0	10,386 14 11 7,563 8 4 9,563 8 10 14,498 8 5 9,295 8 5 15,627 12 11 14 328 12 10
83,56,967 24,94,133 22,78,900 9,37,723 11,69,957	1 2 1 3 	140 403 75 30 427	400 825 791 334 1,200	381 378 192 165 1,421	1,021 1,608 1,050 522 3,048	1,092 12 1,378 8 1,039 0 491 8 2,591 4	 'i 	2 4 3 40 15	::	1 3 19 10 1	9 7 46 41 4	75 35 76 16 98	105 81 81 81 20 131	720 725 1,205 236 454	13,319 0 14,217 8 13,162 12 7,233 0 7,694 12	8,007 13 0 5,674 6 0 7,356 1 0 9,650 12 6 1,676 7 0	11.573 9 0 12,523 0 7 9,781 13 3 7,305 7 1 6,982 7 1
12,25,861 6,97,777 2,502 8,94,832	 :::	21 43 48	405 461 1 261	271 163 2 2(x)	700 607 3 608	1 1 10	1	45 12 90	 	1 	::	15 31 15	134 76 7 70	687 679 	7,687 0 4,203 12 31 0 6,406 0	5,001 4 0 2,166 5 10 20 0 0 2.742 10 0	7,286 15 10 5,234 9 1 15 3 0 6,072 6 1
18,19,896 7,80,272 7,23,591 17,98,092 1,10,673	2 1 	28 56 8 53 5	941 292 63 389 25	408 167 85 291 58	679 515 156 734 88	525 8 513 8 171 0 821 4 82 4	1 1 	1 5 3 14 8		8 1 1 1	1 1 1 	65 23 8 29 1	18 83 30 70 22	274 419 303 943 41	5,730 8 5,831 8 2,522 12 11,357 0 594 4	3,249 12 0 2,632 1 0 1,528 9 0 4,346 2 0 207 10 0 20,631 8 0	6,568 13 7 4,812 6 0 2,439 13 13 8,818 15 6 (3) 12 3 564 0 0
,81,76,788	661 527	0,129 6,553	1,04,181	58,058 50,581	1,64,029		-	8,577 9,349	19	302	887 1,008	4,319		51,432	9,32,190 12	5,11,397 4 6 3,93,941 4	8,03,745 1 2 8,09,031 C 9

GENERAL

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Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2		3		4			<u>.</u> 5			<u></u>			7	
Divisions.	STATIONS.		Place of confin	e mo nt.	Class of prisoners		com	nained mencem e year	ient of	Rec	cived d	uring 1895.		Total.	•
D		, 					M.	F.	Total	М.	F.	Total	м.	F.	Total.
ſ	Bengal. Burdwau	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	203 8	8	211 8 	584 246 6	29 21	613 267 6	787 254 6	37 21	824 275 6
	Katwa		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		1 2		1 2	58 52	2 3	60 £5	59 54	2 3	61 57
	Raniganj		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	1 4 		1 4 	187 199 1	8 8	195 207 1	188 203 1	8 8	196 211 1
	Kalna		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		.i, 1		4	71 93	12 9	83 102	75 94	12	87 103
	Suri	•••	Intermediate J	ail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil		98 1 1	6	104 1 1	480 175 4	18 13	498 188 4	578 - 176 5	21 13 	602 189 5
İ	Rampur Hát		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		3		3	257 196	6 14	263 210	260 199	6 14	266 213
	Bankura		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	193 5 2	12 1 	205 6 2	583 193 8	15 13	598 206 8	776 198 10	27 14	803 212 10
¥AN.	Bishenpore		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	···	10 6		10	140 73	3 3	143 76	150 79	3 4	153 83
BURDWAN.	Midnapore .	{	District and tral Jail.	Cen-{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	825 7 	16 2 	841 9 	1,016 419 14	59 29	1,075 448 14	1,841 426 14	75 31 	1,916 457 14
	Tamluk		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		2	1	1 3	143 103	12 9	155 112	143 105	18 10	156 115
l	Ghatal		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		1 2		1 2	63 70	9	73 84	64 72	9	73 86
Ì	Contai		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	8 2		8 3	242 205	14	256 212	250 207	14 8	264 215
	Hooghly		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	347 11 8	8 1	355 12 3	1,056 162 28	20 15	1,076 177 28	1,103 173 31	28 16	1,431 189 31
1	Jahanabad		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	 	3		3	81 69	4. 6	85 75	84 72	4 .	88 78
	Scrampore		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	6 17		6 17	223 226	5 7	228 233	229 243	5 7	284 250
	Howrah		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	2 7		2 7	418 377	14 10	432 387	420 384	14 10	434 394
ί	Ulubaria		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial				1	149 85	3 6	152 91	150 85	3 6	153 91
1	Alipore .	{	District and (Cen- {	Tindon trial		1,601 14	45	1,046 14	2,683 862	127 28	2,810 890	4,284 876	172 28	4,456 904
NI'F.	Diamond Harbour	r	Subsidiary Jail	{	IImdan talah		7 8	••• •••	7 8	161 154	1	162 157	168 162	1 3	169 165
PRESIDENT	Basirhat		Ditto	{	fit- landanial					140 127	7 6	147 132	140 132	7 5	147 197
I P	Dum-Dum		Ditto	{	Ilmalan Inial			:::	1	4 5	2	6 5	4 6	2	6

1895-96.]

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

	8			9	ng was the ball of the costs on a	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	10		300	11	
Discharge •	ed from a	all causes.		ning at th		Daily	average nu oach class	imber of	Total	daily avera whole ja	
м.	F .	Total.	м.	F .	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.
623 240 6	90 21 	653 261 6	164 14 	7	171 14	194·41 14·71 0·21	6:41 1:05	200·82 15·76 0·21	209.33	7:46	216-78
63 63	2 3	55 56	6 1	:::	6	1·25 2·14	0·05 0·02	1·30 } 2·16 }		0.07	3.46
185 199 1	8 8 	193 207 l	3 4 	 	3 4 	2·53 5·63 0·04	0·07 0·22 	2·60 5·85 0·04	8:20	0.29	8:49
73 93	12 9	85 102	2 1		2	1·32 3·83	0·21 0·33	1·53 } 4·16 }	5.15	0.24	5.69
407 163 4	18 13 	425 176 4	171 13 1	6 	177 13 1	108:83 8:20 0:28	6.97 0.81	1 5.80 8.54 0.28	117.31	7:31	124-62
225 198	6 14	261 212	5 1		5 1	4·56 6·15	0.05 0.51	4·61 6·36}		0.56	10.97
508 193 9	16 14 	524 207 9	268 5 1	11 	279 5 1	246·34 7·19 0·36	11·15 0·87 	257·49 8·06 0·36		12.02	265.91
147 76	3 4	150 80	3		3 3	2·00 3·82	0·02 0·16	2·02 3·48}		0.18	5.20
1,015 416 12	63 29	1,078 445 12	826 10 2	12 2 	838 12 2	865.54 14.84 0.86	14·68 0·99 	880·22 15·83 0·86	881:24	15:67	896-91
141 102	13 10	154 112	2 3		2 3	3·59 3·19	0.34 0.18	3·93 } 3·37 }	6.78	0 52	7:30
64 72	9 14	73 86				1.81 1.81	0·05 0·29	1·56 2·10}	3.32	0.34	3.66
246 190	14 8	260 198	4 17		4 17	6·77 6·56	0·37 0·14	7·14 6·70}	13.33	1.21	13.84
1,048 169 28	' 23 15 	1,071 184 28	355 4 3	5 1 	360 5 3	326·34 9·58 1·91	6.57 0.75	382·91 10·93 1·91	337.83	7:32	945·15
84 66	4 5	88 71	₆	₁	,	1·18 2·71	0·04 0·22	1·22 } 2·93 }	3.89	0.58	4.15
225 242	5 7	230 249	4		4	3·00 6·52	0·03 0·24	8·03 6·76	9.52	0.27	9.79
416 376	14 10	480 886	4 8	•••	4 8	5·17 16·12	0·11 0·32	5·28 } 16·41 }	21.29	0.43	21.72
146 84	3 6	149 90	4		4	2·16 1·64	0·02 0·04	2·18 } 1·68 }	3.80	0.08	3.80
2,819 8:14	137 24	2,956 858	1,465 42	35 4	1,500 46	1,561·81 41·73	40·12 2·27	1,601.93	1,608.54	42:39	1,618.93
159 159	1 8	160 162	9		9	1·93 8·10	0.0 8 0.01	1·9·1 } 8·10 }	10.03	0.10	10,13
139 181	6	145 130	1 1		2 1	2·03 5·41	0·04 0·04	2·07 } 6·15 }	7:44	0.08	7.52
4 6	2	6		 		0·07 0·16	0.02	6.09	∪.53	0.03	0.52

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GENERAL
Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2		3		4			6			6			7	
DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.		Place of confiner	nent.	Class of		commo	ined a enceme year 18	nt of	Recoi the y	ved du vear 18	ring 95.		Total.	•
Divi							М.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.
1	Barrackpore		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	 	1	 	·" ₁	62 70	1 6	63 76	62 71	6	63 77
	Calcutta	5	District and C trial Jail.	en- {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	1,162 16 5	 	1,162 16 5	1,825 508 122	29 7 	1,854 515 122	2,987 524 127	29 7 	3,016 631 127
	Careutta	}	European	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	38 1 	 	38 1 	459 35 5	2 1 	461 36 5	497 36 5	2 1 	499 37 5
	Krishnagar	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	110 2 	 	117 2 	916 167 15	32 15 	948 182 15	1,026 169 15	39 15 	1,065 184 15
	Moherpur		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	••	4 8]]	5 9	289 277	12 2 0	S01 297	293 28	13 21	306 306
	Kushtia	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	 •••	9		9	266 193	12 11	27 204	275 199	12 11	287 210
	Ranaghat		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	2		2	126 111	8 6	134 116	126 113	8 5	134 118
PRESIDENCY—concluded.	Berhampore		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	202	15 1 	217 11 	667 175 9	20 13 	687 18 8 9	869 185 9	35 14 	904 199 9
L-cone	Kandı		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Undor-trial		7		7	114 82	3 2	117 84	115 89	3 2	118 91
IPENC	Jangipur		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		14 , 16	1	15 16	208 151		213 151	222 167	6	228 167
Pres	Jessore		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	195 39 1	 	198 39 1	830 259 12	10 3 	840 262 12	1,025 298 13	13 3 	1,038 301 13
	Narail	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		3		3	225 126		228 126	228 129	3	291 129
	Jhenida		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	1 2 ·	••• •••	1 2 	117 92 1	2	119 92 1	118 94 1	 	120 94 1
	Magur a	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	7		7 4	112 50	•••	142 50	149 54		149 54
	Bangaou	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		1		1	111 78	3 1	114 79	112 79	8	115 80
	Khulna		Intermediate Ja	i	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	21 3 1	 	23 8 1	300 207 9	5 3	3-16 210 9	321 210 10	7 8 	828 213 10
	Sathhira		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		1 8		1 3	116 78	 	115 78	116 81	••• •••	116 81
	Bagerhat	•••	Ditto	. {	Convicts Under-trial	:::	2 6	1	8	291 192	j 1	292 198	293 198	2 1	295 199
l	Burasat	•••	Intermediate Jai	ı {	Convicts Under-trial		8 3 15		83 15	418	7 11	425 172	501 176	7 11	508 187

1696-96,]

PRISONS—continued.

8 U M 11 A R Y-continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—continued.

	8			. 8			10			11	
Discharg	ed from	all causes.	Rema	ining at the year	the end 1895.	Daily	average nu each class	mber of	Total	daily averag whole jai	e of the
M.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
61 66	1 6	62 72	1 6	:::	1 5	1.06 1.98	0.08 0.03	1.09 }	3.04	0.09	8.13
1,893 613 128	29 7 	1,9 2 520 123	1,094 11 4	 	1,094 11 4	1,141·57 16·81 4·83	0·08 0·07	1,141·69 16·88 4·83	1,163-21	0.13	1,163:34
445 86 8	2 1 	447 37 3	₂	•••	52 ₂	37·65 1·20 0·15	 	37:65 1:20 0:15	89-00		39.00
901 169 14	35 1 5 	936 184 14	125 ₁	4	129 1	149·12 7·29 0·79	6·36 0·55	155:48 7:84 0:79	157:20	6.91	164-11
298 283	13 20	306 303	2	,	8	3·90 7·80	0·18 0·65	4·08 } 8·45 }	11.70	0.83	12-63
271 187	11 11	282 198	4 12	1 	5 12	4·20 5·75	0·12 0·30	4·32 6·05}	9.95	0.42	10.37
124 113	8 5	132 118	2		2	1·49 3·17	0·08 0·08	1·57 3·30 }	4.66	0.31	4.87
663 181 8	29 13 	692 194 8	206 4 1	6 1 	212 5 1	205·04 6·35 0·52	8·81 0·39	213·85 6·74 0·52	211:91	9:20	221.11
113 84	2 2	115 86	2 6		3 5	1·79 4·32	0·05 0·02	1·84 } 4·34 }	6.11	0.07	6-18
200 163		206 163	22 4		22 4	4·15 6·51	0·1 3	4·28 } 6·51 }	10-66	0-13	10.79
810 278 11	9 3 	819 281 11	215 20 2	 	219 20 2	209·61 21·85 1·00	8·33 0·45	212·94 22·30 1·00	232:46	3·78	236-24
224 129	, 3	227 129		:::	4	3·10 3·76	0.03	3·12 } 3·76 }	6.86	0.02	6.88
117 91 1	 	119 91 1	1 8 	 :::	3 	1·82 2·33	0·0 2 	1·84 2·33 	4.12	0.02	4·17
147 54		147 54	2			2·23 2·12		2·23 2·12}	4.35	••	4.35
110 78	3 1	113 79	2 1		2 1	1·47 1·58	0.07	1.54	3.06	0.07	3·12
905 197 8	5 3 	310 200 8	16 13 2	 	18 13 2	16·24 12·67 0·92	1·98 0·07	18·22 12·74 0·92	29.83	2.05	31:89
114 80	:::	114 80	2 1		2	2·23 2·12	:::	2·23 2·12 }	4.35		4:35
283 196	2 1	285 196	10	:::	10 3	5·88 6·44	0·02 0·01	5·90 } 6·45 }	12:32	0.03	12:35
891 170	7	898 181	110 6	:::	110 6	89·89 5·77	0·28 0·17	90·17 5·94}	95-66	0.42	96·11

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GENERAL
Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL OLASSES

1	·	· · ·	3		4			5			6			7	
DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.		Place of confinement	nt.	Class of prisoners.		comm	ained a concerne year 1	ent of		ved di year 1			Total.	•
Div		-	-				М.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Rampur Boalia		District and Contral Jail.	{	Under-trial .		644 4 3	11 	655 4 8	858 206 10	28 19 	886 225 10	1,502 210 13	89 19 	1,541 229 18
	Nator		Subsidiary Jail	.{	TT 1 1	::	6 2	:::	6 2	176 130	47	180 187	182 132	7	186 139
	Nowgong		Ditto	.{	Trades Anial		4 2	1	4 3	108 116	4	112 120	112 118	4 5	116 123
	Dinajpur		District Jail	.{	Under-trial .		114 28 2	 	119 28 2	366 326 20	7 12 	378 838 20	480 364 22	12 12 	492 366 22
	Thakurgaon	 .	Subsidiary Jail	. {	TT- 3 4-1-1	::	1 2		1 2	64 74	2 4	66 78	65 76	2 4	67 80
	Jalpaiguri		Intermediate Jail	.{	Under-trial .		74 9 4	 	76 9 4	307 225 11	10 10 	317 235 11	381 234 15	1 2 10 	393 244 16
	Alipore		Subsidiary Jail	. {	Convicts . Under-trial .	::	2 2		2 2	40 38	1	41 89	42 4 0	1	43 41
	Darjeoling		District Jail	.{	Under-trial .		54 3 2	3 1 	57 4 2	236 145 3	33 13 	269 158 3	290 148 5	36 14 	826 162 5
IABI.	Siliguri	•••	Subsidiary Jail	. {	TT- 1 4-1-1	::		••• •••		72 94	12 18	84 112	75 94	12 18	87 112
Каленан.	Kurseong		Ditto	. {	TT- 1	::	1	 	1	34 49	5 4	89 53	85 49	5 4	40 58
	Rangpur	•••	District Jail	.{	Under-trial .		130 5 	1 1 	131 6 	564 846 34	19 14	583 360 34	694 351 34	20 15 	714 366 34
	Gaihanda	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	11s. Jan 4-1-1		2 18	₁	2 19	157 143	3 2	160 145	1 5 9 161	3	162 164
	Nilphamari	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		2		2	137 169	8	139 162	189 160	2 8	141 163
	Kurigaon		Ditto	{	III don daial		3 6		3 6	101 107	6 4	107 111	104 113	6 4	110 117
	Bogra	•••	Intermediate Jail.	{	Under-trial	•••	62 2 1	 	64 2 1	452 392 28	18 20 	470 412 28	514 394 29	20 20 	534 414 29
	Pabna	•••	Ditto	{	Under-trial	••• •••	83 3 		83 8	334 170 9	11 9 	345 179 9	417 173 9	11 9 	428 182 9
Į	Sirajganj	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	IIndon toial	 •••	26 8		26 3	195 201	4	199 205	221 204	4	225 208
ž(Dacca	•••	District and Centra Jail.	a{	Under-trial .		1,143 17 8	6 2 	1,149 19 8	1,620 404 21 1	28 11 	1,648 415 21 1	2,768 421 24 1	34 13 	2,797 484 24 1
Dicol	Manikganj	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Consists		5 2	•••	5 2	148: 129		148 129	153 131	•••	168 181

PERONS—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—continued.

	8			9			10			11				
Discharged from all causes.			Rema of t	ining at	the end 1895.	Daily	average nuesch class	mber of	Total daily average of whole jail.					
м.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.			
788 200 10	31 19 	819 219 10	714 10 8	 	722 10 3	640·59 9·58 1·29	8·11 0·79	648·70 10·37 1·29	651:46	8.90	660.8			
177 132	4 7	181 139	6	•••	Б	4·52 8·71	0·18 0·22	4·70 3·93}	8:23	0.40	8-6			
105 113	1 6	106 118	7 5		10 5	3·42 4·36	0.09	3·51 4·49}	7:78	0.33	8.00			
362 340 22	7 10 	369 850 22	118 14	5 2 	123 16 	124·17 20·47 1·03	4·38 0·20 	128·55 20·67 1·03	145.67	4.28	150-20			
61 74	2 4	63 78	4 2	,,,	4 2	2·26 4·07	0·05 0·15	2·31 4·22}	6.83	0.30	6.6			
298 228 18	10 10 	308 238 13	88 6 2	2 	85 6 2	71·44 13·42 1·05	2·97 0·19	74·41 13·61 1·05	85.91	3.16	£9·07			
40 40	1	41 41	2		2	1·44 1·11	0.0 3 0.0 2	1·47 1·13}	2.55	0.02	2-60			
212 144 5	31 14 	243 168 6	78 4	 	88 4	65·66 3·80 0·35	3·61 0·27 	69·27 4·07 0·35	69:81	3.88	73.69			
73 93	10 18	83 111	2	2	4	1·73 2·19	0·23 0·27	1·96 } 2·46 }	3.92	0.20	4.4			
81 49	5 4	36 53	4			0.86 0.86	0·11 0·09	0.97	1.72	0.50	1.92			
555 333 32	15 13 	570 346 32	139 18 2	5 2 	144 20 2	121·21 16·45 2·21	4·08 0·62 	125·29 17·07 2·24	139.90	4:70	144.60			
156 161	3	159 164	8			4·39 8·14	0·18 0·06	4·45 } 8· 3 2 }	12.63	0.54	12.77			
137 152	2 3	139 155	2 8	:::	2 8	2·92 4·77	0·04 0·03	2·96 4·80}	7:69	0.07	7:76			
101 110	4	105 114	3	2	5 3	1·8 5 5·72	0·20 0·12	2·05 } 5·84 }	7.57	0.33	7.89			
446 393 29	16 19	463 412 29	68 1 	4 1 	72 2 	70.87 15.71 1.00	8·61 0·70	74·48 16·41 1·00	87.58	4:31	91.89			
336 148 8	9 8 	345 156 8	81 25 1	2 1 	83 26 1	79·87 7·96 0·72	2·21 0·31 	82·08 8·27 0·72	88.55	2.52	91:07			
208 198	4	212 202	13 6	·•• ·••	13 6	5·84 5·03	0·10 0·04	5·94 5·07	10.87	0.14	11.01			
1,766 403 22	81 13 	1,797 416 22	997 18 2 1	 	1,000 18 2 1	1,074·00 22·29 1·27 0·70	5·08 0·39 	1,079·08 22·68 1·27 0·70	1,098-26	5:47	1,103.73			
150 122	•••	150 122	8 9		3 9	9·46 3·76	•••	9·46 }	18.22	•••	18.22			

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GENERAL Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

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1	2		3		4		8			6			7	
DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.		Place of confine	ment.	Class of prisoners.	CO	emained nmencer he year	ment of	Received during the year 1895.			Total.		
Dry						M	. F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Munshiganj		Subsidiary Jail	{	Under-trial		2	12 12 	237 172 3	6	241 178 3	239 184 3	6	248 190 3
	Mymonsingh	•••	District Jail	{	Under-trial .	38 8	4 9 4 7	343 34 7	1,901 541 56	26 5 	1,327 546 56	1,635 675 63	5	1,670 580 63
	Atia	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	IIndon trial		4 8	4 3	184 150	6 7	190 157	188 153	6 7	194 160
	Jamalpur	•••	Ditto	{	Under-trial .	1	6 9	16 9 	211 209 2	3 6 	214 215 2	227 218 2	8 6	239 224 2
	Kishoreganj	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts . Under-trial .	1 1	6 ₂	16 19	303 246	9 6	312 251	319 262	9 8	328 270
ded.	Netrokona		Ditto	{	TIndon toin!		8	6 9	209 150	2 2	211 162	215 159	2 2	217 161
A-concluded.	Faridpur	•••	District Jail	{	Under-trial	33 1		335 15	1,141 422 6	12 3 	1,153 425 6	1,473 437 6	16 3 	1,488 440 6
DACCA-	Goalundo	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	1	8	3 6	141 135	4 2	145 137	144 141	4 2	148 . 143
	Madaripur	•••	Ditto	}	[IImdon trial	1		15 14	502 363	4	361 506	517 377	1	521 378
	Burisal	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil			399 27 6	1, 52 9 551 24	15 14 	1,544 565 24	1,925 577 30	18 15 	1,943 592 80
	Pirojpur	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	1 1		9	339 264	3	342 268	348 277	3 4	351 281
1	Patuakhali		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial			12 5	322 257	1 2	323 259	334 262	1 2	335 264
{	Bhola		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	: }		1 3	127 113	2 5	129 118	128 116	, 5	130 121
ſ	Comilla		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	. 16		92 16 	470 253 19	4 7 	474 260 19	556 269 19	10 7 	566 276 19
	Brahmanbaria		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial			1 2	309 104	1	310 105	310 106	1	811 107
	Chandpur		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	1		6 1	114 60	2 1	116 61	120 61	2 1	122 62
CHITTAGONG.	Noakhali		Intermediate Jai	1 {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	5	1 	99 5 4	411 198 15	4 2 	415 200 15	509 203 19	5 2 	514 205 19
Сви	Fenny		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	1 4		1 4	115 67		115 57	116 61	:::	116
	Chittagong		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil State	1	6 1	126 5 1 2	487 294 11 1	7 9 	494 803 11 1	607 299 12 2	13 9 ₁	620 808 12 8
l	Cox's Bazar		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	8	:::	8	70 62	::: ,	70 62	70 70	:::	70 70

PRISONS—continued.

8 U M L A R Y-continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—continued.

	8			9			10			11				
Discharg	od from	all causes.	Remai th	ning at the	ne end of 195.	Daily	average nu each clas	mber of	Total daily average of the whole jail.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tota			
227 179 3	4 6 	231 185 3	12 5 		12 6	4·06 7·98 0·05	0.08 0.59	4·12 8·24 0·05	12:09	0.32	12.4			
1,842 553 58	27 6 	1,369 558 58	293 23 5	 	301 22 5	311·97 30·82 3·34	4.65 0.15	316·52 30·97 3·34	346-18	4.70	360-8			
178 162	5 7	183 159	10 1		11 1	6·46 5·23	0.08 0.08	6·51 }	11.69	0.13	11:8:			
224 218 2	3 6 	227 224 2	 	 	3 	12·38 9·12 0·08	0·30 0·19	12.68 9.31 0.08	21·58	0.49	22.00			
28 5 251	9 8	294 259	34 11	::: :::	34 11	9·95 13·95	0·29 0·23	10.24 14.18}	23.90	0.62	24.4			
203 154	2 2	205 156	12 6		12 5	8·03 4·75	0·14 0·11	8·17 } 4·86 }	12.78 0.25		13.03			
1,159 409 6	10 3 	1,169 412 6	314 28 	 	319 28 	304·87 29·92 0·59	3.69 0.03	308.26 30.01 0.29	335 ·38	3.78	339-16			
143 193	4 2	147 135	1 8		1 8	3.63	0.06 0.04	3·15 }	6.73	0.10	6.83			
491 · 374	4	495 375	26 3	 	. 26 . 3	12·99 15·45	0.08	13.07 }	28.41	0.08	28.53			
1,469 524 90	10 13 	1,479 537 80	456 53	8 2 	464 65	409·72 49·38 2·22	6·69 0·81	416·40 50·19 2·22	461.32	7:49	468:81			
340 265	3 4	343 269	8	:::	8 12	5·63 11·42	0·03 0·09	5.65 }	17 08	0-11	17.16			
308 267	1 2	309 259	26 5		26 5	5·39 9·21	 0∙07	5:33 9:28	14.54	0.07	14.61			
123 113	2 C	125 118	5 3		5 3	1·62 4·51	0 03 0·10	1.65 }	6.16	0.13	6-29			
424 213 18	6 5	429 247 18	1 12 27 1	5 2	137 29 1	116·57 16·45 1·79	4·00 0·55	120·57 17·00 1·79	131.81	1 ·55	13 9 36			
293 103	1 1	294 104	17 8		17	5-9× 4-47		5·98 4·47 }	10-45		10.45			
J19 54	2 1	121 65	1 7		1 7	2·89 2·29	0.08 0.01	2·95 2·30 }	5.18	0-07	5·2 5			
432 203 18	5 2	437 205 18	77		77	85·15 8·79 1·61	0·54 0·20	85·69 8·99 1·61	95.55	0-71	96·2 9			
116		116 60		:::	,	2·52 1·80		2·52 1·80}	4.32		4 32			
463 291 10	7 9 1	470 800 10 2	144 8 2 1	 	150 8 2	142·14 13·01 1·85 1·05	7·13 0·68 	113·27 13·69 1·85 1·05	158.05	7:81	165.86			
65		65 70	5		5	2:68		2·68 1·97	4.65		4.65			

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GENERAL
Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2		3	4			6			6		7			
TOWS.	STATIONS.		Place of confinement.		Class of prisoners.		Remained at the commencement of the year 1895.			Received during the year 1895.			Total.		
Divisions.							М.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.
	BIHAR. Buxar Bankipore	•••	TV: 1. f. a. T. Cl	{ {	State		1,018 229 27	 19 	1,018 248 27	921 1 830 580	 38 19	921 1 868 599	1,939 1 1,059 607	 67 19	1,939 1 1,116 626
	Barlı	•••	Subsidiary Isil	{	Convicts		 2 2	:::	 2 2	11 162 187	 9 2	11 165 189	11 164 189	 3 2	11 167 191
	Bihar	•••	Ditto	{	IT 1		20 20		6 2 0	231 271	8	239 279	237 291	8	245 299
	Gaya	•••	District Jail	{	Under-trial		879 14 	6 1 	385 15 	1,065 1,624 14	29 37 	1,094 1,661 14	1,444 1,638 14	35 38 	1,479 1,676 14
	Nawada		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		3 1		3	103 113	5 7	108 120	106 114	5 7	111 121
	Jahanabad	••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	 	5 13		13	175 176	3 4	178 180	180 189	3 4	183 193
ļ	Aurangabad		Ditto	{	77 7 1		9 7		10 7	174 239	8 7	182 246	183 246	9 7	192 25 3
	Arrah	•••	District Jail	{	TT 1 / 1	 	197 16 	 	211 16 	695 378 27	39 22 	734 400 27	892 394 27	53 22 	945 416 27
	Susaram		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil Convicts	 	19 	 2 	21 	246 278 4 126	16 19 	262 297 4 133	250 297 4 126	16 21 	266 318 4 133
PATNA.	Buxar	•••	Ditto	{	Under-trial	•••	10		10	220	14	234	230	14	170
P.	Bhabhua	•••	Ditto	{		••• •••	111	3		206	9	215	217	92	229
	Chapra		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	 	259 18 1	 	267 18 1	1,213 655 26	84 32 	687 26	673 27		1,564 705 27
	Siwan		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	••• •••	6		6	231	16 13	244	271 237	16	250
	Gopalganj	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		6			308 234	42 26	260	314 234	42 26	260
	Motihari	••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil		297 8 4	3 1 		0.000	21 		1,115 567 31	45 22 	
	Bettiah		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	 	2 5	:::	5	313 381	16 20	401	315 386	16 20	400
	Muzaffarpur		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil		10	10 1 			97 19 	366 20	357 20	47 20 	377
	Hajipur	••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil Convicts	 	4	2		301 184 2 248	10	190 2 252	188 2 248	8 	190 25:
	Sitamarhi	••	. Ditto	₩ {	Under-trial		10		10	218	7	225	1,182	88	230
	Darbhanga		. District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil		20	10 	324 20		28 10		245	\$8 10	

PRISONS-continued.

SUMMARY-continued.

978

243

19

35

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943

234

19

239

11

242

12

262.57

12.03

0.90

8.51

0.05

271.08)

12.68

0.96)

275.56

8.16

e 4

284.72

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—continued.

9 8 10 11 Remaining at the end of Daily average number of Total daily average of the Discharged from all causes. the year 1895. each class. whole jail. F. F. M. F. M. Total. Total. M Total M. F. Total. 815 1,124 1,124 815 1046.07 1046.07 7 ••• 1046.77 1046.77 0.70 0.70 5 808 880 251 15 42 **2**66 250 65 14.20 265.16 594 19 613 13 13 21.48 0.13 21.90 272.72 14.92 297.61 ••• 10 10 1 1 0.20 0.69) ••• 3 2.61 } 6.42 } 3 164 3 2.56 0.02 161 ... 8.96 0.07 8.03 2 4 187 4 6.40 0.5185 ... 3 8 242 3.63 2343 0.103.727 ••• 0.24 14.99 15.53 8 293 6 6 11.61 } 11.37 0.14 285 ... 1,061 348.61 411 28 418 7.88 1,033 8.20 38 37 31.75 33.37 381.00 1,601 1,639 37 0.65 389.60 2 2 12 12 0.04 0.64) 3 3 2.44 0.07 103 5 1.51 } 1.71 } 103 0.14 2.08 5.22 7 117 4 4 2.64 0.07 110 3 2 2 2.52 0.04 178 181 2.26) 0.3010.72 11.05 2 2 4 191 8.50 0.56 8.46 187 8 10 181 11 5.09 173 0.125.54 5 0.42 16.31 16.73 13 7 241 12 10.55 0.27 10.49 234 46 223 230 669 715 213.61 12.09 226.70) 21 20 21 23.58 24.88 238.82 13.68 395 1.20 252.60 374 4 192) 23 4 1.85 23 3 16 263 3 8.26 0.29 247 8.55 1.14 20 313 4 16.28 0.88 17.47 24.94 293 6 26 11 0.050.09) 2 2 0.58 0.04 124 7 131 0.32) 0.14 8.63 8.97 12 226 16 18 8.25 0.40 8 65 5 214 6 6 6.25 6 164 0.14 6.39) 158 0.24 15.10 15.04 9.25 } 211 12 223 6 6 8.86 0.40242.16 83 1,287 268 277 13.07 255.23) 1,204 14.38 300:57 47 48.69 1.31 60.00 292-19 31 657 48 626 4 4 1.34 1.34) 23 23 3.82 0.24 267 Lti 283 4.06) 0.81 13.49 14.30 9.670.22 10.24 5 223 12 235 14 15 4.27 0.46 42 1 1 4.737 313 355 12.48 0.92 13:40 7 8.67 } 9 22721 251 8.51 0.40 263 10 270 10 280 8.43 271.53) 845 35 880 21 25 60 79 0.96 51.75 8.39 543 564 24 1 315.48 324.87 1.59) 31 1.28 31 14.47 6 4.34 0.13 16 325 6 809 0.73 18.52 18.98 19 13.91 0.60 372 391 14 15 31 865 294 16 310 263.47 12.27 275.74) 834 10.93 092 19 372 1 6 11.84 275.22 13.19 353 288.41 20 0.83 0.83) 20 10 311 2.96 0.13 3.08) 301 193 5.52 0.50 5.78 8.69 0.38185 8 9.07 2 0.21 0.51) 2 3.66 2 3.63 0.03 250 2 246 4 9.53 0.14 9.37 227 2 233 1 5.60 0.11 6

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	comm	ained at the sencement of year 1895.	Recoir the y	ved dur ear 189	ing 5.	1	lotal.		
DIV				M.	F. Total.	M .	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
ig. [Madhubani	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	2 2	3 2	160 147	4 11	164 158	162 149	5 11	167 160	
Parsa- concld.	Samastipur	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	14	4 15	170 169 3	11 10	181 179 3	174 183 3	11 11	185 19 4 8	
۲,	Monghyr	District Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	263 17 3	272 17 3	1,246 708 40	42 1 24	732 40	1,509 725 43	51 24	1,560 749 43	
	Ja mui	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	17	1 17	341 360		850 866	342 377		351 383	
	Begusarai	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial			277 245	11 8	258	277 248	11 8	288 256	
	Bhagalpur	{ District and Cen-{	Convicts Under-trial Civil State	1,748 8 2	62 1,310 1 9 2	1,554 299 18 1	58	1,612 803 18 1	2,802 807 20 1	120 6	2,922 312 20 1	
	Banka	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts Under-trial	17	17	173 187		178 191	190 187		195 191	
	Madhipura	Ditto	Convicts Under-trial			90 72		90 72	92 73		92 72	
£	Supaul	Ditto	Convicts Under-trial			206 1 81	8	209 184	207 181	3 3	210 184	
Висальт	Purne a	Intermediate Jail	Convicts Under-trial Civil	171 7 1	174 7 1	463 182 14	10 1	473 183 14	634 189 15	13 1	647 190 15	
	Kishanganj	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	5 2	5 2	221 137		223 141	226 139		228 143	
	Araria	Ditto	Convicts Under-trial Civil			135 181 1		136 182 1	136 185 1		136 186 1	
	Malda	Intermediate Jail	Convicts Under-trial Civil	40 8 1	43 8 1	325 282 18	14 8	339 290 12	36 5 290 13	17 8 	382 298 13	
	Naya Dumka	Ditto	Convicts Under-trial	52 11	64 11	849 262	16 12	365 264	401 263	18 12	419 275	
	Deoghur	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	1 3	8 3	273 230	3 6	276 236	274 233	6	279 239	
	Godda	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	1	1	111 99		111 101	112 100	2	112 302	
l	Rajmahal	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	7 7	7	294 244	9 14	30 3 258	901 251	9 14	310 265	
ORISSA.	ORISSA.	District Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	248 9 1	253 9 1	847 360 9	46 18	378 9	1,095 369 10	57 18 	1,146 387 10	
0	Jajpur	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	1	1	155 94		176 101	159 95	2 0	179 102	

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PRISONS - continued.

S T M M A R Y-continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—continued.

	8		•	9			10	SANGAN (J. 1821 SANGAR) - MASSAS	SOF BEINGONTONIO	11	
Discharg	ed from a	ll causes.	Remain	ing at the year 18	e end of	Daily a	verage nur each class.	nber of	Total d	aily averag	e of the
м.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
159 148	6 11	164 159	8 1		3 1	2·78 4·65	0·08 0 ·27	2 86 } 4·92 }	7:43	0.35	7.7
170 179 3	11 11 	181 190 3	4 4 	 :::	4	2·26 5·43 0·07	0.08 0.13 	2:32 5:55 0:07	7.76	0·18	7.9
1,265 699 40	46 24 	1,311 723 40	244 26 3	 	249 26 3	253·09 28·99 2·54	8·11 0·99 	261·20 29·98 2·54	284.62	9-10	293-7
311 371	9 6	850 877	1 6		1 6	4·77 13·50	0·07 0·10	4·84 } 14·00 }	18-67	0.17	18:1
271 147	1 i 8	282 25 5	6 1		6 1	4·77 7·76	0·18 0·21	4·96 } 7·97 }	12.53	0.89	12**
1,820 303 20	62 5 	1,882 308 20	982 4 	 	1,040	1,143·15 12·21 1·43 0·78	51·52 0·24 	1,194·67 12·45 1·43 0·78	1,157-57	5 1· 7 6	1,209
173 181	5 4	178 185	17 6		17 6	3:28 6:67	0·19 0·02	3·30 }	9.95	J-21	10.
89 71		89 71	3 1		3	1.6 4 1.92		1.64 }	3.26		3.
206 174	8 · 3	209 177	7	 	1 7	2·79 6·48	0.08 0.08	2·84 } 6·54 }	9.27	0.11	9:
482 183 13	8 1 	490 184 18	162 6 2	 	157 6 2	150·34 7·31 0·90	2·49 0·02	162·83 7·33 0·90	158-55	2.21	161-0
221 134	2 4	223 138	5 6		5 5	2·79 4·09	0.81 0.50	2·80 4·29 }	6.88	0.21	7:0
133 ° 160 1	1 1 	134 161 1	2 25 	•••	2 25 	1·87 7·26 0·01	••• •••	1·87 7·26 0·01	9.14		9.1
299 279 12	14 8 	313 287 12	66 11 1	 	69 11 1	47·14 12·29 0·67	2·93 0·24 	50.07 12.53 0.67	60.10	3·17	63·:
350 260	16 12	366 272	51 3	2	63 8	61·67 9·3 5	2·97 0·41	64·64 } 9·76 }	71.03	3.38	74.4
270 230	5 6	275 236	4 3		4 3	4·69 6·78	0·04 0·16	4·73 } 6·94 }	11:47	0.20	11.€
108 93	2	108 95	4 7	•••	4 7	3·08 1·98	T 10	\$.08 } 80.8	5 06	0·10	6.1
300 243	9 12	3 ·9 254	9	 2	1 11	2·75 14·13	0·0 4 0·67	2·79 } 14·80 }	16.88	0.71	17.5
908 367 8	41 17	949 884 8	187 2 2	10 1 	197 3 2	220·48 16·91 0·89	0·16 0·72	226·64 17·63 C 39	297:78	6.88	244·6
157 94	20 7	177 101	2	•••	2 1	2·77 2·23	0·18 0·11	2·95 } 2·34 }	5.00	0.29	5-2

O.—

GENERAL
Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	<u> </u>	5	·· <u></u>		6 ,	<i>-</i> -		7	
DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	comn	ained at tenceme year 18	ent of		eived d			Total.	•
DIVIE				М.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Kendrapara	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	1		2 1	79 66 1		82 67 1	81 67 1	3 1 	84 68 1
	Angul .	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	3			74 88		76 90	97 88	2 2	99 90
14.	Khondmals	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	The same of the sa		4	59 102		62 104	63 102	3 2	6 6 10 4
OBISSA—coneld.	Balasoro	Intermediate Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	100	 	10 4 	318 173 1	15 12 	333 185 1	418 173 1	19 12 	437 185 1
OB	Bhadrak	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	1	1	2	110 100		115 103	110 101	5 4	115 10 5
	Puri	Intermediate Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	86 16 3	 	89 16 3	273 132 8	14 10 	287 142 8	3:0 148 11	17 10 	376 158 11
į	Khurda	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	4	 	5 4	141 135 1	2 2 	143 137 1	145 139 1	3 2 	148 141 1
ſ	Спота Nagpub.	District and Cen-{	Convicts Under-trial Civil State	604 5 1 2	8 ··· 	612 5 1 2	891 273 11	26 18 	917 291 11	1,495 278 12 2	34 18 	1,529 296 12 2
	Ciridih	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	8	•••	4 8	253 250	6 13	259 263	257 2 58	6 13	263 271
Q	Ranchi	District Jail {	Convicts Under-trial ! Civil	198 17	4 6	202	591 536 9	42 56	636 692 9	792 553 9	46 62	838 615 9
IA NAGPUS.	Daltonganj	Intermediate Jail	Convicts Under-trial Civil	25 4 	 	26 4 	203 195 2	7 4 	210 199 2	228 199 2	 8 4 	236 203 2
Спота	Purulia	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	96 14 1	 	100 14 1	489 480 12	17 26 1	506 506 13	585 494 13	21 26 1 2	606 520 14 134
1	Gobindpur	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	"11	 3	 11 95	132 153 463	2 4 31	134 157 481	164 164	31	168 579
l	Chaibassa	Intermediate Jail	Convicts Under-trial Civil	92 38 		38	446	28	474 5	484	28	512 5
		Total of Jails {	Convicts Under-trial Civil State	14,959 671 61 3	361 20 	15,320 591 64 4	87,141 16,728 781 4	1,230 701 1	38,371 17,429 785 4	52,100 17,299 818 7	1,691 721 1	53,701 18,020 849 8
	İ	°	Total	15,597	382	15,979	54,657	1,932	56,589	70,254	2,314	72,578
	! : !	Total of Subsi- {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	363 453	10 17 	373 470 	15,087 13,293 19	480 489 	15,567 13,782 19	15,450 13,716 19	490 506 	15,940 14,252 19
			Total	816	27		28,399		29,368	29,215		30,211
		GRAND TOTAL	Convicts Under-trial Civil State	15.322 1,021 64 3	371 37 	15,693 1,061 64 4	52,228 30,021 803 4	1,710 1,190 1	53,938 31,211 804 4	67,550 31,045 867 7	2,081 1,227 1	69,641 32,272 868 8
	I .		Total	16,413	409	16,822	83,056	2,901	85,957	99,469	3,810	1,02,779

PRISONS—continued.

SUMMARY-concluded.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895 -concluded.

	8	100 goods 11 11	•	9		The special state state and a	10			11	
ischarge	d from a	ll causes.		ning at the		Daily a	verage nur cach class.	nbor of	Total d	laily averag whole jail.	e of the
м.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.
81 66 1	3 1	84 67 1	1	 	1	1·10 1·04 0·08		1·17 1·04 0·08	2.22	0.07	2 ·2
92 83	2 2	94 85	5 5		5 6	13.56 2.55	0 01 0·14	13·57 } 2·69 }	16-11	0.12	16· 2
60 102	3 2	63 104	3		3	4·73 2·21	0.01 0.08	4·82 } 2·22 }	Q 91	0.10	7.0
341 168 1	14 12	355 180 1	77 6		82 5 	92.55 7.71 0.08	4·62 0·35	97·17 8·06 0·08	100.34	4.97	10 5 ·3
102 101	5 4	107 105	8	•••	8	2·37 2·17	0·13 0·15	2·50 2·32}	4.24	0.28	4.8
310 141 11	15 10 	325 151 11	49 7	 	51 7 	62·67 6·47 0·83	2·83 0·43	65·50 6·90 0·83	68:97	3·26	72.2
135 139 1	3 2	138 141 1		 	 	3·71 4·30 0·02	0.04 0.01	3·75 4·31 0·02	8.03	0.02	8.0
632 270 11 2	18 18	650 288 11 2	863 8 1	 	879 8 1	768·60 10·19 0·67 0·95	8·35 0·81 	776·95 11·00 0·67 0·95	780:41	9·16	789:0
253 234	 6 13	259 247	4 24		4 21	5:03 5:81	0·09 0·23	5·12 6 04 }	10.84	0.32	11.
607 612 8	43 61	650 673 8	185 41 1	3 1	188 42 1	165:37 32:60 1:06	7·54 8·68	$\left. \begin{array}{c} 172.91 \\ 41.28 \\ 1.06 \end{array} \right\}$	199.03	1 6 ·22	215 ⁻²
176 197 2	6 4	18 ² 201 2	52 2	 	5·1 2 	36·15 6·27 0·15	2.65 0.15 	98·80 6·42 0·15	42.67	2.80	46:
469 476 12	15 24 1	484 500 13	116 18	6 2	122 20 1	90·61 17·10 0·69	4·46 0 74 0 01	95·07 17·84 0·70	108.40	5.21	113 (
126 163	2	128 167	6 J	••• •••	6	2·48 5·28	0.07 0.18	2·55 } 6·46 }	7.76	0.39	8.0
463 473 4	32 28	495 501 4	82 11 1	 	84 11 1	99·11 18 37 0·24	3·54 0·96	102.65 19.83 0.24	117:72	4.20	122-2
37,153 16,623 787 3	1,247 694 1	38,400 17,317 788 4	14.947 676 61 4	344 27 	15,291 703 61 4	14,851·79 812·96 49·70 4 18	352·28 35·13 0·01	15,204·07 818 09 49·71 4·18	15,718.63	387· 42	16,106
54,566	1,943	56,509	15,688	371	16,059	15,718.63	387:42	16,106.05		•••	•••
15,009 13,362 19	478 494 	15,487 13,856 19	441 884 	12 12 	453 396 	318·10 483·62 0·65	7·42 13·45	325 5J 497 07 0 65	802:37	20.87	823
28,390	972	29,362	825	24	849	802:37	20.87	823.24		•••	•••
52,162 29,985 806 8	1,725 1,188 1	53,887 31,173 807 4	15,388 1,060 61 4	356 39 	15,744 1,099 61 4	15,169·89 1.296·58 50·35 4·18	359·70 48·58 0·01	15,529·59 1,345·16 50·36 4·18.	16,251.00	408:29	16,929
82,956	2,915	85,871	16,518	395	16,908	16,521.00	408.29	16,929.29		•••	•

C. - Prisons-conlinued.

STATEMENT No. I-(Judicial)-(For Convicts only).

1895.
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Remained at the close of the previous vest.		•	4	-					φ.					· 	•			۴~	
Remained the close of previous v			ak akar	A1 91 1			R	RECEIVED BY TRANSFER	ED BY	FRANS	FER.						TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.	LED TO OF	HER JAII
Remained the close of previous v		•	*** *****				Ā					B.	a ≠ 5 5 1 00	تعاور ≃		77.55	4		æi
Drevious V	f the	Inprisoned during the	ed Total.	<u>-</u>		То т	To undergo Sentence.	SENTENCI	pi	-	IN TRANSIT TION TO		FOR TRANSPORTA- OTHER JAILS.		GRAND TOTAL	4		-	
		present year.	·		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.	bsidiary listrict 1 the nce.	From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.			- ··· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.
M.	표	M. F	F. M.	퍈	K.	E.	Ä	땬	M.	# .	M. F.		E i	Ä	E.	Total.	M.	F. M.	Fi
Total 15,322	371	32,145 1,1	1,101 47,467	1,473	8,368	264	10,863	316	62	:	349	43	434 34	67,550	2,081	69,631	19,170	670 4	415 6
					S	STATEMENT	IENT No.		I-(Judicial)-	-(For C	Convicts o	only)-concluded.	cluded.						-
			60				, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6		01		- 11	12	13		14		16	
		RELEASED	DURING	THE	YEAR.				-		-	-			-		_		
Α.		В.	Ü			Ö.													•
					Вт овркв	ORDER OF GOVERN-	VEBN-	Transported beyond	•	Transferred to lunatic		Escaped.	Executed.	Died.		Remaining at the end of the	4 .	Daily average number.	aumber.
On appeal.	<u> </u>	n expiry of sentence.	Under remission rules.	aion	a.		6.		···· ··		 :					present year.		10.0	
				0.2	On account of sickness.		On other grounds.					•							•
M. F.		M. F.	K.	 Н	M. F.	M.	Э.	¥	 Ei	M. H	F. M.	Ei .:	K.	j.	F	M. F.	*	ř.	Total.
Total 1,875 36		24,962 945	4,864	117 6	64 3	: 	:	396	39	- o	1 7	 	11	410	8 15,3	15,388 356	8 16,169.89	369-70	16,529-69

C.—Paisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. II—(Judicial)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and Previous Occupation of the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

								1					
			.) years.		ß		\$				
	•		ď		Above 6		>	1 8	288				
				•	years.		Ľ.	7 6	8/9				
		æ.i	S		40 to 60 years. Above 60 years.		M.	7 990	#12 Occ.				
65	•	AGE.					F	740	3				
			A		16 to 40 years.		K	23 691	170'07				
					years.		E	88	3				
			A.		Under 16 years.		Ä	306					
					ther		F.	89	3				
			Ä		All other		K.	1.023					
					ts and		स	4					
	BELIGION.		Ġ.		Buddhists and Jains.		K.	76					
							며	739					
			ပ်		Hindus and Sikhs.		H.	18,246					
		BELIGION.	BELIGION.	BELIGION.			dans.		팑	286			
87					RELIGION.	BELIGION.	B.		Muhammadans.		Ä	12,261	
						es.	Æ	က					
									.:	Natives.	M.	75	
										FIANS.		ians.	ਲ.
		4		CHRISTIANS.	ъ.	Eurasians.	M.	92					
						eans.	묤.	:					
					ä	Europeans.	M.	368					
-						-		Total					

STATEMENT No. II-(Judicial)-(For Convicts only)-concluded.

			25 Table 10 10 Table	,	otal	8,246
			TOTAL		Males. Females. Total.	1,101 38,246
			Ĕ		Ferr	
			- ;		Kale.	82,146
			Ħ	Prosti-		128
J		OP FEMALES.	٦.	Widows.		484
		ō	ı	Un- married.	,	8
			Ħ	Married. Un-		697
	- N		6	Miscel- laneous persons not	other- wise.	6,392
9	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION-		Ę.	Persons employ- ed in mechanical arts, manufac- tures, and engi-	etc.	441
	REVIO		떮	Persons engaged in com- merce		1,067
	A MATERIAL	P MALES.	D.	Persons Persons Persons n service engaged engaged or per- in agri- in comforming culture merce	animals.	18,959
		6	B. C. D. E. Profes. Persons Persons in service engaged engaged sional forming culture merce persons and with and			3,402
			æ,		1,108	
			Α.	authorities.	786	
				Illiterate.	F.	1,100
		3		M.	1 27,800 1,100	
,	STATE OF EDUCATION. B. C.			o read ly.	Ŀ.	-
	E OF	æ,		Able to read only.	M.	1,588
	STA			Able to read and write.	Ei.	<u>:</u>
		4		read	Ä	2,757
						Total 2,757

C.-PRISONS-continued.

STATEMENT No. III.—(Judicial)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

-									61												m	•
						NUMBE	RS ACCO	RDING I	о тив І	ENGLE	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF SENTENCE.	TRNCE										
			ΕĠ	ပ်		D.		털	F4.		G.		Ħ			H			1	-		
		;	Above one			Above six		Above one	Above two	140	Above five	i de			Sentenc	ced to transpo	Sentenced to transportation beyond seas—		35		Total.	
	Not exceeding one month.	nonth.	exceeding	not exceeding not exceeding exceeding two	ing not e	months and lot exceeding	year g excee	and not ling two	years an	ling	exceeding two exceeding exceeding ten years.	ten	xceedi	ng ten	Ą.	 	B.	<u> </u>	tenced to			
		-					ί, 								For life.		For a term.	1				
	M.	Œ.	M. F.	Ж.	F.	M. F.	M	댐	W.	편.	M.	βi	M.	댼	 	F.	M	F.	M. F.	ĸ	Ei	Total.
Total of admis-	11,990	778	7,584 310	6,171 164	·	4,628 96	2,351		1,056	72	355			i	127	Ħ	34	&		34,734	1,44	86,178
Total remaining on the 31st Decem- ber 1896	467	22	1,268 43	2,302	57 3,(3,065 73	2,868	88 17	3,000	8	1,601	8	125	:	330	=	314	"	:	15,322	871	15,693

STATEMENT No. IV-(Judicial)-(For Convicts only).

•		,				
		RS OF		rious-	Total	27
		16 YEL CRIMI	æi∙	Number previous- ly convicted.	B .	:
		THE THE CODE		Numl	×	8
icted.	•9	JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).		mitted year.	Total	344
auoo h	•	ILE PR (SECTI P	Α.	Number admitted during the year.	F.	• 38
revious		JUVEN		Nur	M.	808
Showing the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895, who have been previously convicted.			to of		Total.	11.56
, uho ha	4		Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.		퍉.	6.81
ear 1895			- Bat		K.	12.06
ing the y					Total.	3,843
jal dur			D.	Total.		25
's of Beng		NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.			K.	8,779
ry Jail		ILY CO	c.	More than twice.	.	10
bsidia	န	BVIOUS		Mor	M.	454
and Sr		BER P.	Э.	Twice.	æi	11
Jails		Nox		<u>Ę</u>	M.	637
nto the				ø.	팑	3
<i>imitted</i> i			Ā	Опсе	Ň.	2,688
TCTS a			itted		Total.	1,101 33,246
e CONV	8		Number admitted during the year.		표	1,101
owing th			N N		M.	32,146
NS.	1					Total

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. V—(Judicial)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

			• .	
		D.	Remaining portion of life.	:
	ON OF SENTEN	C.	Above seven years.	81
9	Unexpleed poethon of sentence.	B.	Above one year and under seven years.	. 00
	Q Q	Ą	Under one year.	13
	TURED.	c.	Total.	88
6	REMAINED UNCAPTURED.	æi	Of the year.	2
	Ввид	Ą	Of previous years.	92
	IR YBAR.	Ċ.	Total.	19
•	RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.	æi	Of those who escaped during the year.	16
	RECAPTU	4	Of those who Of those who escaped in previous during the years.	တ
	B YEAR.	C.	, Total.	£
e	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.	B.	From outside the jail.	11
	ESCAPEI	Α.	From inside the jail.	13
8	ptured on the 1894 on oscaped on vious ten	MUO	Remaining Hear Stat 1 Auring th Jears.	79
				i
-				Total

STATEMENT No. VI—(Judicial)—(For Convicts only).

mitted by the CONVICTS and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Lails and Subsidian. Leils of D.

5	T		•••		20.00.00.00.00.00	1 9
-	-		-8	սառլ	oo ot bl mmn'oo to oitasi	_
11	_		.8.	uun	Ratio of column 8 to column	246-58
91			.E an	uulos	to of to oiumn 75 to	15-26
6			·R	uutnį	Ratio of column & to co	es
œ			-	egue.	omiaining to latest burred	38,293
			\prod	45	Total.	2,367
	ĺ			95	Other punishments.	487
			<u>5</u>	Ġ.	Corporal punishment.	186
	ندا		Major.	હ	Fettors.	120 1,550
	TED			9	Penal diet with soli-	138
	LIC	ST8.		ė.	Separate collular and solitary confinement.	*
	TS INFLICTED	INTENDEFTS		45	Total.	35,926
	PUNISHMEN	By SUPER		oi	.atnomfainng 10AtO	9,861
•	PUNI	A	or.	Ġ.	Hand-cuffing and link fettors.	15,010
		j	Minor	- -	Separate and solitary confinement.	198
				ъ.	Ponal diot.	403
				ė	.езаіпть W	9,712
9		·			By Criminal Courts.	88
		>		ď	Total.	38,293
		WITH BY		ď.	Po asd-asserd to the officer of the second in the second i	14,567
4		NEAL!	ŀ	- <u>-</u> -	mutiny, and escapes.	634
		OFFENCES DEALT WITH SUPERINTENTS.			Rolating to prohibited articles. Relating to assaults,	3,624
		Orren Su		4	Relating to work.	19,468
- c	.83	moO 1	lanim	ro v	Offonces doult with by	4
19				•	Daily average popula	16,529-59
-					• 2	1
. 1						rotal

O.—PRISONS—continued.

STATEMENT No. VII-(Judicial)-(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

•	ctions or nents.	3	19	
B	Number of reductions or other punishments.	W.	1,610	
90	Total number employed as prison officers.	ĸi	28.	•
	Total number prison	M.	2,186*	
	cent. of column 3 column 2.	F.	4.19	
4	Ratio per cen to col	M.	6.26	Female.
	Average number employed as prison officers.	F.	16-09	Male. 446 1,738
8	Average number emplass officers.	M.	89.876	• Warders Overseers
2	Average number of convicts.	Б.	369-70	
	Average numb	M.	15,169-89	
			•	
1	•		i	
	ę		1	

STATEMENT No. IX-(Financial).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.

			·	,		
		æi	Cost per head to Cost as to a set a set of a set	Bs. 4. P.	24 1. 80	
		· pri	Total cost.	88	4,56,975	
	ARGES.	• e.	lo noitrogord. sesenegae yriab	, se	2,192	
4	DIETING CHARGES.	5	Garden and agri- cultural ex- penses.	Bs.	5,663	
	ī	æi	M is cellaneous Mieting charges, dieting charge diet in cluding diet in charge in has and has samps.	Rs.	22,161	
		Ą	Rations.	Rs.	4,27,069	
		Ģ	Cost per head of a verage	Rs. 4. P.	28 1 10	
က	ESTABLISHMENT.	ΰ	.tson IntoT	Bs.	4,75,883	
	Еѕтав	Esta	еi	Temporary.	Bs.	8,654
		Α.	Permanent	Bs.	4,73,229	
	разморг		.IstoT		16,926-11	
	44 AC 4A		Civil,		20.36	
8	POSKUSIGO SU GERMIN SUREN ATIF		.laist-robaU		1,94516	
	DATES AS		Convicts.		15,529-59	
				,	i	
-			1		. 1	
					Total	

C. - Prisons -confinued.

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The state of	•
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10000	•
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	NEBS.	D.	ost per head ost a fo	Rs. A. P.	2 10 4							
	NO PEISO	ပ	Total cost.	B	44,728							
œ	B MOVI	æi	Tenne portation	Rs.	10							
	CHARGES FOR MOVING PRICORRES.	Ą	Transfer charge. os and road substance of convicts and convicts and convicts and convicts.	Bs.	44,728							
		ម	Cost per head of average strength.	Rs. A. P.	1 10 0							
	HARGES.	Ä	Total cost.	Rs.	27.564							
1	SANITATION CHARGES.	5	Кх t т в о галыну сраткев.	Rs.	933							
	SANITA	, maj	Tol Roy Trul O	Bs.	16,(81							
	:	Ą	Charges for con- servancy, and cleanaing, and purifying.	Rs.	10.547							
9	CLOTHING AND BID- DING OF PRISONARS.	æ	been ver heel of average exempts ex- living civil expenses-	Rs. A. P.	3 15 9							
	CLOTHIN DING OF	A	Total cost.	hs.	67,275							
		65	Cost per head of average num- ber siek.	Rs. A. P.	116 12 7							
•		Œ	Cost per head of a vorage catengin.	Rs. A. P.	4 15 1							
	IARGES.	Бij	Total cost.	Rs.	83,700							
ıο	HOSPITAL CHARGES.	Ä	Proportion of assertant	Bs.	11,504							
	Hos	Hos	H	He	Ho	Ho	Ho	Ho	.;	Medicines, hospi- tsl bedding, clothing, &cc.	Rs.	16,738
		æ	Extras or special diet for n cakly prisoners not in hospital.	Rs.	9,711							
		A	Sick diet and extras for pa- tients.	Pg.	45,807							
					Total							

nued.
-cont
ancial)
-(Finan
No IN
STATEMENT No
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S

110	ICES AND SUPPLIES. TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.	F. G. H A. B. A. B. C. D. E. F.	Charges for receltanced and cost per head of a verage of a verage charges. Total cost. Total cost. Total cost. Cost por head of a verage. Service postage. Telegrama and taxes, and taxes. Current office charges. Current office charges. Charges (in. charges. Charges (in. charges. Charges (in. charges.) Charges (in. charges.) Charges for regionery. Charges for reficient formit country. Kickers and stationery (Stationery Depart.	Rs. Rs. Rs.	5,856 0 5 6 24,130 4,5.8 889 468 895
6	FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	D. E.	Moncy payments ns reward for recapture and sorvices. Freention charg-	Rs. Rs.	1,162 91 1
	FOR OTHER MI	ບໍ	Annual expenses for uniform and accontrements of workers.	Rs.	17,490
	Спавове	• B.	Tingiplinery charges.	Rs.	13.250 1,851

C.-PRISONS-continued.

STATER: ENT No. IX-(Financial)-concluded.

•	988197	ra to b	Total cost per hoa strength.	Rs. 4. P.	74 9 10	
13	.01	ndibaoc	Ixo lo lasot buard	Bs.	12.62.573	
		ı	Cost por head of a vor a go strongth.	Bs. A. P.	1 2 2	
	ND UPWARD	Ж.	Total cost.	Rs.	19,234	
	KE YEARS A	r;	Other miscella- neous dead- stock.	Rs.	2,611	
	D LAST FOR THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.	ï	Draught cattle (excluding kecp, which goes under goes under 9E).	Rs.	1,030	
	NT LIKELY TO	Ä	Dairy live-stook and plant (ex- cluding main- tenance).	Rs.	3,042	
12	EXTRICRDINARY CHARGES FOR LIVE-STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT	3	-oa bas smrh coutromonts .(teos lanigino)	Rs.	906	
	AND TOC	βú	Visciplinary dead-stock.	Rs.	1,342	
	IVE-STOCE	Þİ	Lighting dead- stock.	Bs.	392	
	RGES FOR L	D.	Garden and sad a sa sa sa sa sa sa sa sa sa sa sa sa s	Rs.	429	
	ARY OHA	زۂ	Hospital dead- stock.	Bs.	1,183	
	TRIORDIN	œ,	Dietary dead.	Bs.	3,257	
	Ex	4	Conservancy and water reupply dead-stook.	Rs.	6,043	
		(
					i	
					Tote!	

STATEMENT No. X-(Financial).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

		ving	1895.	Rs. A.	2 10
		for mo	1894.	Rs A	i
,	4	charges for per head strength.	1893.	Bs. ▲	:
		Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head obsverage strength.	1892. 1893. 1894 1895. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1896. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895.	Bs. 4. Bs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4.	i
1		-	1896.	Bs. A.	1, 10
		tation ge strei	1894.	Rs. ▲.	:
	9	Cost of sanitation per	1893.	Rs. 4.	i
		Cost of senitation per head of average strength.	1892.	Bs. 4.	:
-			1895.	Bs. 4.	4 5 3 10 4 5 4 0
		Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.	1894	Bs. A.	44
	6	clothi of pris f avera	1893.	Bs. A.	3 10
		Cost of ding	1892.	Bs. A.	4
-		gth.		Rs. A.	4 15
		read of Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength. 1895. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1896. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1896.	1894.	\{8. A.	4 1
	4		893.	S. A.	1 2 12 2 15 4 1 4 15
		ost of l	N92. 1	S. A. B	21 2
-			1 96.	. A. B.	-
		Cost of dicting charges per head of average strength.	- 1 - 18	A. Rs	2 27
	က	ting ch erage s	3. 186	. Bg	1 26
		of die	189	R.	25
		Cost	1892.	Rs. A.	25 13
		ead of	1895.	Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4.	28 2 25 13 25 1 26 2 27
		Cost of establishment per head of average strength.	1894.	₹	27 6
	ea	establishment per average strength.		. .	25 12
	}	f estab] avera	1893.		{
		Cost o	1892.	Rs. 4.	26 3
					:
	1			i	Total

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. X-(Financial)-concluded.

lı ——	T -	T.	د ا	-	
	rerage	1896.	Bs.	74 10	
21	ead of av	1894.	Bs. A.	74 13	
	Total cost per head of average strength.	1893.	Bs. A.		
	Total c	1892.	Bs. A.	91 69	
	ges for nt per th.	1896.	Bs. ▲.	1 3	
_	Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant per head of average strength.	1894.	Rs. A. Rs. A.	:	
11	extraordir k and tool	1893.	Rs. A.	:	
	Cost of live-stoc	1892.	Bs. A. Rs. A.	:	
	r head	1895.	Rs. 4.	1 13	
	Cost of travelling allowances Cost of contingencies per head of average strength. strength. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1892. 1894. 1	Rs. 4.	: 		
10		average 1893.	Rs ▲.	:	
	Cost of	1892.	Bs. 4.	:	
	rances	1895.	Rs. 4.	0 5	
	Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.	1894.	Bs. A.	:	
6		1893.	Rs. A.	:	
		1892.	Rs. A.	:	
	ices and rage	1895.	Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 4.	9 0	
	scellaneous services and sper head of average strength.	1894.	Rs. 4. Rs. A.	:	
S	miscellaneous lies per head o	niscellandies per h	1893.	Rs. 4.	:
	Cost of miss supplies	1892.	Rs. 4.	:	
				:	
				Total	

STATEMENT No. XI-(Financial).

			THOSE ON	8 48-		On manufactures (7 K).	87.41	
~	ca,	RATTO BEB CREE AT	COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON	WORKING DAYS AS	Prison servania,			
		RATTO	COLUM	WOBEL	Prison officers.			
	o o	ptan	mina	ասի ա	Number of prisoners hired out to palities, private individuals, or do other than the Public Works Do			
			ľ		Public works in camp.			
			14			Manufactures.	6,743.50	
		18		jails.	J.	Under Public Works Dopartment,	356.78	
		ON WORKING DAYS	ON JAIL BUILDINGS.	New jails.	ï	Under Superintendent.	14.66	
		WORKI	ON JAIL B	Additions and alterations.	H.	Under Public Works Department.	81.11	
		A		Additio	ტ	Trader Superintendent.	607.63	
	2	MPLOY		F.		Jail repairs.	203.74	
		AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYE	UTIES.	БĄ	noite -bai	Employed in preparing of clea for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-graing of ing, manufacturing of son clothing, &c.	1,334.36	
		ERAGE 1	ON PRISON DUTIES.	D.		.gaidening.	1,011-33	
		AV	ó	ე.		Prison servants.	963-77 1.738-67 1,011-33	
				B.		Ргівод оЩсега.		
			Α.		.1nc	odal ovitaremumerative lab	1,287.36 47.22 1,012.75	
"	,	Todto	101	o∫o∡eq	lwə	А тетаке пишрет пос геазопа,	47.22	
	•	'tu	ahai -	hus te	19080	Average number conval	1,287.36	
4	•				-	Average number siek.	747.38	
m	, .	noqu	J 30	Average number underescntence o				
8	- -	nr.	odal	ot bes	netne	Average numbler not se	134.80 15,351.99	
					•		Total	

C.-Prisons-continued.

STATEMENT No. XII-(Financial).

Showing the net Cash Earnings of CONVICTS sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengul during the year 1895.

ı		
13	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Rs. A.
11	Average earn- ings per head calculated on column 2.	Rs. 4.
10	Cash earnings. being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	• Rs. ▲. 2,80,006 6
6	Total.	Rs. 4.
6 0	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st Decem-ber 1895.	Rs. ▲. 283 3
7	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Rs. A. 12,43,779 0
9	Total.	Rs. 4. 9,64,005 13
9	Cash drawn on manufactur- ing account during the year 1895.	Rs. 4. 9,68,522 12
*	Average num- ber employed ing account on jail manu- in hand on the factures. 1895.	Rs. 4.
89	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	6,743-50
89	Average number sentenced to labour.	15,351-99
1		:
		Total

STATEMENT No. XIII- (Financial).

Showing the net Cost of PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

. 1	Average cash earnings per Net cost to Government of average net cost per head head of average strength (column 2 minus column 5).	Bs. 4. '
9	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Rs. A. 9,82,966 10
re	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Rs. 4.
4		Rs. 4. 2,80,006 6
3	Average cost of mainten- ance per head (column 18) (column 10 of statement of statement No. IX).	Rs. 4.
2	Total cost of maintenance (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Rs. A. 12,62,973 0
1		:
		Total .

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. XIV-(Vital).

Showing the Sirkness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

				!!!													
	-			2			က			4		:	9			90	
			Vumber of pedated in the to convicts prisoners reof hospital	parts of the parts of the s, under-tria spectively. I and observed	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.	Averag	Average daily strength.	rength.	Maximum any o	imum population on any one day.	no no	Number 8	dmitted in	Number admitted into hospital. Daily average number of sick.	Daily aver	rase numbe	or of sick.
			M.	सं	Total.	¥.	땬	Total.	Ä	Œ	Total.	M.	Ŀ	Total.	, K		Total.
Total	:	:	19.428	1,100	20.628	16.516.82	ł:	408-29 16,925-11 22,575	22,575	916	23.491	20.708	396	21,104	702-52	13.81	13.81 716.33
			1		!									1000			3

STATEMENT No. XIV-(Fital)-concluded.

11 -	$\overline{}$	1		: =	
			rom a	Total	27.4
		듇	Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.	ьi	24:4
			Of d	×	27.4
			m all	Total.	9 6.5
		Ö.	deaths from other causes.	5.	220
	NGTH.		Of des	K.	. 9.28
	RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Of deaths from Of deaths from all causes both in cholera. other causes. and out of hospital	F. Total. M. F. Total M. F. Total. M	1.9 25.6 22.0 96.5 27.4 24.4
	VERAG	່ວ	deaths fr	F. To	
11	E OF A		9.5 9.5	X	· · · ·
	B MILI		age :	Cotal.	12:3
	TIO PE	æi	f daily average	F.	33.8
	RA		Of daily average number sick.		42.5 33.8 42.3 1.8 2.4
					16.9
			hospit	Total.	1.246
		4	Of admissions into hospital.	Pi.	968.8 1.24
			missio		1
			∂	×	1.253 7
		Deaths from Deaths from bowel. Deaths from cholers		Total.	32
10		frome	tri.	-	
		eaths		 K	31
-	•	rel- I		otal.	182 31
		Pod El	praints.		i
6		ths fro			
	**	Dea		28 178 4	
		from		Total	
oc		Deaths fere		F.	- : '
		ths:		al. M	165 28
1		Number of deaths in and but of	-	F. Total. M. F. Total. M. F. Total. M. F. Total. M.	' '
		n and	- '-	. 1	456 10
	=	N.		X	
					į
					Total

C.—Parsons—continued.

STATEMENT No. XIV (a)-(17tut).

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CONVICTS,
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Shoring the

			22.00					
•	A11.8.	я.	1 year to 2 2 to 3 years. 3 to 7 years. Over 7 years.	:				
	E PASSED IN	Þá	3 to 7 years.	i				
	ENGILL OF TIM	'd	2 to 3 years.	-				
•	CLASS OF MORIBUND RELEASED BY LENGTH OF TIME PASSED IN JAILS.	ပ	l year to 2 years.	-•				
	F MORIBUND B	М	6 to 12 months.	4				
	CLASS O	!	Under 6 months.	န				
	▲GE.	ď	Over 60.	. - 				
	CLASS OF MOBIBUND RELEASED BY AGE.	ن	40 to 60.	. I				
ŧ.c		B.	16 to 40.	œ				
	CLASS	Α.	Under 16.	H				
4		Number of moribund prisoners known to have died.						
င	punq seq.	irom lo nolot sr	Yamber Suesiad	<u>-</u>				
21	-ttop 1	eguomu egunuu	Total	418*				
	,		i	·				
-4				[ota]				

* Including morning prisons is who were released under Bale 4% of the Jail Code and shown in column 3.

STATEMENT No. XV-(Vital).

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e mari				275 G	
,	ILLB	Dysentery and diarrhosa.	Ö.	6.	
	RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—	Dyse au diari	₹	1.7 364.8	
!	OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PRIOF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—	Cholera.	D.		
. 69	AND DERNGT			3.0	
	SIONS AGE ST	Remittent and contin- ued fevers.	A. D. A.	1.0	
	ADMIS AVER.	Remi and c	¥	11.4	
	110 OF		Ö.	9.0	
<u> </u>	R.	Inter tent	4	351.5	
	K.	Total number of Intermitadmissions tent fever. and deaths.	D.	414	
		To num admis and d	4	19,683	
ļi ļi	בֿו	other ases.	Ö.	. 75	iths,
		All other diseases.	Ą.	6,195 76 19,683 414 361.5 0.6 71.4	D = Deaths,
- - -	Ħ	and boils.	D.	The second second	-
			4	395	i i
İ	J.	Jaundice.	Ġ.	28 1	!
	 		D. A.		
	i	Anæmia Respiratory Dysentery and diseases. diarrhœa.	A. I	61 5,666 155	
		s. d. D.		1 5.6	<u> </u>
	Н.	spirate lisease	. D.		l :
2		ral Re	D. : A.	30 1,01;	! !
	<u>ن</u>	Anæmi d gene lebilit			ion.
		aga sis	D. 3.	26 108 38 546	A = Adm scom.
	E	Scrofula and phthisis pulmo- nalis.	4.	 80	
	•	era.	D.	26 1	
	쪄	Cholera.	D. ' A. D. A. D.	47	
	Ď.	Other fevers.	D.	. . .	
			¥ .	8	
		emittent nd con- inued fevers.	D.	10 17 13	
	i	r. Be	4	9 1,11	
	æ.	Remittent Intermit. and content fever. tinued fevers.	A. D.		
		r ii.		1 6,460	
	- ¥	Small. pox.	A.	4	
-				Total	
, ,			il.	To .	

C.-Prisons-continued.

STATEMENT No. XVI-(Fital).

the CONVICTS in the Jails and Substidiary Inils of Bengal during the year 1895 uccording to length of original sentences. Showing the Mortality among

		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	26.9
1	TOTAL.	Deaths.	•418
		Average number.	20-0 16,629-69
	.88.	Ratio of deaths Deaths, per mille of average number.	20.0
•	ABOVE 7 YEARS.	Deaths.	56
	AB0	Average number.	1,294.82
-	IND NOT	Batio of deaths Deaths. per mille of average number.	22.5
6	THREE TRAES AND NOT	Deaths.	. 99
	A BOVE THREE EXCEEDING	Average number.	27.5 2.916.14
		Ratio of deaths Deaths. per mille of average number.	27.5
4	ABOVE ONE YEAR AND NOT EXCEEDING THREE YEARS.	Deaths.	H
	ABOVE ONE YEAR AND NOT EXCEEDING THREE YEARS.	Атегаде	4,036.01
	EAB.	Ratio of deaths Deaths. per mille of average number.	54.7
60	OVE SIX MONTHS AND I	Deaths.	79
	ABOVE SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR.	Deaths. per mille Average. of number.	3,233.05
	MONTHS.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	33.6
84	DING SIX MONTHS.	Deaths.	136
	Not bycerd	Average number.	4,049-57
	` ' !	(AC	:
1			Total

· Including 9 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule as of the Jail Code.

STATEMENT No. XVII-(Fital).

 -			•	7,3				
	69	Not excreding six months in jail.	• А устяде вишрет. Повервания.	7,379-26 231				
		SIX	liatio of deaths per mille of avorage number.	31.3				
		ABOUR SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR.	улогаво патрог.	2.860.48				
	က	S SIX MONTHS EXCEEDING O	1)еціля.	73				
		IS AND	satio of deaths per mille of average number.					
		ABOVE ONE YEAR NOT EXCEEDING YEARS.	лэфиин эдилэгу	2.228.69				
Morfulity among the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Juls of Bengul	4	-	Deaths. Satio of deaths per mille					
		AND WO	of average number.	25.5				
		Above two ve.	А устисе пить рег.	1.387-31				
	10	TWO YE CEEDING YEARS.	Poaths.	ଛ				
•		EARS AND G THREE	Ratio of deaths per mille	14.7				
		1						
	9	KXCREDING YEARS	Алегиде пишьет.	1.513 54				
		ABOVE THREE YEARS AND NOT EXCREDING SEVEN YEARS.	Pentha of deaths per mills	31 - 08				
		a N	об вустире питьют.	19.8				
		ABOVE	Ауогаде вивібег.	247.65				
	1	ABOVE 7 YEAES.	Deaths.	- 1-				
			of average number.	28.2				
5	-	, id	Атегике питьет.	15.316.73				
	90	Total.	Doutha.	118, 26.7				

C.—PRISONS—continued.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Benyal during the year 1895. .

	Remaining on the 31st December 1896.	Total.	1,099	
=	Dece 1896	[H	83	
! !!	Remai	M. F. Total.	1,060 39 1,099	
	궏	tr.	Ø	
OT	Died.	M.	34	
. 6	ped.	स	:	
ļ	Transferred. Escaped.	M. F. M. F.	84	
. 80	erred.	E	88	
	Transf	, K	2,147	
	pu.	F. Total	15.260	
1	Convicted and sentenced.	स	179	
	Con	K.	14,619 641 15,260 2,147	
		Total.	-	
9	Released.	FG	485	
	P4	M. F. Total.	13,174	
	umber.	Total.	1,346·16	
10	verage n	Daily average number. M. F. Total		
	Daily a	M.	1,190 31,045 1,227 32,273 1,296.58 48.58 1,346.16 13,174 465 13,639	
		F. Total.	32,273	
4	Total.	E.	1,227	
		Ŕ		
	er re- during rear.	댠.	1,190	
8	Number re- ceived during the year.	M.	30,021	
8	Number re- maining at the close of pre- vious year.	सं	37	
	Num mainin close vious	×.	1,024	
-			Total 1,024	

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

1	87	e	4	۰۵	9	7	œ	6	01	=	12	13	11	15	91	17	18
A	Ŕ,	TERR OF	PRISONEI	S WHO C	OULD BE	А ССОЖЖОІ	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1895.	нв 31sr	D всемва		IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO-	OF THE JA	L DEVOTED	Į	onor ork- ork- non- nod-		
DESCRIPTION OF	H	lospital.	Observat	Observation cells	Civil neisonors	SOLOR	T. J.	:	F						oning roq od) ni s ow bna ow bna dird odi i		BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR—
ACCOR HODATEON.						isonor s	Cuder-trials.	crials.	Europeans.	eans.	Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.	nora lai bray or braw) braw) doidw o ranibro	By Jail	By Public
	Ä.	퍉.	K.	Ei.	K.	E.	M.	[Ei	ķ	F.	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :				offreducing the second of the		Depart- ment.
Cells Barracks with separate	10	:	11	:	4	:	161	61	12	;	17	100	743	1,062	<u>s</u>	Rs.	å.
dation Ditto without ditto	1,219	31	7-	::	108 226	; m	576 946	21 %	38 83	, so ;	118	367	5,970	7,745			•
Total	1,834	38	16	:	337	80	1,612	- 11	11	9	276	1.014	17.127	917.66	88 	24,248	1,23,086
Total average popula-	1,018.16	6.18	i	:	79.67	0.03	1,284.69	10-61	6.14	:	156-84	393.38	13.993-91				

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only).

Showing the conditien of the CONVICTS DISCHARGED from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

ม	· ·- <u>:</u>	·	 .			•	, ,											
						Total.		6,361										
		WEIGHT.		Ď.		Ores 10 II.	Over 10 108.	263										
	۵	NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.		ర	•	From 5 to	10 lbs.											
		NUMBER W		æ		Cp to 1 lb. From 1 to 5 lbs.		2,812										
				¥		Cp to 1 lb.		2,288										
					Total.		21,205											
	enotam di	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T		.		Over 10 lbs.		2,165										
4	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.		5	ن	Prom 5 to	10 lhs.		4.561										
	NUMBER W	NUMBER W		NUMBER 1		NUMBER W		NUMBER WE	NUMBER W	NUMBER W	NUMBER WE	NUMBER W		i		From I to o 158.	901.0	8,128
			٧	i	Up to 1 lb. From 1 to 6 lbs.		140	100,0										
ေ		Number who	lost nor	gained weight	10 Jani.		10,423											
8		Number	discharged	during the year.			37.989											
							:											
							Total											

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

									14	•
Ī				ceoding.	I KX		18			383
		131		01 011 0818.	1		E			787
	3	5		8 011 08780	1 2		250			2000
	ě	က်		.8189	(•	_	201 2
	AVEAAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR	ENTERED IN COLUMN	ş	itto 7 Voars. 8 otti	:	- 076			_	242
	6 6413	IN CC	Sentenced to-	6 otti	-			_ <u>-</u>	 	RIT
	88103	BRKI	Sent	yoars.	:	٦	3 -	·		
	BENI	BYT	1	years.	-	114 163 170	1-	· :	114 188	1
	AGK 1			years.	-		:	· 	98	-
	2			R S years.	11 [· }		i —	-
	4			oxactly.	4 -	- 51	:	<u>.</u> :	5	_
-	-:		! !	180 year	<u>)</u>	27	 	8	53	_
	VICE			Exceeding 10 years.		848	<u> </u>	:	35	
	T CON			Ditto 10 years.		437		:	437	
	NED BY ANY CONVICT			Ditto 9		230	Ì	:	23)	-
				Ditto g		312		-	312	-
4	MAXIMUM BRMISSION IN DAYS GAI	Sentenced		Ditto Years.		377		::	377	
	N IN	Š	8	yorrs.		38		:	306	
	BELEA	1	9	years.		335		:	336	
	REAL		1	years.		208			206 3	İ
	KGK		1	yoars.		189		#		
 - -	Max		-8	Not exceed ing 2 years Oitto	-	101		:	101	-
				One yes oxactly.		19		8	2	
	1	1	1	TO Louis	l -	2		:	13	
	M			years. Exerceding	-	91		$\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$	16 1	
	G TB		0	years.		-		-		
	URING		6	Pears. Ditto		6		. [6	
	RELEASED D REMISSION SYSTEM.		8	Veara.		- !		.:		
	ELEASED REMISSIC SYSTEM.	3	L	years. Ditto		73		-		
က	1 22		9	years. Oitio		*				
	WHO GAINED THE MARK	cnte	9	years. Ditto		162		<u>: </u> .	152	
	F COI	82	7	Ditto	-	421 164	-	<u>· </u>	164	
	BRR OF		8	Ditto years.		12		:	3	
ļ	NUMB		-b	Not oxeco		1,700		:	1,700	
			18	One ye		786,2		1	2,388	
89	came,	итк в Муо	ed io n	Vumber yes yes ya ya ya ya ya ya ya ya ya ya ya ya ya			٠		19	
-					Total of	SIME .	Subsidi-	GRANE	Toral	

C.-PRISONS-concluded.

STATEMENT D.

Showing the nature of the Crimes for which CONVICTS were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

					Total.	6,738	2,195	2,651	3.018	13,233	6,406	33,240
12			Total.		ß.	2	178	135	39	478	302	•
					M.	6,674	2,017	2,516	2 979	12,766	6.200	32,141 1,099
1			Sen-	to death.	E.	<u> </u>		:	:	_:	:	-
-		 	~ ±		K.	.:	4	:	. :	:	:	3
			sus-	term	F4 -	<u>:</u>	61	:		. :	<u>:</u>	~
10		ij	Sentenced to trans- portation beyond seas.	For a term	Ä	67	ខ្ម	8	:	10	:	47
il il	ING-		otencortation se	A. For life.	E.] :	a	:	:	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	٩
ļ	RXCERDING		'-		. X	8	136		:	7		161
. 6	NOT EX	H.	Exceed-	years.	<u>E</u>		. :	:	:	:	. :	:
<u> </u>	1				7	<u> </u>	ന	63	:	₩	. .	6
ii !! !!	SENTENCE	a Care (a)	e 6	ાં કે.	Ei.	:	-	<u>-</u>			. :	
∞	UNDER SE	Ġ	Above 5	excecing years.	X.	1 7	86	152	81	83	:	349
			l not	e E %	<u>ب</u>	<u>:</u>	ខ្ម	2	i	8	:	12
7	THR YEAR	땬	Above years and	years.	, zi	139	240	219	34	380	127	1,148
	DURING		1	ν. 	F.	-	18	*		21	1	56
9	ADMITTED DU	떠	Above 1	years.	M.	244	151	369	19	1,141	141	3,106
ļ	MUA		o pu		E		18	13	-	45	8	83
ō	CONVICIS	D.	Above 6 months and	l year.	M.	581	526	403	162	1,626	1,611	4,508
ļ		٠	S Ind	IS.	F.	12	27	28	4	22	13	141
4		ပ	Above 3 months and	6 months.	M.	1,167	372	544	328	2,356	198	6,621
i i		•• ••			균.	18	. 56	39	co	123	32	246
3		æ	Above 1 month and	3 months.	м.	1,746	139	479	813	3,093	262	7,364 2
¦					쨘.	32	59	37	23.	228	157	544
61		A.	One month		ж.	1,790	296	314	1,683	4,144	2,667	10,784
, 1			NATURE OF OFFENCES.	i		Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety,	2 Serious offences against the person.	3 Serious offences against the person and property, or	against property alone.* Minor offences against the person.	6 Minor offences against pro-	6 Other offences	Total

* Includes offences relating to receiving stolen property under class 6.

D.-POLICE.

1.-Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1895, including the Railway Police.

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.

	EO.	Name of	District.	eput and In-	Mu: w	gth of Dis nicipal an holly or in Prov	strict, C d Wate u part fi incial R	antoni r Pol rom I evenu	ice, paid mperial es.	vn, or for or		Tot a l Polico.	Canto Town, nicip Water paid from than I or Pr	ngth of our ment, al and lolice wholly other lmperis ovincia.	,, .1
	Ä			era	District int Dis-	subol rs d up	upo.		Foot es.	₩.					
FROTINCE.	Coxmissions Serial numbe			to: General	10	er of e office 160 an	Num unnate officers of that Rs. 100.	Number	Number Police	Number of Police cone	Officers.	Men.) #0 (#)	Men	
									10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Western	Districts.			1									Rs.
	Burdw: 3 4	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapore Hooghly Howrah			1 1 1 2 2 1	4 2 2 5 3 5	92 39 50 119 94 62		499 230 318 731 738 598	 	97 42 53 126 99 68	499 236 313 736 738 598			99,585 58,427 62,441 1,51,552 1,28,169 1,06,092
		T	otal		8	21	456	1	3,109	4	485	3,113			6,00,266
	Presiden	Central 1 24-Pargana Nadia Murshidaba Jessoro Khulna	s		3 1 1 1 1 7	6 4 4 5 3	185 88 96 77 68	 	1,132 605 666 413 343	3 7 41 51	194 93 101 83 72	605 666 420 384			2,30,441 1,06,901 1,22,151 1,18,583 96,496 6,74,522
Ввида	12 13 14 14 15 16 17 18	Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Rangpur Bogra Pabna	 	**************************************	1 1 1 1 2 8	3 3 2 3 4 2 2 2	65 72 47 63 77 36 54	::: ::: ::: ::: :::	386 358 286 330 383 198 330	 16	69 76 50 67 82 39 58	386 358 286 330 383 198 346			65,585 91,761 74,728 85,184 93,968 47,164 77,860 5,36,250
		Eastern L	districts.												
	Dace 20 21 22	Dacca Mymensingl Faridpur Backergunge		:::	2 2 1 2		82 106 72 95		595 580 3 5 5 515	14 	89 116 77 106	680 356 515	 		1,33,645 1,36,443 91,478 1,33,512
		To	otal	1	7	25	355		2,045	14	387	2,059			4,95,078
٤	Chitta- gong.	Tippera Noakhali Chittagong]]]	3 3 3	54 41 71	:::	308 236 417	 	58 46 75	308 236 417	:: :		77,0 6 0 66,86 6 91,3 3 3
			tal		3	9	166	<u> </u>	961	<u></u>	178	961	<u></u>		2,35,249
Вінля	Patni	Muzaffarpur		:::	33 3 2 2 1 1	96 5 4 4 2 3	1,906 132 102 83 75 69 78 61		11,645 1,186 658 519 495 323 431 383	85 	2,094 140 110 89 81 62 77 65	11,630 1,186 658 619 485 323 431 383			25,41,365 2,01,585 1,16,469 1,09,303 96,063 69,576 89,038 78,249
		To	tal		13	26	585		3,985		624	3,985			7,61,283

D.—Police—continued.

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police, including the Railway Police, during 1895.

Men)—	•	- 1.17	витиоз 1О	ន		to 433 to 356 to 470	to 347	to 387		1 to 708 1 to 372 1 to 390	2	1 to 636
OPPICERS AND	 	To population—	-xe district, ex- clusive of towns.	19	<u> </u>	to 3,046 1 1 to 3,161 1 to 3,950 1 to 3,770 1	. – –	to 3,051 1	•	- www.	to 2,910	1 to 2.734 1
FORCE (OFF	i !	To T	Of the whole dis-	18		1 to 2,339 1 1 to 2,944 1 1 to 2,930 1 1 to 3,077		1 to 2,144 1	-	1 to 1,426 1 to 2,360 1 to 1,633 1 to 3,762	to 2,588	1 to 2.096
WHOLE			.anwot 10	17		8 to 1		8 to 1		4744	g ;	4 to 1.
N OF THE		To area—	Of district, ox-	16		to 6.1 to 7.0 to 11.1 to 7.6		to 5.8		5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 3	to 4.4
PROPORTION		Ř	Of the whole district.	15		to 4.5 1 to 7.1 1 to 5.9 1		tn 3·8 1		5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	9 8	to 3.2
	_	e district.	Population of whole	14			721,211	,688,818 1		1,892,033 1 1,644,108 1 1,250,946 1 1,888,827 1	- :	7 853 566
	' 86		Area of whole distr	13		2.697 1.39 1,763 79 2,621 · 1.06 6,186 3.63		13,956 7,68		2,108 1,86 2,794 1,64 2,144 1,26 2,926 1,88	- 0	12048 7.85
			In Cantonments.	- 21		::::		18	· -	E ; ; ;	- '	5
	ıty.	ub troour du	On Town, Municips	= -	-	161 21 107 185	396	1,228		485 241 215	3	25.7
- 1		la.	Men.	10		350 210 211 562	223	1,950		670 377 367	828	3 900
F FORCE	<u> </u> 	Total.	() fileers.	6		\$245	8 4	414		28 2 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2	6	45R
DISTRIBUTION OF	In district.	Guards over lock- ups and trea- suries, or as escort to prison- ers and treasure or in reserve.	Мев.	œ		20 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	104	862		282 150 174 123		
Distr	In di	Guards on ups an suries escort to ers and or in r	() Micers.	1		2248	27	120		4282	2 5	128
		On station duties.	Men.	9		221 120 124 357	211	1,162		88228	0 20	1.3/U
		On 8	Officers.	۰		28 33 81		294		98 98 57 57		170
		D івтвіст.			ricts.		: :	:	ricts.			:
		NAME OF DIS		7	Western Districts.	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapore		Total	Central Districts.	24-Parganas Nadia Murshidabad Jessore	Total	TOTOT
			Serial number.	8		_004				7860I		_
	•	COMMIS- STONER'S DIVISION.		8		Burdwan				Presidency		
			Рвочилов.			<u>-</u> -						

Rajshahi 12 Rajshahi 13 Dinajpur 14 Jalpanguri 16 Darjeeling 16 Rangpur 17 Bogra	Pabna 97 173	Total 289 1,201 121	19 Dacca	Total 266 1,016 91	Chittagong { 23 Tippera 39 158 16 25 Noakhali 31 125 12 25 Chittagong 50 205 20	120 488	Total for Bengal 1.29: 5.227 5.09	62 225 36 60 259 21 48 179 21 40 160 18	Total 337 1,349 166	44 170 47 169 55 241 32 115	Total for Bihar 560 2.205 254	uttack 48 206 alnsore 36 180	Puri 37 158	100a 121 544 57
	Pabna 97 173	. 289 1,201	Daces 57 222 Mymensingh 77 307 Faridpur 56 208 Backergunge 76 279	266 1,016	Tippera 39 158 Noakhali 31 125 Chittagong 50 205	120 488	1.29: 5.227 509	Patns 62 225 36 Gaya 60 259 30 Shahabad 67 229 21 Saran 48 179 21 Champaran 40 160 18 Muzaffarpur 40 165 23	Total 337 1,349 166	Monghyr 44 170 Bhagalpur 47 169 Purnes 65 241 Malda 32 116 Southal Parganas 45 161	Total 223 856 89 otal for Bihar 560 2.205 254	Cuttack 48 206 Balasore 36 180	Puri 37 158	121 544
Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Rangpur	37 173	. 289 1,201	77 222 57 202 57 307 56 208 76 279	266 1,016	i 31 125 ng 60 205	120 488	1.29: 5.227 509	62 225 36 60 259 30 48 179 21 40 160 18	337 1,349 166	44 170 47 169 65 241 32 116 45 161	Total 223 856 89 otal for Bihar 560 2.205 254	48 206	37 158	121 544
	87 173	. 289 1,201	57 222 77 307 56 208 76 279	266 1,016	39 158 31 125 50 205	120 488	1.29:1 5.227 509	62 225 36 60 259 30 67 229 21 48 179 21 40 160 18	337 1,349 166	44 170 47 169 55 241 32 115 45 161	856 89 2.205 254	48 206	37 168	121 544
11111	173	1,201	222 307 208 279	1,016	158 125 205	887	5.227 509	255 36 259 30 229 21 179 21 160 18	1,349 166	170 169 241 116 161	856 89 2.205 254	206	168	440
23 23 23 23 23 23 23				910,	l	884	227 509	23 1 2 2 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	16 16		88 254	<u> </u>		
180 222 178 178 134 220	'''	121	21 27 18 25	91	12 20 20	3				13 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		7.5	9 2	20
25 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	اور			. 1						(1)				
147 110 144 134	119	823	166 160 107 168	591	117 94 144	355	3.399	317 214 134 145 116	1,186	125 139 147 147 132	1812	178	911	087
62485	62	410	78 104 47 101	357	55 43 70	168	1,806	669 % C	1 1	22242	312		28	178
327 269 278 354	292	2,024	378 467 315	1,607	275 219 349	843	8.626	808 803 803 803 803 803 803		295 308 388 199 255		384	274	964
200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	200	286	240 122 11	475	35 18 72	125 .	3,169	652 202 165 171 61	142	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	414	66	38	195
11111	::		1:::	:	:::	:	31	3 : : : : :	: 3	11111	: :	# o	: :	—— О
2,330 4,118 2,962 1,164 3,486	1,839	17,351	2,797 6,332 2,267 3,649	15.045	2.491 1,645 2.663	669'9	65,099	2,076 4,712 4,365 2,653 3,531	3,336	3,921 4,226 4,993 1,902 5,469	1119	- 		8.172
	1,362,392	8,019,187	2,420,656 3,472,186 1,797,320 2,153,965	9,844,127	1,782,935 1,009,693 1,290,167	4,082,795	37,488,493	1,769,004 2,138,331 2,063,337 2,467,477 1,859,466 2,711,445	2,801,956	2,036,021 2.032,696 1,944,658 814,919 1.754,196	8,682,490	1.937,671	944.998	3,877,294
	22	1 to	1111 5555	1 \$	222	1 to	1 to		3 3	23535 53535	\$	5 5	55	1 to (
128865		6.3	4.0 9.1 5.9 1	6:1	6.3	1 9.9	111	1:5 6:1 6:1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		7.7 88.9 1 6.8 1 1 1 1	100		6.4	6.0
5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	to 7:1	to 6:1 to 11:0 to 5:7 to 6:0	to 7.6	to 6.2 to 6.2 to 6.1	to 6.6	to 6-1	to 8:29 to 8:29 to 6:6	to 10.8	to 10:9 to 11:2 to 10:5 to 78 to 15:3	to 11:3		to 5:7	to 7·1
0100010	18 to	7 to 1	34 to 1 2 to 1 2 to 1	4 to	2 to 1 9 to 1 12 to 1	5 to 1	6 to 1	000400	2 2 2	14 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 to 1	\$ 5	4 to 1 20 to 1	7 to 1
	22	1 to 2	0 t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	2 2	1100	1 to 3	1 to 2	35050	22 2	4.4.8.9.4.	1 to 3,	3 5	The second second second	1 to 2,
2,892 3,593 1,593 1,663 1,461	3,389 1	2,948 1	3,477 5,010 4,170 3,479	8	4.884 1 3,606 1 2,621 1		2,761 1	1,337 1,337 1,3404 1,374 1,812 1,812	,268 1,268 1,439	4,306 1 1 2,941 1 4,544 1 1	885 1	-1 -	2,441	2,830 1
to 8,272 to 8,820 to 2,112 to 608 to 4,748	(0)00	to 3,239	to 5,089 to 5,916 to 4,557	3 2	555 1000000	\$	2	to 2,234 to 3,610 to 4,382 to 6,053 to 6,475	to 8,862 to 8,862 to 6,148	to 4,211 to 6,430 to 4,174 to 3,279 to 4,869	to 4,558	to 4.833	to 2,712 to 2,801	to 3,284
		10	353	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1 -	1-		 -	55533	1 to	다. 학	125	1 20
	88	470	416 768 584	2 28	304	532	471	413 503 769 517	675 780 523	567 765 219 529 638	530	524	677	619

D.-Police-continued.

2. - Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1895-concluded.

11	,		1	1 5		499 740 619 628 978	689	489			
MEN)-		1	Of towns.	8		55555	1 to (1 to		i	
(OFFICERS AND		To population-	Of district, ex-	19		1 to 2,601 1 to 2,890 1 to 2,4:14 1 to 3,887 1 to 3,060	1 to 2,947	1 to 3,768	•	:	
FORCE (OF		ů	-sib olon m hole dis-	 181		1 to 2,366 1 to 2,700 1 to 2,879 1 to 3,458 1 to 2,960	1 to 2,734	1 to 2,958	:	<u>!</u>	
WHOLE			впжот 10	11		13 to 1 7 to 1 1 to 1 7 to 1	4 to 1	6 to 1	l .	: :	_
TON OF THE		To area	Of district, ex-	16		1 to 160 1 to 197 1 to 199 1 to 137 1 to 21.3	1 to 17.4	1 to 7.8	;	:	
PROPORTION			-sib olodw odis 10	12		1 to 14:2 1 to 14:2 1 to 19:2 1 to 12:0 1 to 20:5	1 to 16-9	1 to 6.1	;	:	
	- 8	e district.	lodw to noiteluqed	11		1,164,321 1,124.885 696,770 1,193,328 645,488	4,628,792	70,388,083	:	:	•
8.5	.26	olim staupe ai toi	Tisib olonw lo notA	13		7,021 7,140 4.905 4.147 3,753	26,966	144,423	. :	i	_
Ī		"	In Cantonments.	21		:::::	:	81	•	:	
	ıça.	n), or Harbour du	On Town, Municipa	=		37.	153	6,450	i	;	
1			Меп. ———	91		353	1,262	14,869	199	89	3
FORCE		Total.	Officers.	G.		200 E 200 E	278	3,075	69	8	
CTION OF	rict.	er lock- trea- or as prison- easure erve.	Mon.	œ	-	121 130 102 102	526	6,157		SI	,
DISTRIBUTION	In district.	Guards over lock- ups and trea- suries, or as escort to prison- ers and treasure or in reserve.	() Места.	te		25227	98	ŝ	OI ,	81	;
			Mon.	9		159 159 159 169	756	8,712	152	8	
		On station duties.	Officers.	٠.		64 33 14	108	2,175	69	18	7
l _ ' i			-		ier	1111	<u> </u>	:	illway h, in- l-Nag- and Rail- Rail- uding	4 : i	9161
<u> </u>		NAME OF DISTRICT.		4	South-West Frontier	Hazerikagh Lohardega Palemau Mankhum Singhbhum	Total	Total of Districts	Howre Howre Benga ailway i State iiclinicli	Bengal and North Western Railway	Deilmer Seelle
; !	,		Jodann lairos	က		44443					_
! ! !		COM MIS- SIONER'S DIVISION.	-	87		Chota Nag.					
		8	Раотисв.			CHOTA NAG-	•				

_				<u></u>					•	
	;	:	;	:	i	.:	:	i	:	1 to 499
	:	:	ï	:	i	:	:		:	1 to 3,768
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	.:	:	1 to 2,998
	:	:	:	:	:	:	į	;	:	6 to 1
	i	•	:	:	ŧ	i	ŧ	į	i	1 to 7.8
_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 to 6.1
	:	:	:	:	 :	:	:	:	::	70,388,083
•	:	:	:	:	i	:	i	:	:	144,423
	:	:	:	:		:	i	:	:	81
	:	:	:	i	:	 :	:	:	:	5,450
	98	8	98	69		:	;	:	794	16,663
	14	7.	14	=	:	:	:	:	208	3,283 1
	98	98	98	69		:	i	:	420	6,577
	14	7	14	#	:	:	:	:	2,6	916
	:	:	:	i	:	:		:	374	9,086
	:	÷	:	:	:	i	:	:	132	2,307
Daces Military Po-	lice Dumka Military Po.			Ğ	Reserve Special Sub-Inspector	of drugging cases New Opium and Ex-	cise detective Estab- lishment Offices of the Inspector- General of Police.	Lower Provinces	Total	GRAND TOTAL
	-	•	•							
-										

D.—Police—continued.

3.—Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police during 1895.

			000=00	T=-		00000	0	0000000	To	T-	0000	To
		, ai	848840	10 11		80880	8	0048800	1.	1	0504	
in rewards.	19	4	NUM				9		9	1		
betudintsib tanoma latoT		Bs	294 294 1118 566 178 108	1,468		296 152 144 378 269	1,240	256 109 69 848 848 5683	1,489		791 2,200 2,618 261	6,866
Percentage of chankidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 f	18		48-20-	è		5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1.5	2:22 2:22 2:14 4:04 5:14 5:14	8.4		- 9.7 0.6 0.6 0.6	6.3
Number departmentally re-	17		71 81 14 01	99		33 10 18 80 18	173	%%± : 4 %%	639		362 363 363	1,176
Number rewarded by judi- cial officers.	18		34 98 20 1	281		37 16 30	16	. = 5	8		* \$\delta \alpha \dagger	2
Percentage of chaukidate punished (columns II, 12, 13, and 14 to column 9).	15	-	3.8 5.3 8.7 4.8 10.6	8.9	Ī	48:2 13:8 25:2 46:1	33.1	25.6 3.5 6.4.0 6.4.0 6.4.0	32.7	j	23:1 25:2 32:3 32:3	29.5
Number fined department-	4		916 275 417 161 632 129	1,929		1,465 1,355 412 832 911	4,976	766 610 33 17 2,428 1,088	5,285		816 1,892 763 1,463	4,924
Vumbor dismissed, includ- ing departmental dismis- sals,	- 21		96 169 24 24 24	391	-	129 36 68 103 27	363	8 62 11 2 12 8 8 62 11 2 12 8	168	-	388 100 100 86	563
theft, &c., &c.	21		: 68251	20	`	<i>⊌</i> 10 10 00 4	24	9 : 8 : 11	12		* 433	40
duty, sections 106 and 176, Indian Penal Code.	ıı		22 31 36 106 30 12	287		23 56 56 41 41 86 86	202	66 10 10 10	88		25.22	233
e_i		A.	60080 0	- -	\ <u>-</u>	00000	0	000000	10	¦-	0000	0
l value l emol- of all ars in n 9.		4	000000	-	ľ	00000	œ	0000000	œ		000	œ
ua us kid um	9	غه ا	284 284 844 844 844 844	101		157 594 891 929 301	872	256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256	52		162 734 278 971	135
Estimatee of annua uments chaukid colum		RS	8.50 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80	13,16,4		1,69,1 1,66,6 1,66,8 1,81,0	7,98,87	1,71.6 1,69,3 83,2 16,8 2,79,1 1,01,6	9,19,4		2,26,1 3,49,7 1,77,2 2,92,9	10,46,1
Total number of chanki-dars.	6		10,636 6,091 6,313 9,477 4,172 1,519	38,208		3,367 3,493 3,909 3,884 2,130	16,778	3,143 3,484 1,335 4,600 1,809 2,244	16,883		3,830 7,190 3,656 4,801	19,477
Yumber of chakran chau- kidars, including ghat police under various de- nominations.	œ		1,924 167 3,848 4,030 129 422	10,620		1,396	1,396	11111:	:		: : : :	:
Number of chankidars under Regulation XX of	1		8,284 4,901 205 979 2,844	17,214		: : :	8	126	132		: ! ! !	:
Number of chankidars under Act VI of 1870(B.C.) or its amending Acts.	9		428 1,023 2,260 4,468 1,199 1,096	10,474		3,367 3,493 2,513 3,682 2,130	15,376	3,143 3,483 1,834 160 4,600 1,802 2,239	16,715		3,830 7,190 3,656 4,801	19,477
Number of inhabitants in village area according to the Consus of 1891.	10		1,322,108 790,352 1,019,273 2,541,621 952,917 687,905	7,214,176		1,548,403 1,531,108 1,170,930 1,866,672 1,152,468	7,269,471	1,282,744 1,643,631 671,670 205,647 2,061,248 806,973 1,322,639	7,884,652	:	2,320,620 8,378,895 1,772,774 2,122,197	9,693,986
±.			1:::::	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1111	:	111111	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	1:::	<u> </u>
NAME OF DISTRICT.		Western Districts.	111111	Total	Central Districts.	::_;;:::	Total		Total	Bastern Districts.	:::: 4	Total
80	*	1.12	E E E D D G	-	al.	dab	-	in Birdin	H	ra I	sing Tang	H
T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T		Vest	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapore Hooghly		ent	24-Parganas Nadia Murshidabad Jessore Khulna		Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Rangpur Bogra		aste	Dacca Mymensingh Faridpur Backergange	
z			HAW BY			24-Par Nadis Mursi Jessor Khuln		Rajsh, Dinaji Jalpa Darjee Rangp Bogra Pabna		P4	Dacca Myme Paridy Backe	
Serial number.						F8001		28278778			2828	
Commissioner's Division.	r	İ	Ė			Ä		Ë			ion	
DIVISIONE	69		Burdwan Divi- sion.			Presidency Di vision.		sjsbahi Divi- sion.			Dacea Division	
Div			dwa. E.			resider vision.		. पुष्क			8	
Com			Burdy sion.			Pre		Rajsh			Das	
PROVINCE.	-							BERGAL,				
3.4.A.	l							-				

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686 106 276	1,067	1,123	27.88.730	1,564 10	35 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1,942 1	3,497	106 79 350	636	196 133 181 181 181	528	16,683
900	3.4	2.7	64.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.4	1.3	3.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	3.5	2.2	1.5 1.9	1.0	, i 6 & i	1.	3.3
190	246	2,198	88322220	326	128 38 38 14 19	678	833	16 18 18	51	1-826-4	3	3,131
60 69 69	2	209	11.0	114	8 7 E 4 71	64	163	11 80 80	45	10 10 10 10 10	25	768
37.7 27 .1 11.6	26.3	21.6	200 - 11 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 -	8	8.8 6.1 9.1 7.6	13:1	10.9	3.8 3.80 7.80	6.4	21.6 2.9 2.9 2.4	12.7	17.2
1,012 476 267	1,744	18,867	266 337 375 67 612 320	2,029	171 188 1,225 139 253	1,976	4,006	78 53 108	239	686 252 30 442 202	1,612	24,613
38	8	1,669	121 193 193 68 68	574	0 8 8 8 0 9 1 9 8 8 0 9	214	788	55 27 32	114	28 m C 28 m	165	2.626
401	16	150	21 10 17 88	89	17 10 4 12	3	111	33.7	47	~ ::°°°	21	329
82 :	128	785	6 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	237	38 13 14 14	116	363	36 18	53	: :: :0 %	13	1,203
000	0	8	000000	0	00000	0	0	100	9	20008	8	=
000	0	6 4	0408000	8	00000 mmd=10	0	0 4	3 14 8 12 10	2 6	00000	9 10	8
1,73,887 96,642 1,26,915	3,87,344	44,72,184	1,01,783 1,89,568 1,41,650 1,52,501 1,32,256 1,46,113 1,56,725	10,20,598	1,30,703 1,71,593 2,33,7698 85,491 85,410	7,06,966	17,27,564	1, 64 ,113 44,428 49,322	2,67,865	70,198 62,614 36,540 1,28,4)8 38,156	3,35,816	67,93,430
2,893 1,991 2,396	7,280	98,621	3,376 6,587 4,001 4,555 4,703 4,377	30,076	3,696 3,644 4,621 1,777 4,187	17,825	47,901	5,218 2,061 1,918	9,197	8,139 2,208 1,364 5,313	13,294	169,013
. !!!	;	11,916	252 4 27 253 203	189	63 ::: 1,440	1,603	2,184	: :	73	468 105 60 1,646 652	2,981	17,063
::=	Ξ	17,359	496 2,182 167 36 342 549 158	3,920	770 33 3	806	4,726	5,218 2,061 1,876	9,155	1,347 372 211 1,736 163	3,829	35,069
2,893 1,991 2,386	7,269	69,346	2,628 3,978 3,844 4,619 2,136 4,162 4,162	25,475	2,863 3,611 4,618 1,777	12,769	38,244	:::	:	1,334 1,731 1,093 1,931	6,644	114,134
1,750,249 1,004,214 1,261,751	4,016,214	35,978,399	1,499,307 2,036,565 1,937,138 2,378,943 1,823,577 2,619,658 2,699,963	14,996,051	1,951,536 1,958,445 1,921,637 796,923 1,734,232	8,362,773	23,367,924	1,860,846 973,860 916,204	9,750,900	1,136,866 1,101,469 691,577 1,170,094 538,638	4,638,644	67.625,767
111	<u>'-</u>	:	1111111	:	1::::	:		111	<u> </u>	. <u></u> :::::	:	:
	Total	engal	:::::::	Total	r nr Parganas	Total	ihar	: : :	Total	West Front. Agency. baga aga u hum	Total	TOTAL
Tippers Noakhali Chittagong	r	otal for Bengal	Patna Gaya Shahabad Saran Champaran Muzaffarpur Darbhanga	-	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnea Malda Sonthal Par		Total for Bihar	Cuttack Balasore Puri		South-West Frontier Agency. Hazaribagh Lohardaga Palamau Manbhum Singhbhum		GRAND T
		F F			XEABE		H	8883 OBG		24444 HUUN		
248			~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~								 .	- .
Chittagong Di-			Patna Division		Bhagalpur Di- rision			Orissa Divi-	•	• Chota Nagpur Division		
5								~~~		~~~		
				.SAI	1.7A			OBINGA.		ATOHO AUGDA M		
										a 2		

D .- Police-tontinued.

4.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Management of the Force during the year 1895, exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

					Total.				Total.
		ES				Other offences—			
Total sanctioned stre	ng.u-		12-2-3	•••	176	Inspectors			•
Inspectors	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,162	Sub-Inspectors			.3
Sub-Inspectors	•••	•••	•••		2,267	Head-constables			11
Head-constables	• • • • •	•••	•••	•••	20,820	Men			218
Men		•••	•••						
Armament of the for	-d -i4h	franceme	•••		4,351		Rewards.		
Number provide	BU WILL	swords only				98.1			
,,		ons			2,102	Number of Police rewarded	l b y—		
		batons only	•••	•••	18,001	(1) Promotion	•••	•••	15
,,	WILL	Datous only	•••	12.7.1		(2) Money	***	•••	2, 329
		Punishments					- 1		
Dismissed-			20	•			Education.		
	neg	***		•••		N 1 670 11 1			
Inspectors	•••	•••	•••	•••	10	Number of Police who can	read and write-	-0001	200
Sub-Inspectors Head-constables	•••	•••		•••	26	Inspectors		•• •••	172
				•••	552	Sub-Inspectors		•••	1,069
Mon		al lar their or	n departu	nental		Head-constables		•••	1,575
Fined, degraded or s	nabona	ed by their or	in delimin			Mon	***		4,991
officers—						Number of Police under ins	truction during	the year-	
Inspectors	•••	***	•••		305		e Personal de la Caracteria de la Caract		
	•••		•••	•••	698	Inspectors	•••	•••	•
Head-constables	•••	•••		•••	2,302	Sub-Inspectors			9
Men	•••	•••	•••		5.5.5.00000000000000000000000000000000	Head-constables	•••		12 74
Punished judicially l	y a M	agistrate—				Men		•••	3,093
Under Police Act-	_					Number enlisted during the		··· ···	12,075
Inspectors		•••	•••	•••	2	" of one year's service	e and under 10	years	
A 1 7	•••	•••	***	•••	4	" of 10 years' service			8,765
Head-constables	•••	•••	•••	•••	92	Number who have left the	ervice during t	he year—	
Mon		***	•••	***	02	On pension			362
Under sections 330	. 331. 3	48, Indian P	enal Code-	-		" gratuity	;	•	21
Inspectors		•••	•••	***		By resignation without	pension or gra	tuit y	814
		•••	•••	•••		", dismissal			691
Head-constables			***	•••		" discharge otherwise	than stated abo	9ve	184
Men		•••	•••	•••		" desertion			90
Mich	 41 -		Code-			" death			621
Under Chapter IX	of the	THE CON T OF ST		•••		Percentage in hospital duri	ng the year to t	total strongth	
Inspectors		•••			1	of force	.,		46 ·2
Sub-Inspectors	•••	***		•••	1	Percentage of deaths during	the year to to	otal strength	
Head-constables	•••	•••	•••	•••	10	of force	•••		2 ·12
Mon	•••	•••							

5.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year 1895, exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

	RACE.		Hindus—	Total.
District or Assistant District & Military or covenanted cive Uncovenanted Subordinate officers— On Rs. 100 and upwards Below Rs. 100 Constables	Europeans. Superintendents— vil Eurasians.	Total. 1 67 10 10	Brahmans Rajputs Goorkhas Sikhs High caste Sudras Low ditto Baidyas Hindus of all other castes Other roligions	754 812 58 10 984 187 119 146
District or Assistant District S Subordinate officers On Rs. 100 and upwards Below Rs. 100	Superintendents	11 8 1	Men. Christians Muhammadans Hindus—	78 5,584
District or Assistant District Subordinate officers— On Rs. 100 and upwards Below Rs. 100 Constables		151 3,210 20,532	Brahmans Rajputs Goorkhas Sikhs High caste Sudras Low ditto Hillmen	3,585 4,717 . 361 . 14 1,918 2,170 . 131 1,369
Christians Muhammadans	ION OR CASTE. Officers.	109 744	Hindus of all other castes Other religions Total of officers and men	23,997

D.—Police—continued.

6.—Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year 1895 in the several districts in Bengal.

Province.	Соммізвіомева	NAMES OF DISTRICT	ion.	biz. re.	er of per- convicted coguizable	er of per convicte non case	number of ns convict- uzable non.
	Divisions.		Population.	Num able por	Number sons c in c	Number sons (in no	Total mus pers ns ed ir snd nor able
		Burdwan Birbhum		4,016	2,567	1,681	4,348
	D1	Bankura	1 000 000	1,95 <u>2</u> 1,7 33	793 1, 2 97	585 65 0	1,378 1,9 47
	Burdwan	Midnapore	2,631,516	4,963	2,475	1,363	8,838
		Hooghly Howrah	701 011	2,722 4,897	1, 837 4,949	998 3,671	2,83 5 8,6 2 0
		Total	# AUG 1110	20,282	13,918	8,948	22,866
		24-Parganas	1,892,033	4,268	2,654	1,473	4,127
	122	Nadia	1,644,108	3,888	2,048	1,516	3,564
	Presidency	Murshidabad Jessoro	1 000 007	4, 040 3,14 8	2,873 1,533	980	3,853
		Khulna	1 177 850	1,416	1,033 88 9	2, 466 865	3,99 9 1,75 4
		Total	7,853,566	16,760	9,997	7,300	17,297
		Rajshahi	1,313,336	2,705	1,206	710	1,946
BENGAL		Dinajpur	1,555,835	2,587	638	460	1,098
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri Darjeeling	681,352 223,314	1,346 1,405	645 1,170	260 878	905 2,045
	100]0110111	Rangpur	2,065,464	3,347	1,475	639	2,114
		Bogra	817,494	2,178	687	526	1,213
		Pabna Total	1,362,392 8,019,187	1,70 5 15,273	593 6,414	619 4,12 2	1,21 <i>2</i> 10,53 6
		1)	0.400.650	4 791	0744	1 681	
	•••	Dacca Mymensingh	0 475 100	4,72 1 7, 133	2,744 2,803	1,851 3,11 9	4,595 5,922
	Dacca	Faridpur	1,797,320	3,174	2,350	2,025	4,375
		Backergunge	2,153,965	4,151	1,713	1,125	2,638
		Total	9,844,127	19,179	9,610	8,120	17,730
	Chittagong	Tippera Noakhali	1,7 82,935 1,009,6 93	2,259 1,493	1,152 637	1,89 5 7 0 9	3,047 1,346
	Chittagong	Chittagong	1,290,167	1,699	948	1,942	2,890
		Total	4,082,795	5,451	2,737	4,546	7,283
		Patna	1,769,004	6,898	4,620	1,741	6,361
		Gaya	2,138,331	6,099	2,633	1,846	4,519
	Patna	Shahabad Saran	2,063,33 7 2,467,477	3,348 4,703	1,687 2,127	1,031 2,330	2,718 4,457
	r doma	Champaran	1,859,465	2,462	909	613	1,522
		Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	3,452	1,943	1,179	3,122
Вінав		Darbhanga	2,801,955	4,704	2,154	589	2,743
		Total	15,811,014	31,166 3,731	16,073 1,835	9,369 1,156	25,442
		Monghyr Bhagalpur	2,036,021 2,032,696	3,093	1,435	1,412	2,847
	Bhagalpur {	Purnea	1,944,658	2,662	1,226	676	1,971
	i	Malda Sonthal Parganas	814,919 1,754,196	1,161 3,7 79	502 2,016	366 1,593	868 3,609
		Total	8,682,490	14,426	7,083	5,203	12,286
	(Cuetack	1,937,671	2,388	1,524	783	2,307
ORISSA	Orissa .	Balasore	994,625	1,529	764	637	1,301
	C	Puri	944,998	2,189	1,192	371	1,568
		Total	3,877,294	6,10 B	3,480	1,691	5,171
		Hazaribagh	1,164,321	1,762	981	266	1,247 1,627
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chota Nagpur	Lohardaga Palamau	1,128,885 596,770	2, 02 2 94 6	1,222 421	405 126	547
		Manbhum	1,193,328	2,415	1,534	488	2,022
		Singhbhum Total	54 5. 4 88 4,628,7 92	989 8,134	718 4,876	19 6 1,481	91 4 6,357
					Seattle Administration		50-50-5000 A005
		GRAND TOTAL	70,388,083	196,777	74,188	60,78 0	124,968

7 .- Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

			-		1	·	1.		1 -	
Scrial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year. whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from pre-	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c Abetting commission of offence by public, &c							100.	 •••
		offence, etc Total	1						100.	·
	CLASS I Offences of	gainst the State, public tranquillity, fety, and justice.								
2 3 4 5		Other offences against public jus-	 137 20 376	 	2 9	 11 2	 119 21 295	 89 12 236	97·8 90· 86·7	 74·7 57·1 80·
6 7	143 to 153, 157, 158. 140, 170, 171	Rioting or unlawful assembly Personating public servant or	2,600	:::	59	264	2,079	1,328	75.8	63.8
•	110, 110, 111	soldier	3,240		71	293	2,560	1,707	72.9	91.3
	CLASS II.—Ser	Total ious offences against the person.	5,240							
8 9 0 1 2 9 4 5 6 7	302, 303, 396 307 304, 308 376 377 317, 318	Murder by thugs , dacoits , robbers , poison Other murders Attempts at murder Culpable homicide Rape Unnatural offences Exposure of infants or concealment	3 12 12 380 82 279 196 49		 1 2 10 1 8 4 	2 3 68 10 40 5	 3 4 6 206 40 167 90 24	1 1 66 20 93 31 10	100° 69°2 92 8 95°6 96°3 95°1 90°5 83°6	33·3 16·6 32·0 50· 55·6 34·4 41·6
8	305, 306, 309	of birth Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	80 870	2	2	5 11	46 257	42 213	95· 97·8	91·3
9	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	3				3	. 2	33.3	66.6
0	325, 326, 335 328	or deterring public servant Gricvous hurt Administering stupefying drugs to	1,010	1	₂₁	₈₂	800	600 9	84.2	75•
3 3 4 5	327, 330, 332 324 363 to 369 346 to 348	cause hurt Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant Hurt by dangerous weapon Kidnapping or abduction Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of	32 1,552 392	 	₂₂	 81 22	17 1,106 228	8 442 97	97·6 78·1 63·6 62·1	47·0 39·9 42·5
8	372, 373	extortion Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	107 2 5		1	. 8	56 24	19 18	63·8 84·	88·9 75·

Police—continued.

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Cakutta.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 28 2 1	Cares.													Perso	11 <i>7</i> -1 <u>144-</u> 21 NS.	-
1	Invest	• bigated by	police.	Number 12 to 1 vesti	of cases i 4 and of gated by n column	in columns those in- police 7.	.g	g in convic-		of und 247.	er section Criminal			or app	cared on rocess dur	
1		Hon,	fter	a	6	C	endin tigate	endin led.	d by	a	ь	year.				
12 18 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 20 2 1	<u> 122</u> 3	e on mointenance	ate a		5	1 50	ases	ases	clare er to	ap-	a g				order	26.
1	Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate plaint or of his own in which no previous tion was given to the	By order of Magistra police refused to enq	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal discharge.	Pending at close of ye before Magistrate Sessions Court.	Percentage of police ction to police cases i	Percentage of police c	Number of cases de- to be false and neve	accused has	accused has red before strate.	Pending at the end of	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	nder	Total of columns 23 to 26.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	1											Ī				
1					•••											
134 2						•••										
134 2 88 30 7 64.7 74.5 5 117 176 8 2 331 2 1 209 47 14 62.5 81.6 31 12 460 119 5 1,946 99 3 1,096 494 225 63.6 68.9 431 12 460 119 5 33 2 28 4 1 80 87.5 1 7 34 14 2,462 105 4 1,431 583 247 55.6 71.0 468 1 3 1,035 17 8,542 2,551 12,1	1															
134 2 88 30 7 64.7 74.5 5 117 176 8 2 1 29 6 3 1,046 99 3 1,096 494 225 63.6 689 31 1 2 460 119 5 11,2 3 460 119 5 11,2 460 119 5 11,2 12 460 119 5 11,2 460 119 5 11,2																
18 10 8 55·5 55·5 3 29 6 331 2 1 209 47 14 62·5 81·6 31 12 460 119 5 33 2 28 4 1 80° 87·5 1 7 34 14 2,462 105 4 1,431 583 247 55·6 71·0 468 1 3 1,035 17 8,542 2,551 12,1	•••						•••						•••			
381 2 1 209 47 14 62·5 81·6 31 1 3 996 17 7,843 2,404 11.2 33 2 28 4 1 80· 87·5 1 7 34 14 2,462 106 4 1,431 58·3 247 55·6 71·0 468 1 3 1,035 17 8,542 2,551 12,1	134 18	10000	14000000				64·7 55·5				I	17 3	di mana			201 38
2,462 105 4 1,431 583 247 55·6 71·0 468 1 3 1,035 17 8,542 2,651 12,1	331 1,946	2	1 3	209 1,096								12 996	"i7	460 7,843	119 2,404	591 11,260
3 1 2 333 333 333	33	2		28	4	1	80.	87.5	1			7		34	14	53
13 1 6 1 76 1666 1 17 17 17 17 115 17 17 115 562 51 7 115 562 51 7 7 272 1 93 72 68 34-0 56-3 24 82 2 561 40 66 6<	2,462	105	4	1,431	583	247	55· 6	71.0	468]	3	1,035	17	8,542	2,551	12,145
13 1 6 1 76 1666 1 17 166 1 17 17 17 17 115 562 51 7 7 7 3 200 18 16 360 562 1 17 9 66 6	9	2000			2			33.8	11000000	200000	OSCO			13	100000	23
77 42 3 6 54.5 93.3 2 6 61 5 362 2 213 43 8 58.5 83.2 20 11 277 6 2 839 25 5 514 162 75 69.1 76.0 136 1,112 269 1,8 41 9 7 6 21.9 56.2 7 2 38 23 2 4 2 28.6 63.6 13 22 23 974 24 24 24 33.9 359 42 33.8 48.6 88 81 86.2 63.8 1,8 81	13			1	6	1	7.6	16.6	1	30.000	100.000	4	100000000	17		17 21
77 42 3 6 64·5 93·3 2 6 61 5 362 2 213 43 8 58·5 83·2 20 11 277 6 2 1 1 11 277 6 2 839 5 614 162 75 69·1 76·0 40 136 1,112 269 1,8 41 9 7 6 21·9 56·2 7 2 38 28 24 4 339 359 42 33·8 48·5 88 81 862 63·8 1,8 212 34 81 60 21 32·9 57·4 73 6 75 46 1 62 7 14 19 5 20·2	77	3		20	18	16	20.0	52.6	9			9		66	6	7 28 81 635
77 42 3 6 64·5 93·3 2 6 61 5 362 2 213 43 8 58·5 83·2 20 11 277 6 2 1 1 11 277 6 2 839 5 614 162 75 69·1 76·0 40 136 1,112 269 1,8 41 9 7 6 21·9 56·2 7 2 38 28 24 4 339 359 42 33·8 48·5 88 81 862 63·8 1,8 212 34 81 60 21 32·9 57·4 73 6 75 46 1 62 7 14 19 5 20·2	171	9 2	1	30	62 12	15	16.5	36.2	80	•••		4		136	26	168 40
1 1 10 2 839 25 5 614 162 75 69·1 76·0 40 136 1,112 269 1,6 41 9 7 6 21·9 56·2 7 2 38 28 2 4 2 28·63·6 13 22 23 974 24 24 34 359 359 42 33·8 48·5 88 81 862 638 1,6 212 34 81 60 21 32·9 57·4 73 44 6 418 174 6 62 7 14 19 5 20·2 42·4 23 6 75 46 1		_			J.											71
839 "25 "5 514 162 "75 59·1 76·0 40 " " 136 " 1,112 269 1,8 41 " " 9 7 6 21·9 56·2 7 " 2 " 38 " 28 2 " 4 2 28·6 63·6 13 " " " 22 29 974 24 33·9 359 42 33·8 48·5 88 " " 81 " 862 63·8 1,5 212 34 " 81 60 21 32·9 57·4 73 " " 44 6 418 174 6 62 7 " 14 19 5 20·2 42·4 23 " " 6 " 75 46 1	362		2	213	43	8	58.5	83.2	20	•••	•••	11		277	5	293
41 9 7 6 21·9 56·2 7 2 38 28 2 7 4 2 28· 63·6 13 22 29 974 24 33·9 359 42 33·8 48·5 88 81 862 638 1,8 212 34 81 60 21 32·9 57·4 73 44 6 418 174 6 62 7 14 19 5 20·2 42·4 23 6 75 46 1	1 839	 25	***	 514	1 162		 59·1	76·0		100000	7000000	136	1000000		2 269	12 1,517
28 2 7 4 2 28· 63·6 48·6 88 81 862 638 174 974 212 34 81 60 21 33·8 48·6 88 81 862 638 174 62 7 14 19 5 20·2 42·4 23 6 75 46 1	1			- 1		1		56.3				1		100000		40
	28 974 212	2 24 34	4	7 839 81	359 60	2 42 21	33.8	48.6	13 88 73			81 44		862	23 638 174	45 1,581 642
17 4 16 6 1 78.1 72.7 3 15 1 22 8	62	7		14	19	5	20.2	42.4	23	•••		6		75	46	127
	17	4		16	6	1	76.1	72.7	3			15	1	22	8	46

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

	T		-				_======================================	•		*****
Serial number.	Law under which l'unishable.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from pre-	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CLASS II	-Serious offences against the person—concluded.								
27 28	371 353, 354, 358, 357	Habitually dealing in slaves Criminal force to public servant or					•••		•••	•••
10000000		a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	984	1	9	39	685	375	64.7	54.7
29	904A, 938	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	91			6	76	61	98.9	80.2
		Total	5,699	15	88	390	3,854	2,108	76.3	54.6
	CLASS III.—Se property	rious offences against person and or against property only.								
30 31	995, 397, 398 999, 402		309	. 	12	12	101	5 3	91·9	52.4
32	391, 397, 398	Rebbery with by poisonous or stu- pefying drugs hurt by other means			 ₁		4 16]]]	100·0	25· 68·7
33	392, 393	Robbery { between sunset	97	•••	1	2	28	12	98.0	42.8
202000		and sunrise other robberies	50 133		2	6	21 64	12 32	91.9	67·1 69·2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	offences	1,037	1	12	27	278	123	87.6	44.2
36 36	428, 429 454, 455, 457 to 460	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal Lurking house-trespass or house-	765	4	8	20	398	249	82.9	62.2
30	202, 400, 407 10 900	breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made pre-				103	9.000	1 500	70. 0	n 1. a
37	449 to 452	paration for hurt House-trespass with view to com- mit an offence, or having made	32,161	9,197	462	192	2,068	1,533	70-2	74.1
38	412, 413	proparation for hurt	278	10	2	9	178	121	85.0	67.9
39	311, 400, 401	dacoity or habitually Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits,	7		•••	•••	4	4	100-	100
		robbers, and thieves	3			2	8	2	100-	66.6
		Total	34,883	9,212	503	270	3,154	2,153	71.6	68.2
	CLASS IVM	inor offences against the person.								•
40	941 to 344	I	2,715	8	41	117	1,600	452	48.5	28.2
61	330, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endanger- ing life	36	ا		1	24	19	88.8	79-1
12	374	Compulsory labour	3				8	2	33-3	66.6
	•	Total	2,754	8	41	118	1,627	473	49.	29.1
		1				1				

Police—continued.

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

Inte	stigated b	v police	Numb 12 to	er of cases 14 and of	in column f those in	ns -			Case of un	os disposed dor section Criminal edure Cod	d on		orap	peared on	
1110	-mb-non n	j ponec.	708	tigated by in colum	n 7.	ng.	ing	,	Proce	edure Cod			ing	process du the year.	r.
Sie.	tion,	after .	a	8.	0	s end	es end	l by M	a	ь	last year.			1 8	
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on com- plaint or of his own motion, in which no previous informs- tion was given to the roller	By order of Magistrate a police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending	Percentage of police cases ending	Number of cases declared by Magi	When accused has appeared before a Magis- trate.	When accused has not appeared before a	nd of		Arrested by police.	Appearing under order Magistrate.	Total of solumns 98 to 96
13	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	2'
							•••						***		
613	28	2	271	175	26	42.1	60.7	142			68	3	808	8 421	1,2
89		1	61	15	3	67:7	80.2	6			10	<u> </u>	90	3 2	1
1,265	141	15	1,786	1,158	395	40.3	60 6	553			608	- 11	5,157	1,721	7,4
294		1	63	46	22	17.9	53.5	49			80		805		9
4		•••		1									9		
9 81 97		•••	1 11 12	3 5 15	1 1 2	11·1 36·4 12·3	25. 68.7 41.4	31			₂		6 31 76	1	8
52 117	6	₂	12 29	9 15	5	23·0 23·2	57·1 61·7	8	·::		,		44 111	2 11	12
893	26		87	116	36	9.4	42.8	166	•••		23		428	171	62
624	13	4	229	93	25	35·5	71.0	57	•••		19		492	123	63
890	28	507	1,524	518	167	6 ·6	74.6	926			172	1	3,308	131	8,61
230	7	1	110	46	9	46.3	70.2	34	•••		14		263	47	32
7			4		3	57·1	· 		•••		1		93		3
8			2	1	2	66.6	66.6	1 010			342	<u>1</u>	131	528	6,61
761	80	515	2,073	871	273	8.1	70.4	1,313			342		5,740		
197	139	2	257	464	55	19.2	35.6	364	73	70	126		1,490	1,429	2,98
30	2	:::	17	5 1	3	59.1	77-2	2				•	42 2	4 2	4
28	141		274	470	- 68	19.9	36.8	367	73	70	127		1,474	1,495	3,09

D.--

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

===										
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from pre- vious year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 .	9	10	11
13 14 15 16 17 18	453, 456 379 to 382 406 to 408 411, 414 447, 448	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking of cattle ordinary Criminal breach of trust Receiving stolen property Criminal or house-trespass Breaking closed recoptacle Total	564 2,091 30,185 1,217 1,728 9,454 110 45,349	28 30 4,561 1 74 36 4,731	10 24 531 21 26 87 	17 43 927 48 80 259 	375 1,248 11,390 809 1,623 6,444 8	260 995 7,649 333 1,396 2,179 4 12,716	86·7 96·4 70·2 42·5 97·8 26·4 62·7	69·3 79·7 66·2 41·1 86·0 33·8 50·
51 52 53 51 55 55 57	295 to 297 Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874. Cognizable offences under the Act specified. 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 31 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or	Offences against religion Vagrancy and bad character Offences against Gambling Act Excise Laws Opium Act Railway Laws Salt and Custom Laws Arms Act Public and l: cal nuisances	27 3,051 185 2,573 714 246 355 2,707	2 1	2 10 2 2 4	1 240 5 18 11 2 32	22 3,012 185 2,521 688 187 336 2,644	14 2,301 163 2,350 605 163 335 2,405	66.6 96.6 100. 55.0 52.0 95.1 98.3 54.4	63·6 76·3 88·1 93·2 87·9 87·1 99 7 90·9
58	local laws. Other special and local laws cogni-		2,127	7	6	30	2,012	1,670	80.8	88.0
	zable by police.	Total	44,851	10 078	39	532	27.549	40,841	76.2	77.3
		GRAND TOTAL	136,777	13,976	1,441	2,976	77,548	69,998	10.2	11.9

Police—continued.

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

Dases.													PERSON	18.	
Invest	igated by	police.	12 to 14	of cases in and of t gated by a column	n columns hose in- police 7.	in c	ing in con-	agistrate to urred.	of unde 247, C	lisposed er section riminal are Code.			or appe	arrested ared on ress dur- o year.	
	ion,	fter	a	<i>b</i> *	0	s end	s end	hy M	a	6	last year.			of	
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending viction to police cases investigated	Percentage of police cases ending riction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magietrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magis-	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order Magistrate.	Total of columns 23 to 26.
12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	2 6	27
490 1,981 20,819 478 1,701 2,394 69 27,932	6 51 451 46 12 115 	2 7 297 3 4 16 	256 986 6,672 214 1,389 963 4	95 242 1,723 71 216 831 2	17 60 552 20 69 44 	51·4 48·3 30·9 40·6 80·8 38·1 5·8	72·9 80·2 79·4 74·3 86·5 53·5 66·6	71 227 2,959 134 62 470 3 3,926	 10 302 312	 3 619 652	16 54 1,304 48 127 226 	 2 1 3	429 1,878 13,083 442 2,656 2,875 11 21,374	66 161 5,427 647 136 6,875 2	511 2,093 19,816 1,137 2,920 9,976 13
17 2,896	1 55	:::	10 2,229	4 682	1 232	55·5 75· 5	71·4 76·5	1			1 159		49 2,066	21 999	71 3,224
185 1,418 868 293 348 818	 3 5 1 1 659	" 1 … …	163 1,272 306 156 329 1,412	22 87 46 21 1 28	 16 5 2 3 15	88·1 89·4 82· 66·6 94·2 95·5	88·1 93·5 86·9 88·1 99·6 98·	5 37 23 8 6			12 20 19 3 26	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	870 1,585 497 277 340 1,549	24 1,277 454 17 7 1,271	906 2,882 970 297 347 2,846
92,572	41	•••	30,666	1,881	85	94.0	94.2	15	96	8	215		33,892	391	34,498
1,711	8	1	1,455	211	12	84.5	87.3	14	•••	2	48		2,249	659	2,956
40,566	774	2	37,998	2,983	871	91.9	92.6	108	96	10	503		43,374	5,120	48,997
101,205	1,922	867	54,046	9,251	2,106	61.9	85.3	6,735	482	735	4,385	32	85,661	21,669	114,747

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

	T	<u> </u>								
	•		transferred without being	brought before a	released in police brought before a rrested by police.	efore a Magis-	discharg appea befo	tted or ged after rance re a strate.	Finally c cd (incl persons c to give s for g condu	uding ordered ecurity ood
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped. or transferred brought before a Magistrat	Released without being bro Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released cases without being brought Magistrate to persons arrested	Number actually brought before trate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
Serial			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c	::					:		
		Total		 -	- 					
2	Anna de la compansión d	Offences relating to Army and								
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Navy Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes		 22 1	12.5 3.4	 179 37	 55 16	 10	 83 20	 19
4 5 6	212 to 216 224 to 226 143 to 153, 157, 158 140, 170, 171	Other offences against public justice Rioting or unlawful assembly	 1 6	19 256	4·1 3·2	571 10,966	173 4,016	 2 97	361 5,778	 1 147
	Section Constitution Control Constitution Control	soldier	 7	1 299	3.5	11,807	4,268	110	6,285	167
	CLASS II Ser	ious offences against the person.	<u></u> -							
8 9 10 11 12	302, 303, 396 {	Murder {by thugs dacoits	 1	 3 4 7 88 9	23·0 23·5 41·1 15·6 13·6	20 13 14 632 71	 1 5 146 28	 6 6 199 9	₹ ! : : :	 3 1 84 21
13 14 15 16 17	304, 308 376 377 317, 318	Attempts at murder Culpable homicide	 	67 10 6	11·1 7·3 17·6 4·9	576 158 34 68	94 67 11	160 26 10	 2 	181 36 10
18 19	305, 306, 309 329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	4	10	3.6	279	56	4	24 211	
20 21	32 5 , 32 6 , 33 5 32 8		2	47	4.2	1,465	414	10 4 1	747	ïï4
22	327, 330, 33 2	perty or confession or deterring	•••	8	21.0	32	6	7		9
23 24 25	324 868 to 369 346 to 348	public servant	₂	1 14 52	1.6 12.4	1,562 581	17 923 264	7 1 48	8 551 182	11 70
36	. 372 , 373	tion Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	•••	4 2	5·3 9·0	123 44	76 2 0	•••	42 21	
		caming a minor for prostitution	•••		30	44	20		21	1

1895-96.]

Police-continued.

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

PERSONS.					3.22					P	BOPERTY.	T · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***************************************
shown in columns 34 at up by the police.	s convicted in police	s convicted in police up for trial.	of, e.g., died, trans- approvers, &c., after rial.			ding at e		which property was	which property was	which property was which property was	olen.	ecovered.	property recovered lost.
Number of persons shown in columns and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted cases to persons sent up for trial	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., diferred, admitted as approvers, commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in stolen.	Number of cases in recovered.	Percentage of cases in which recovered to cases in which lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	41	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
		•••		•••			•••			•••		•••	•••
				•••			•••	•••				•••	
													•••
									•••	<u></u>			
									*				
96	 E4.E	 56·1		•••				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
17	54·5 58·6	54.8	1 1		:::			•••			:::		•••
292 4,787	63·4 61·0	64·6 55·9	3 40		32	80 868	1 20	:::	:::	:::	:::	::	•••
30	88.2	75.0				2							
5,222	61.1	56.4	45		32	906	26						
₃	23·0 5·8	15·0 7·1	 1				 6 1	2 1	 ₁	100.	6,447 185	 ₁₁₇	63.2
79 19	14·0 28·7	13.5 29.2	19	4	3	79 0	105 4	5 1	2	40· 100·	213 4	10	4·6 100·
16 5 36	32·2 26·4	30·7 27·2	5 4	•••	1	4 9 9	87 14					·•• ·••	•••
8	23.5	27.5	"	•••			3	•••			٠	•••	***
42 209	68·8 75·4	66·6 76·2	8		:::	8	3	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	
705	68·4	58.9	9		 3	 130	::: 10					•••	•••
9	23 ·6	28·1	1	•••		5	4		•••				***
12 404 154	54· 5 46·8 36·8	57·1 43·7 97·8	 1 3	 "ï	 3 1	7 75 61	 13	:::	:::		::: :::	:::	***
28	87.8	36.3				6	<i></i>		•••			•••	
18	81.8	60.	1	•••			1					•••	·

7 .- Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

			na na makana				•		
-			*************					Рвы	-8KO8
	•	without being	brought before a	released in police brought before a	before a Magis-	discharg appea befo	tted or red after rance ore a strate.	Finally c ed (incl persons o to give so for go condu	ading rdered curity ood
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE. DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being br. Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released cases without being brought Magistrate to persons arrested	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Courts
Serial		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	3 5
	CLASS II—Serious offences against the person—concluded.								
27 28	371 Habitually dealing in slaves Criminal force to public servant or	•••	•••					•••	
	theft or wrongfully confine		19	2.3	1,277	623	•••	594	2
29	death or grievous hurt		7	7.2	7 100	29	552	2,398	-2 571
	Total		351	6.8	7,106	2,793		2,386	
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.								
30 31	995, 397, 398 Dacoity Preparation and assembly for da-	7	19 9	24.7	694	162	186 8	8	232
32	394, 397, 398 Robbery with hurt by other means in dwelling-house in dwelling-house on the highway			 17·1	6 34 75	3 10 40	1 7 4	 11 23	1 4 7
33	392, 393 Robbery between sunset and sunrise other robberies		4 24	9 0 21·6	42 105	13 35	9 2	20 57	₅
34	270, 281, 282, 430 Serious mischief and cognate offente 433, 435 to ces	2	42	9.8	576	275	5 6	186	17
35 3 6	428, 429 Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maining any animal Lurking house-trespass or house-	•••	34	6.9	598	250		320	1
3 0	breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made pre-	9	457	13.8	3,189	917	58	1,897	83
37	449 to 452 House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made	1	10	3.8	312	130	0	157	16
3 8	preparation for hurt Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually		5	16.1	29	5		2	9
39	311, 400, 401 Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves				156	26	1	44	
	Total	19	788	13.7	6,775	1,866	338	2,725	374
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.								
4 0	341 to 344 Wrongful restraint and confinement	3	49	8.4	2,9 31	2,006	8	780	7
41	336, 337 Rash act causing hurt or endangering life				46	9	•••	35 2	
42	974 Compulsory labour Total	3	49	3.8	2,981	2,017		817	"

1895-96.]

Police—continued.

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

										P	BOPERTY.		
in columns 34	icted in police	icted in police	, died, trans- ers, &c., after	Befo	aber per	nding at o	end of	property was	property was	cases in which property was		• Pa	serty recovered
sent up b	sons conv	ons conv	l of, e.g., as approver trial.	hef Mag	ore a istrate.	Magistra	ons,	in which	in which	s in whic	f stolen.	у гесотег	e of prop
Number of persons shown in columns and 35 who were sent up by the police	Percentage of persons convicted in cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted cases to persons sent up for trial	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., deferred, admitted as approvers, commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases stolen.	Number of cases recovered.	Percentage of cases recovered to cases lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to walne of property lost
86	87	38	89	40	41	42	43	41	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
		••											
411	50.8	48 ·0	4		1	54		1			50	•••	•••
5 9	61.1	59.5	2			3							
2,362	45.8	43.8	54		13	486	252	10	4	40.	6,899	131	
234	29.0	35:3	14	3	14	4 5	47	223	91	40.8	95,496	8,845	9.1
•••		•••	1									•••	•••
1 14 28	16·6 45·1 36·8	16·6 42·4 43·	ï	 	::: :::	1 1 1		8 22 68	1 6 24	12·5 27·2 36·3	1,096 2,262 6,605	645 477	28·6 7·2
18 63	40·9 47·7	45·0 56·3	:::			6		42 69	9 22	21·4 31·8	3,528 3,134	222 377	6·2 12·0
140	32.7	34.6	1	1	1	32	9			•••			•••
290	6 8- 9	61.0	3		2	24		•••	•••	•••			•••
1,958	59·1	65.0	10	1	6	140	34	17,740	3,413	19.2	7,19,831	53,840	7.4
148	6 6· 2	55.8	1		1	9		20	14	70·	301	66	21.6
11	33.3	37.9		•••		3	4	6	5	83.3	2,800	95	3.3
47	35.0	30.1	6			57	23				_: -		
2,942	61.2	5 6·0	36		24	319	117	18,198	3,585	19.6	8,35,053	64,567	7.7
400	33.7	90.1			0	100					•		
483	78.5	32·1 78·5	2	•••	2	133 2	•••	•••	•••				•••
									-::	_::.	_::-		
516	36.0	33.3	2	•••	8	135							•••

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D.-

(7 .- Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

									Pı	BSONS-
	•		without being e for trial.	brought before a	released in police brought before a	fore a Magis-	dischar appe bof	itted or ged after arance ore a istrate.	Finally ed (inc persons to give for cond	luding ordered security good
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of Chime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being bro Magistrate.	Percentage of persons relectance cases without being broud Magistrate to persons arrest		By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions High Cor-
Serial	٠		28	29	30	31	32	33	84	35
	CLASS V.—M	inor offences against property.								
43 44	453, 456 979 to 982	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking	•••	19 118	4·4 6·2	488 1,973	169 592	1 .2	803 1,276	3 29
45 46 47 48	406 to 408 411, 414 447, 448 461, 462	Theft or cattle ordinary Criminal breach of trust Receiving stolen property Criminal or house-trespass Breaking closed receptacle	8 1 2	1,131 43 84 116 3	8·6 9·7 3·1 4·0 27·2	18,634 1,092 2,834 9,851 10	7,475 652 642 6,486 6	37 6 28 	9,890 393 2,001 3,132 4	141 5 52 3
		Total	11	1,513	7:0	34,882	16,022	74	16,999	233
	CLASS VI.—O	ther offences not specified above.								
49 6 0	295 to 297 Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Offences against religion Vagrancy and bad character	1	:::	:::	71 3,224	39 708	2	24 2,318	1
51 52 53 54 55 56	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act Excise Laws Opium Act Railway Laws Salt and Custom Laws Arms Act	 	51 18 21 5 	5·8 1·1 4·2 1·8	855 2,864 947 292 347 2,838	138 313 165 50 5 875	 1	715 2,518 761 234 341 2,443	
<i>57</i>	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, scetion 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	38	8	.02	34,451	2,847	···	32,007	
	Other special and local laws cogni- zable by police.	*****	1	21	•9	2,934	601	•••	2,246	3
		Total	40	126	.2	48,823	4,741	3	43,607	6
		GRAND TOTAL	97	3,126	3.6	111,374	31,707	1,080	72,831	1,857

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1895-96.]

Police-continued.

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—concluded.

										P	BOPERTY.		
shown in columns 34 at up by the police.	convicted in police ed by police.	convicted in police p for trial.	of, e.g., died, trans- us approvers, &c., after trial.	Bef	mber pe	nding at year.	end of	ch property was	ch property was	cases in which property was	و	ered	property recovered
Number of persons shown in columns and 35 who were sent up by the police	Percentage of persons convicted in cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted cases to persons sent up for trial	Otherwise disposed of, ferred, admitted as approximencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which stolen.	Number of cases in which recovered.	Percentage of cases in which recovered to cases in which lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of pr. to value of property lost,
36	87	38	39	40	41	42	. 43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Re.	Rs.	
282 1,248 8,478 252 2,007 1,386 4	65.7 66.4 64.8 57 0 75.5 48.2 36.3	66.8 68.8 64.1 56.6 74.3 46.5 50.	 9 28 4 5 1	 2 6 	4 37 1 2 8	10 54 1,035 30 97 229	2 11 28 2 9	5 1,787 23,222 556 1,602	1,248 8,186 166 1,558	40· 69·8 35·2 29·8 97·2	81 45,404 4,35,353 56,865 77,941	2 81,173 96,864 13,511 45,108 	1·2 68·6 22·2 23·7 57 8
18,657	63.8	63.3	47	8	52	1,455	5.2	27,227	11,166	41.0	6,16,660	1,86,752	30.5
20 1,703	40·8 82·4	40° 76°5	1 21			7 174	·	···		:::	···	 	.
701 1,364 381 221 334 1,417	80.5 86.0 76.6 79.7 98.2 91.4	84·3 85·9 77·2 80·3 98·2 £0·4	1 1 3 	 i	 2 	2 32 20 3 1 19	:::	::: ::: :::	:: :: ::	 	 		
81,789	98.6	93·1	6	•••	1	91							
1,820	80.9	80.	1			81	2	14	12	85.7	6	3	50.
39,700	91.6	90.8	35	- -	7	· 4 30	2	14	· 12	85.7	6	3	5()
64,899	76.1	74.2	219	19	131	3,731	449	45,449	14,767	82.4	14,58,618	2,51,453	17.2

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7a .- Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

****				- · 			Cases.						
	·		five pre-	during	under Code.	in pre- enquiry	Investig	ated by p	olice.	rhich	ate to		
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five ceding years.	l to have been committed	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code	have been committed s and brought under year.	By police suo motú.	By order of the Magistrate on com- plaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	8	3a	4	14	5	6	7	8	9	9а	10	10
	Offences un	nder the Penal Code.										}	
ſ	115	Abetment of offence not com- mitted, &c.						·					
1	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit						,					
l	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.		•••			•••			•••			
		Total											
		ces against the State, public ly, safely, and justice.											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	•••				•••						
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government	12	11			9			5			
4 5	212, 216 224 to 226	notes. Hurbouring an offender Other offences against public	 14	₁₁			₁₀	···		5			
8 7	143 to 153, 157, 158 140, 170, 171	justice. Rioting or unlawful assembly Personating public servant or	21 3	28 1	 :::		6 1	 		4 1			
		soldier. Total	50	51	<u></u>		26			15	<u></u>		
	CLASS II.—Serior	us offences against the person.	Art of the Salah										
8)	١	(thugs	•••							•••			
10 }	302, 303, 396	Murder by } dacoits	•••			•••			•••	•••			
11 12		Other murders	1 11	2 13	!		13		•••	3			
18 14	307 304, 308	Attempts at murder Culpable homicide	2	5 2			5 2		•••	8	***		
15	376	Rape	2	2			Ī		•••				
16 17	377 317, 318	Exposure of infants or con-	2	••					•••	•••	•••	:::	144
18	305, 806, 309	cealment of birth. Attempts at, and abetment of,	12	6			6			3		1	
19	329, 831, 633	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or	•••	1			1	•••	•	1			
20 21	325, 826, 835 328	confession. Grievous hurt Administering stupefying	40 3	51 2		 	44 2	1		34 1	•••	2	
23	327, 830, 332	drugs to cause hurt. Hurt for purpose of extorting	2	2			2			2	•••		
23	324	property or confession. Hurt by dangerous weapon	52	47			82			23			
24 25	363 to 369 \$46 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction Wrongful continement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.				:::	7	3	:::	2	 	2. 	

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Police—continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1895.

	(*************************************		*****		Perso	ONS.							******			P	ROPERTY.	THE WALL
or appe	earrested eared on process the year.		rred before trial.	brought before a	appeared before a	after ance	itted or harged appear- before gistrate.	ing per ordere give sec	nclud rsons ed to eurity ood	7 died, transferred, nt of trial.	Nur Be bein on	nber and of fore g put trial.	f yea		which property was	which property was	en,	overed.
By police.	By order of Magis- trate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High:	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disp sed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in w stolen.	Number of cases in where recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	u 18	ь	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
										 			 				Rs. A.	Rs. A.
											<u></u>							
 11 15 29	 3 40	 13 15 69		1	 12 15 69	 4 8 38	1	7 7 31		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	::						 	
56	42	98		1	97	50	1	46								<i>.</i>		
3 10 8 12 1 64 2 8 48 15	1 1 12 16 41	3 11 8 12 2 7 1 78 2 8 64 58	 1 1 		 3 10 8 12 2 7 1 63 2 3	2 23 24 42	2 3 8 1	37 					2	1	 	 1 	25 0 25 0 480 10	25 0
16 	41 					43	•••										···	:::

D. -

7a.—Return of Oriminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

	· J								-				,, ,
							CABBI	l.					
			e pre-	during	under Code.	in pre-	Investi	galed by p	olice.	which	ate to		
Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five ceding years.	Reported to have been committed d	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in vious years and brought under en during the year.	police of	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year?	Beceived by transfer.
1	2	8	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9.4	10	10a
	CLASS 11.—S	Serious offences against the	•										-
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	·					•••				•••
27 28	371 353, 354, 356, 357	Habitually dealing in slaves Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrong-	72	66			45	4		36		 2	
29	301A, 338	fully confine. Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	7	5			4		•••	1	•••		
		Total	288	248			160	8		110	• • •	9	
	CLASS III.—Serio property, or	ous offences against person and ragainst property only.											
30 31	395, 397, 398 399, 402	Dacoity Preparation and assembly for dacoity.		1	 	 	1						
32	894, 397, 398	Robbery by poisonous or stupefying drugs. by other means											
33	892. 393	Robbery (in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset	1] 1			1			1	•••		
34	270, 281, 282, 428		4 7	1 2	! :::		1			1	 		
35	to 433,435 to 440. 454, 455, 457 to 460	offences, Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or	198	215	2		211			126	1	1	
3 6	449 to 452	having made preparation for hurt. House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having	22	17			16			11			
97	412, 413	made preparation for hurt. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.								•••			•••
		Total	233	238	2		231			139	1	1	
	CLASS IV Mind	or offences against the person.									-	7	•
38	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and con-	64	67			17	1		9		2	
39	836, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	22	19			8			8			
40	874 ■	Compulsory labour				**		**	**	•••	•••	•••	•••
		Total	86	86			25	1		17		2	

Police—continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1895 -continued.

				·	Para	ONS.		a Petrod As to Passage and		78.12		:			1	·	PROPERTY.	-
or app	earested eared on process the year.		or transferred before trial.	brought before a	appeared before a	after	itted or harged appear- bofore gistrate.	give sec	nclud rsons ed to curity ood	, died, transferred,	Bebei	mbor ond o	of yea	ar.	which property was	which property was	•	ered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transfer	Released without being Magistrate.	Number who actually Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On beil.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in whatsolen.	Number of cases in where	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	a 18	ь	19	20	21	22	28	24	25	26	27
										-			-) 	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
•••	•••			•••	•••			•••										
₇₁		93			 92	 40	 		 	··· ₁		:::	ï	:::			:::	 •••
3		8			8	2		1		•••								
247	89	341	4	29	317	140	16	126	20	1			13	4	2	1	505 10	25 0
1	···	1		 •	1	:::	 	 		1		 	 		:::	:::	:::	
															,			
1	•••	1			1			1		•••					1	··· ₁	83 6 2,500 0	2,500 0
4	::: '	4		:::	4	:::		4				:::					2 0	2 0
198	**	199	1	10	188	22		159	5		•••	•••	1	1	193	149	20,092 0	11,605 0
19		19			19	5		12					2	 .	•••		•••	•••
		•••					•••							•••				
228		224	1	10	213	27		176	5	1			8	1	196	151	22,677 6	14,107 0
50	46	98		7	91	60		31					•			<i></i>	•••	•••
9	15	24			24	13		11										•••
•••	**	••••	***	***		••••		••	***					"	•		• "	•••
59	61	122	-	7	115	73		42									•••	

D.

7a .- Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

									•	Cognisal			
		 	<u> </u>	u - 			CASES	,		•			
			-gad o	during	into under	in pre-	Investig	sted by p	olice.	which	•		
Serial number	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five ceding years.	Reported to have been committed d the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	have	By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9 <i>a</i>	10	10a
41	l	nor offences against property.	10							6			
41	453, 456	house-breaking.	10 20	9 21	"	""	9			16	•••	***	""
42 43	379 to 382 406 to 408	Theft { of cattle ordinary Criminal breach of trust	1,935 391	1,889 491	157		1,615 166	7		1,105 83	16 2	17 13	
44	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	77 285	64 536			62 37		•••	33 39	···,	1	
45 46	447, 448 461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	200	1			1		•••	1			
		Total	2,720	3,011	161		1,911	28		1,283	19	86	
	CLASS VI Othe	er offences not specified above.											
47	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.		•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
48	Chapter VIII, C. P. C., sees. 109, 110.		5	13		•••	13		•••	5			
49 6 0	295 to 297	Offences against religion Gambling Act II (B.C.) of 1867, sections 7, 11.	2 259	267			267		•••	 2 51			
61	Cognizable of-	Opium Act, I of	50	78			77		•••	69			
52	fences under the Act in—	Excise Act Excise Act, VII	133	156			155		•••	141		1	
53	ale Actin	Railway Laws	25	12			12 2	•••	•••	8		•••	
54 55	J.,,,,, l	Registration Act, III of 1877	1	000			•••						:::
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C. and Municipal	Public and local nuisances	4,702	3,199			2,974	•••	•••	2,812	•••	•••	
	Act. Act IV (B.C.) of	Total	6,177	3,730			8,500	***		3,286		1]
	1866, and amend- ment Act II (B.C.) of 1886.												
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers	2	2	•••		2	•••	•••	1	•••		•••
58	Sections 44, 45	Owning, keeping, or being employed or found gambling in a gaming house.	•••	17			16		•••	16		•••	•••
59	Section 32	1	20	11			11			10			
60	Section 33	Taking liquor into the fort,	•••	•••	•••		•••					•••	
61	Section 34	Taking liquor or drugs into	•••					•••					
62	Section 35	Tourism suline suline	49	56									
63 63	Section 40 Section 42	Breach of police license Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	3	5					:::	•••		:::	•••
65	Sections 66, 68,	Miscellaneous offences in the	9,110	9,196			9,080			7,631			,
66	68a, 70.	streets. Other offences under Police Act	59	1,876	· •••		1,874			1,784			

f.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

1895-98.]

POLICE—continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1895—continued.

******	1				P	ersons.											PROPERTY.	`
or app	r arrested eared on process the year.		or transferred before trial.	brought before a	appeared before a	after ance	uitted or harged appear- before gistrate.	give sec	nclud rsons d to curity ood	7 died, transferred, ant of trial.	Be	mber end of fore ig pu trial.	Ī	ling a	which property was	which property was	•	overed
By police.	By order of Magis- trate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transfe	Released without being Magistrate.	Number who actually Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in wi	Number of cases in w	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	a 18	ь	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
8		8	Ì		8	1		7								l	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
21 1,512 161 195 96	108 184 2 417	21 1,637 358 138 518	2 5 	1 163 13 7 17	20 1,480 343 126 501	263 199 53 374	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	16 1,190 193 69 118	14	"1 .:: :::	 		11 11 4 9	"i 	18 1,780 	17 1,404 	300 0 1,52,113 0 	260 0 86,622 0
1,984	711	2,681	11	191	2,479	894		1,534	14	1			85	1	1,798	1,421	1,52,418 0	86,882 0
26		 26					•••	5		•••						 		
 767 82	 1	767 83		7	760 83	1 58 10		702 73		:: :								
183	2	186	1	 2	183	18		164					1			•••		•••
11 8 4,142	 267	11 8 4,399	 	 6	11 3 4,393	3 1 160	:::	 4,232				:::	 2 1		 	•••	 	•••
5,214	261	5,476	1	27	5,448	258	<u>}</u>	5,184			·		6					
1		1			1			1									•••	•••
149	11	16 0			160	2		158							•••		•••	***
13		13			13	1		12									•••	•••
"																		•••
	54	54			54	2		52										•••
	8	6	:::		6	:::	:::	6	:::	:::	:::	:::	::	:::	•		: :	***
10,508	90	10,598		496	10,102	203		9,899						i	•••			
1,538	8	1,541	***	•••	1,541	2	•••	1,539	•••		•••				•••			···

D.-

7u.—Return of Criminal Case Cognizable by the Police

									•	·,			
T:1-		The state of the s					CASES.						
Senal number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five pre-	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	e Magistrate after the fused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3 <i>a</i>	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9 <i>a</i>	10	10a
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—	er offences not specified above -concluded.											
67	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers		2			2			2			
68	Section 16	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	5	4			4			3			
69	Section 18	Keeping unliconsed boarding- house.	6	7			7			6			
70 71	Section 23 Sections 40, 41	Breach of police license Miscellancous offences in the	2,414	2,156			2,156			2,130	•••	•••	
72	•••••	streets. Other offences under Police Act.	•••	1			1	•••	•••	1			
78 74	Act I of 1859, &c. Act X of 18-9	Shipping Acts—Offences under Port Acts - Offences under	436 2,064	493 1,267			434 1,260			186 1,222		1	
75	Section 64, C. P.		217	210			210				•••	•••	:::
76 77		Mutiny Act— ditto	5 8,065	8, 99 2			2 8,981		 .	8,003			
78 79	Act IX of 1874 Act II (B.C.) of	European Vagrancy	43	64			63			60		:::	:::
60	1864. Act V of 1876		_	_			2		•••	1		***	•••
81	Act v or 1870	Reformatory School Act Forest Act		_ " 1						•••			
		Total	22,499	23,861			23,605	10		20,648		1	
		GBAND TOTAL	81,003	31,228	168		29,464	47		25,498	20	50	
	·												!

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

t

1896-96.]

Police-continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1895 - concluded.

					PER	sons.											PROPERTY	
or app	r arrested ceared on process the year.		or transferred before trial.	without being brought before a	appeared before a	after ance	nitted or harged appear- before gistrate.	ordere	nelud rsons ed to eurity ood	ansfer	Nu B bei	efore	of yea	Ï	which property was	which property was	. in	wared.
By police.	By order of Magis- trate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transfe	Released without being	actually	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	9 5	In custody of police.	1	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in wi	Number of cases in w	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	18	13a	14	15	16	17	a 18	ь	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
*																	Rs. A	Ra.
2		2			2			2			:							
5	•••	5			5	2		3	•••	 .								
13	•••	13			13	1		12		•••	•••				•••		••••	
2,663		2,676	 5	74	2,597	 25	:::	2,572				:::						
1		1			1			1									•••	
692 2,148 212	192 6 	885 2,154 212		304 208	581 2,164 4	38 29 4	::.	542 2,125 	:::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	 	 	1 :::	:::	 	 		••• •••
0,543 74 2	25 1	10,568 75 2	46 	164 	10,959 75 2	220 2 1		10,139 73 1	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::	::: :::	 	::: :::	:::	 	 	 	
	4	4		 	۰۰۰ 🛦	₃		₁			•••					***		
8,566	405	28,972	50	1,246	27,676	535		27,140					1					
	1,569	37,917	67	1,505	36,345	1,977	15	34,248	39	3		-	58		1,996	1,673		1,01,014

D.-Folice - continued.

8.—Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.

		REKARKA	18					ı	7 died.		4 died, &c.	3 died, &c.	-	•	14 died, &c.		
	10 es	Waiting trial at old year.	17		·	:	:	i		31	- 42	38	60	8 -	182	. :	*
	1	By High or Ses-	16		· i	į	<u> </u> :	:	:-	ω.	8	3	i	; ;	81	99 : 8	8
	Convicted	By Magistrato.	16		i i	i	:	:	1 6,844	119	665	14	ž	5	7,329		1
<u>ş</u>	- Pa	By High or Ses- sions Court.	14		; ;	:	:	:	::	*	8	54	-	: :	12		:
PEESONS.	Acquitted-	By Magistrato.	18	:	:	:	:	:	2,598	3	591	3	29	145	3,616	94	7
	-reado	Discharged after ag	13	:	:	:	:	:	73	9.7	264	28	•	4 2	469	4 :-	20
	Burpn	Actually appeared I the courts incl those pending fro year.	11	:	:	:	ï	;	8,664	77 2	1,648	286	214	13	11,667	31 48	19
		against whom p	10	:	:	:	:	:	8,698	878	1,620	382	217	13	11,684	14 8	18
	ni se bon	Number of ceasing which process iss	6	:	:	:	:	:	6,833	189	1,487	178	194	192	9,083	129	18
,	Number of cases in col- umn 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.			i	:	:	:	:		28	4	-	98	: %	368	پ	9
CASES.		Total of columns 5	1	:	;	:	i	:	7.168	221	1,613	227	202	13	9,665	8 a a	88
JO.	strato a.	Taken up by Magi	 •	:	:	:	:	:	2,457	Q	638	12	13		8,177	81 ::	8
	taialq	Instituted by com during the year.	rò	:	i	:	:	i	4,711	181	976	216	189	20 20	6,488	တို့ ၈ ၈	8
	to and	Avorage institution	•	:	i	ţ,	.2	œ,	5,986.2	308 ·8	1,970.8	500.	228.6	29.8 198	8,923	. 23: 23:	94.6
	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.			Abetment of offence mitted, &c	9 0	:	Total	inquillity, g.c. Offences against the State	of ship	Offences by public servan False evidence, false con and claims, and fra	- F	forged documents Offences relating to weight		Rioting, un	Total	Causing miscarriage Buying or disposing of slaves Bape by husbands	Total
•	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNTSHABLE.					N. B. Series		CLASS I.—Offeno fra 121 to 130, 505	4 173 to 190, 201 to 204,	6 161 to 169, 217 to 223 6 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	7 466 to 477		9 482 to 489	10 149, 154 to 156, 160		CLASS IL—Serious 11 312 to 316 12 870 12A 876, I. P. Ö	

·						•														
7 died, &c.	Ī	1 died.	1 died.	2 died.		6 died, &c.		2 died, &c.	8 died, &c.			3 died, &c.			1 died.			9 died, &c.	13 died, &c.	44 died, &c.
\$		367	:898	623		31	18	13	202		89	1881	33 es	i	32.8	3	12	265	748	1,899
- 1		:**	:3	*		4	1	12	18		፥	; ° :	::	:	.: :	:	:	ဖ	14	163
128	•	6,666	3,640	10,350	•	569	226	1,308	1,853		-	27.38 68.138	1,691	7	8,680	224	182	22,027	87,068	60,617
•			; ∞	=		89	:	" :	9		:	; ²	- :	i	: :	i	:	-	91	112
164		15 12,676	5,546	18,164		304	135	3,034	3,504		00	1,065	186	·	816	324	424	6,791	11,074	36,429
330		1,861	1,826	3,692		186	8	10	999		7	87.2	13	:	228	\$	106	200	2,432	7,473
899		19 21,4 66	74	32,889		801	84	110	6,255		18	1,978	1,769	٠	4,850 2,966	9	724	30,133	46,344	96,737
169		19 35,143	14,909	60,136		888	843	110	7,830		18	2,564	1,776	1	3,270	822	805	33,274	48,965	119,223
486		29,367	36. 11,486	40,887		669	356	94 5,116	6.264		Φ.	2.137 420	1,213	89	1,026	477	808	27,130	36,026	92.711
33		1,107	17 899	2,023		49	83	186	339		-	8 2 2 5	3 98	:	820 234	213	1	911	2,601	6,369
883		43,008	16,300	89,361		1,462	619	136 8.152	10,369		13	4,628 816	2,981	69	1,766	691	1,110	31,068	46,380	125,685
•		67		68		17	11	40	1.4		i	: " :	163	:	786 79	3	:	3,206	4,287	7.608
876		11 42,946	47 16,268	69,272		1,446	602	130 8,145	10,322		13		2,976	64	980 932	979	1,110	27,862	41,093	118.077
891.8		22.6 42,809.6	14,184.8	67,151.4		1,451.6	628°°	173.8 8,020.8	10,274.8		14	89-8 3,887• 768-6	2,018'8 927'6	10-2	2,098 [.] 991 [.] 8	618-6	1,019-6	29,252-2	42,096.2	119,362
Class III.—Sorious offences against property. 384 to 389 Extortion	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.	Wrongful confinement Criminal force	cation Voluntarily cal	Total	CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.	617 to 430 Cheating	property	oreaca or rvanta, banke simple)	Total	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.	298 Offences against religion	service Offences relating to marriage Defamation	271 to 276, 278, 284, Public and local nuisances	Keeping a lottery office	on conviction	Disputes as to immoveable perty	9	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police	. Total	GRAND TOTAL
2		12	9 11			81	3 8	8 =			8 8	3 23	22	26	8	# 8				

D.—Police—concluded.

8a.—Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police during 1895 in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

	LAW UND	PUNISHABLE.	**		116 117 118, 11 9	CLASS I	121 to 130, 605 137 178 to 190, 201	216, 227 to 169, to 200,	421 to 424. 165 to 477	264 to 267 482 to 489 149, 164 to 156, 160		\$12 to \$16 \$70		384 to 389		2.2	345 362, 366, 368	
	LAW UNDER WHICH	3ABUB.		Offences und	: : :	–Offences agais	05	7, 288. 217 to 223 206 to 211, 229,	:	56, 160	Cr. 8 11 -8.		S.— III see (2)	:		VI 884	:	
		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	က	nder the Indian Penal Code.	Abetment of offence not committed, &c Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	Offences against the State nublic transmillity, &c &c.			-	ments. Offences relating to weighing and measuring Making or using false trade-marks Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	Total	Causing miscarriage Buying or disposing of slaves	Total	Extortion	Total	inor offences against the person. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation		Total
pre	10 ниоізи	Average institu	4		: : :		: .	2 8 42	14	3 10 246	332	1:	i	14	14	81 (3,1.7	4,271
	tainlquio ar.	Lostifuted by co	49		1:1	:	::		2	188	27.1	; .	:	8	æ	9	3,051	4,377
	opartate officer. 	M yd qu nodaT om uwo sid do	9	-	111	:		• •	- 	111	-		:	<u>.</u> :	:	:	 : : :	
CASES.		Total of column	1		111	:	: :	2 .8	l9	28 - 28	272	::	:	80	œ	9	1,320	4.377
	polojdui	Number of e column 7 in w police were e to make enqui	oc		111	:	::	:	4	188	195		:	8	3	وم	8 8	3
	dəid wai ı	вовао 10 тобити И Боливі ввозотц	6		111	:	: :	9	15	8) 9	12	: :	-	9	9	1	2,781	4.037
		Number of mount whom strainst whom issued.	10		:::	:		, č	. 23	8 0	109	::		8	o		3,965	5.878
	tenl faor	Actually appear fore the court, ing pending I	=		:::	:		3I	77	404 114	486	1::	-	123	12	8		2.727
A.		diw boyradoeiG antaoqqa tolla	<u> </u>			! .	 : :	: i	 ! :		<u> </u>	<u> </u> ::	 :		 :	::	136:	808
PRESONS.	Acquitted-		13 14	 	111			: : 	: : 21	69 8 1	136		<u> </u>	2			1,002	ļ
		Scenous Court			:::	:	1:	-	 01	3,8 9,8	2 356	; ;	 	· .	_	•	· .	1 2
	Convicted—	By High of	- 19		i I I	:	: :	! :	: "	i i i	8	1 1	:	1 :	.:	; sp	79 - 1	1 %
	30 00010	Waiting trial at	1,			<u> </u>	: :	· :	: 	: 	<u> </u>		'	-	١			1

84	•	: %	T	•	:	46	:	:	:	<u>.</u>	:	13	- :	:	: :8	8	::	:	:	: :	:	:	::	:	1;			٠,	:	 : :	:	 ! !	; ;	8	8
~ i~	<u>, ——</u>	: 07	十	::	 :	: :	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	;	- !	:	: :		:	 ! :	 :	:					:	 : :	 : :			:		:	 : :	. :	;	2
824	2	3	1	:	:	88	8	23	128	8	0 8	828		238	4 908	9	- :	က	: :		N 00	140	2	313	;		195	3	25	171	- -	:	20 10	6,339	7,906
	 ' ;	-	╁╾	 ' :	 !	 !			 :		;	-			:		 : :		· ::			<u> </u>	 : :	 : :		 : :	 :	 : :	:	, .				-	9
171	81	382	186		1 23	761	- 8	ĝ	92	، ما	0 0	2		. 23	5.047			-	۰.		63	. 8	3 '	27		 ; :		 	Z			-	<u> </u>	. 61	8,381
				:		_					_ .						:			:	:	:	:		:	<u>.</u>	: 	*		: : 	i i		:	5,349	8,3
: : :			 	:			:	: 		:	: °				<u>:</u>		: :		::	:	::	: :	: : 	: :	:	: : 		; 	: :	:	! :	:	: :	137	351
210	172	920	194	: 	47	409		5	ਨੂੰ ਨ	gg °	, [: :	000	10,083	: -	-		:	:	1 21	214	~ 6	341	:		223	805	 	જુ.	:	:		11,865	16,791
365	837	843	. 337	:	64	1,726	8 6	3 8	366	3 =	2.689		::	421	17,777				:	;	00 1	36°	6	4:9	:	1	310	Ī	<u>*</u> ~	21	: :	:	οσο	20,182	22,,660
284	199	£69	24.3	:	200	1,062	. 41		700	7 6	1.869		: :	103	17,694	:	-		•	;	100	297	- %	365	:	7	195	833	2-	:	: :	:	1	18,811	26,448
408	8	46	:	:		92	0.)	:	: :	33	ľ	: :	;	111	:	:	4	: :	: :	es c	22	10	 : :	: :		 - :	29	::	 N	: :			212	573
307	828	199	264	- 6N	25	1,089 32	17	7 7	700	28 4	1,942		: :	403	18.094	:		4 %	 :	:	60 10	28.		365	-		247	. 282	?-	20	! !		4	20,392	27,652
111	:	:	:	: :	 !	; ;		- -	 ;	: :	:		: :	:	: :	;	:	: :	 : :	: :	i	: :	: :	 	: :	;	: :	:	: :	: ;	:	: :	:		-
90 1	228	199	264	:	55	1,089 32	17	38.4	5	89	1,942		: :	 ₩	18,094	:	- -	4 0	:	:	-0 K	295	\$ 31	365	:	 	241	583		 23	:		4	20.393	27,661
216	258	542	235	က :	45	100	4	459	2 2	3 6	1.720	Ī	: :	203	15,837	က	:	O 4	:	- :	8.5	16	E T	-	 :	:	240	2,376	:	z Ø	7	: :		18,526	26,705
: : : : : :		:	:	: ;	:	. •, ! :	i	and		ge-	:	.J	: :	: ;	;	:	:	: :	:	 • •	: :	Act	::	:	<u>.</u> :	:	 ! !	:	:	: :	:	: ;	:	l :	: :
repersy. ination of property trust by public serva	:	Total	rriage	breach of contract of service		səə	eace	maintain wires	:	9	Total	(1) (1) (2)	i i	: :	:	isance Act	•	::	: :	; ;	nimals) Act	nd Fire-Brigade		to Animals	: :	::	:	: :	Act		arks Act	::	bsolute	Total	GRAND LOTAL
: 64	Mischief (simple)	Tot offences not specified ablace.	Offences relating to marriage Offences against religion	Crimina, breach of cont	Detamation Intimidation and insult	Public and local nuisances	Security for keeping peace	Refusal and neglect to maintain wives	children. Forfeiture of bonds	Restoration of abducted	certion of females.	Indian Articles of War	Gas Company's Act Workman's Centract Act	Telegraph Act	Municipal Acts	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Steam Boilers Act		Arms Act Post Office Act	Apprentices Act Indian Companies Act		Calcutta Tramways Act	Incensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Petroleum Act	Inland Emigration Act	Canal Act	spass Act	Assault	Bengal Vaccination Act	4	Inland Steam Vessels Explosives Act	Calcutta Survey Act	Ingian Merchandise Marks Marriage Consent Act	Fireworks Act	tower to issue orders absolute	Č	GRAN
1111	-	I.—Other	: :	:	: :	287,		P. C.	P. C.	P. C.		:	::		g and	6.		: :	i :	:	::	: :	:	: :	i	: :	i	:	:	:	: :				
8	7, 434	CLASS VI		603	6 to 510	271 to 276, 278, 284,	hapter VIII, C. P.	Chapter XXXVI, C.	xLII, C.	514. XLVI, C.		V of 1869	XIII of 1859	II of 1885	(BC.) of 1888 [I of 1884.	Act II (BC.) of 1863 Act III (BC.) of 1879 at	VI of 1884.	V of 1866	of 1882	KV of 1567	B.C.) of 1880	I of 1886	I of 1882	(B.C.) of 1864	t I of 1871 t XVIII of 1879	English Statute	(B. C.) of 1889 (B. C.) of 1891	f 1879	Act IV of 1889	B. C.) of 1889	of 1891	of 1883			
417 to 420 403, 404 409	426, 427,		493 to 498 298	490 to 492	504.	271 to	Chapter	Chapte	Chapter	Section Chapter Section		Act V	Act V.	Act XI	Act II	Act II	Act	Act X	Act VI	Act X	Act I	Act XI	Act I o	Act V	Act I o	H	Act II	Act I o	Act IV	Act I (Act X	Act IV			
		8		2 %			88	8	8	31		23		38		88	8			3.1		84		2	62						200				-

PART,III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.-FINANCE.

I .- Account of Gross Revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1895-96.

			CHARGES A	GAINST INCOME	l. 2 22 - 2722	
Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Salarics, establish- ments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and ongagements.	Total.	Net receipts
• 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I-Land revenue	Rs. 3,90,49,438	Rs. 37,019	Rs. 50,96,575	Rs	Rs. 51,33,594	Rs. 3,39,15,844
II—Opium—	7,12,982		201,000			•
Cost of abkari opium Government sales	5,24,03,490	•••		"		
Miscellaneous	23,256				•••	
Total	5,31,38,728	100	2,06,41,051		2,06,41,151	3,24,97,577
					-,00,21,101	0,00,01,011
III—Salt— Duty on imported salt	2,47,07,793			1 1		·
Rent of warehouses	1,41,888				•••	
Miscellaneous	36,520	•••		•••	•••	•••
Total	2,48,86,201	2,14,173	52,846		2,67,019	2.46,19,182
	105 71 015					
IV—Stamps	1,67,71,627	1,53,133	6,55,902		8.09,035	1,59.62,592
V—Excise on spirits and drugs V1—Provincial rates	1,33,78,497 42,74,453	6,285 12,907	6,70,36 3 60,795	•••	6,76,638 7 3,70 2	1,27,01,859
VII—Provincial rates VII—Customs	1,70,91,795	2,11,086	7,97,930	:::	10,09,016	42,00,751 1,60,85,779
VIII—Assessed taxes	46,60,089	23,438	1,84,186		2,07,624	44,52,465
1X-Forest	9,18,709	255	4,66,068		4,66,428	4,52,386
X -Registration	13,41,493	3,203			3,203	13,38,290
XII—Interest	18,56,779	•••			•••	18,56,779
XIII—Post office	5,286	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,286
XVIA.—Law and Justice— Courts of Law XVIB.—Law and Justice—	8,41,219	1,07,295			1,07,295	7,33,924
Jails	8,57,187	61			61	8,57,126
XVII-Police	1,89,891	5,2:15			5,285	1,84,656
XVIII—Marine	9,68,028	1,930			1,930	9,66,096
XIX—Education	5,68.406	476	•••		476	6,67,930
XX—Medical	1,99,796	998	•••	•••	998	1,98,798
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,35,439	410			410	* 35,079
XXII—Receipts in aid of super-	2,00,50	-110	•••	•••	-10	410'0g'
annuation	2,51,873	292			292	2,51,581
XXIII-Stationery and Printing	2,07,149	998			998	2,06,151
XXV-Miscellaneous	10,59,215	15,299			15,299	10,43,916
XXIX-1 rrigation-Major Works-Direct Receipts	15,15,315					15,15,315
XXX-Irrigation-Minor Works and Navigation	7,94,804	42 CANACA		analosta (Processe	7,94,804
XXXII—Civil Works	5,18,419		::: 1	:::		5,18,419
XXVI-State Railways-Net	43,53,005			:::	::: 1	49,53,005
carnings.	}			13,95,130	13,95,130	13,95,130
Total	7,28,61,522	5,43,301	28,35,234	13,95,130	47,73,665	
A2007 / 144 / 18 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14		V, 411,3UI	20,00,204	10,90,100	31,73,000	6,80,87,857
Municipalities	21,00,203	···				21,00,203
LOCAL FUNDS.						
ncorporated Local Funds Excluded Local Funds	73,84,051 5,72,870					73,84,054 5,72,870
Total	1,00,07,127			:"		1,00,07,127
GRAND TOTAL	10,99,48,016	7,94,593	2,86,25,706	19,95,130	3,08,15,429	16,91,27,587

A.—FINANCE—continued.

II .- Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1895-96.

			Am	OUNT.	
	MAJOB HEADS.	•	Past year, 1894-95.	Present year. 1895-96.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	1	•	2	3	4
	Civil and Political salaries	and	Rs.	Rs.	
	DETAILS.				•
	1894-95.	1895-96.			v
	Rs.	Rs.			
2.	Registration 7,56,615	7,69,095	•••		Increase due to larger outlay on account of commission to Special and Rural Sub-Registrars, which continue to increase yearly.
8.	General Ad- 17,84,119 1 ministration.	8,95,439	•••		Increase due to larger payments on account of salarie and privilege leave allowances.
9	Ecclesiastical 1,71,700	1,96,290	•••	***	Increase due to larger payments on account of salaries of senior and junior chaplains and exchange compensation allowance.
4.	Medical 13,04,133 1	4,11,295	***	***	Increase mainly under vaccine establishment and medica schools and colleges and under travelling allowance of officers.
25.	Political • 17,849	21,427	***		Increase due to adjustment under this head of the salaries and travelling allowance of the Political Office at Sikkim.
8.	Scientific and 2,30,364 other Minor Departments.	2,48,947	•••		Increase due to larger payments on account of temporar establishment under Cinchona plantation.
	Total 42,64,780 4	5,36,893	42,64,780	45,36,893	
	Civil and Political continge DETAILS. 1894-95.	ncies. 1895-96.	•		
	Rs.	Rs.			
2.	Registration 48,745	33,447			Increase due to larger payments on account of postar charges and for purchase of record-racks.
8.	General Ad- 2,31,918 ministration.	1,60,227	•••		The high figure in 1894-95 is due almost entirely to the larger outlay in that year for purchase of furniture for the residence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
3.	Ecclesiastical 37,620	13,213		•••	The actuals of 1894-95 include larger payments of account of house-rent allowance of chaplains.
24.	Modical 5,07,965	4,13,393	•••		Increase in 1895-96 occurs in the charges of diet of particles, office expenses and miscellaneous, and purchase of furniture.
5.	Political 44,619	20,446	•••		Decrease due to smaller expenditures on Durbar presen and in the South Lushai Hill charges.
16.	Scientific and 2,14,899 other Minor Departments.	9,05,319	***	***	Increase due chiefly (a) to the increased charges for manufacture of quinine, (b) to the purchase and up-kee of the Nimbong plantation.
	Total 10,85,766	9,46,045	10,85,766	9,46,045	
3.	Interest on ordinary debt		1,69,009	1,91,772	Increase due to larger balance outstanding during 1895-9
4.	Interest on other obligation	ns	1,09,439	86,947	on account of Provincial loans and advances.
5 .	Post office		9,247	4,774	Postmaster-General establishments hitherto debite
l 6. 19∕ ∆	Telegraph	of Law	87,79,52 5	87,18,327	Post Office Accounts, for adjustment in his books. Decrease due chiefly to the absence of officers of the High Court on furlough and one appointment having remained vacant for seven mouths of the year, and to savings under salaries of other officers.

A .- FINANCE -concluded.

II .-- Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1895-96-coneid.

2). Police	-							•
Past year, 1894-95. Past year, 1895-96. Present year, 1895-96.		•				A	MOUNT.	
Rs. 19B. Law and Justice—Jails 20,07,466 22,58,326 20,07,466 22,58,326 59,04,358 60,33,413 20, Police 69,04,358 60,33,413 21. Marine 8,92,780 8,71,936 22. Education 26,36,507 22,36,507 22,36,360 23. Civil furlough and absentce allowances and pensions. 29. Superannuation allowances and pensions. 30. Stationery and printing 29,38,080 30,93,007 32. Miscellaneous 246,397 24,64,956 32,70,139. 31. Famine relief 24,68,97 32. Miscellaneous 24,68,97 33. Famine relief 24,68,97 34. Irrigation—Interest on debt 24,58,207 45. Civil works		M .	Jor	HEADS.		Past year 1894-95	Present yes 1895-96.	ır,
19B. Law and Justice—Jails 20,07,466 22,58,326 20,07,466 22,58,326 20,07,466 20,04,358 20,07,466 20,04,358 20,07,466 20,04,358 20,04,358 20,04,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,359 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,358 20,34,359 20,34,358 20,33,413 20,34,359 20,44,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,359 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,359 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,358 20,34,359 20,34,358	-)			2	3	. 4
2). Police	•					Rs.	Rs.	
29. Civil furlough and absentee allowances and pensions. 29. Superannuation allowances and pensions. 29. Stationery and printing 29,38,080 23. Miscellaneous 29,38,080 30. Stationery and printing 29,38,080 31. Famine relief 24,58,207 14,61,881 15,68,643 32,76,139 43. Subsidized Companies 24,58,207 14,61,881 15,68,643 32,76,139 43. Subsidized Companies	19	B. Law and	Justi	co—Jai	ls	20,07,46	22,58,326	clothing and bedding, also on purchase of raw mate-
22. Education	2).	Police	•••	•••	•••	59,04,35	8 60,33,413	Increase due (a) to larger contingent expenditure of the Calcutta police, (b) to larger outlay on police supplied to private individuals, (c) to expenditure on account of inilitary police consequent on the Kairome expedition,
22. Education	21.	Marine	•••	•••	•••	8,92,78	8,71,836	of repairs to the State yacht Rhotas and increased ex-
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions. 19,02,955 19,50,920 Increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. 29,38,080 30,93,007 The increase is due mainly to the larger outlay on stationery for central stores. 2,46,397 2,91,023 Increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase is due mainly to the larger outlay on stationery for central stores. Increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase is due mainly to the larger outlay on stationery for central stores. Increase due to larger payments of the increase of the increase of the increase yearly. The increase of the increase of the increase of the increase of the increase of the increase	22.	Education	•••	•••	***	26,36,50	26,06,124	The decrease occurs partly owing to transfer of appointments to District Boards and partly under salaries and exchange compensation allowance consequent on retire-
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions. 19,02,955 19,50,920 Increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. 29,38,080 30,93,007 The increase is due mainly to the larger outlay on stationery for central stores. 2,46,397 2,91,023 The increase is due mainly to the larger outlay on stationery for central stores. Increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances. The increase due to larger payments on account of superan nuation and retired allowances.	28.		gh an	d abser	atce allo	v- 450)	No remark.
30. Stationery and printing 29,38,080 30,93,007 The increase is due mainly to the larger outlay on stationery for central stores. 31. Miscellaneous 2,46,397 2,91,023 Increase due to larger grants towards the Leper Asylum at Gobra and the Albert Victor Asylum and in the charges under refunds. 32. Famine relief 24,68,997 24,64,956 Increase due to larger grants towards the Leper Asylum at Gobra and the Albert Victor Asylum and in the charges under refunds. 33. Famine relief 24,58,207 24,64,956 Increase is due mainly to the larger outlay on stationery for central stores. 34. Irrigation—Interest on debt 24,58,207 14,61,881 15,68,643 15,68,64	29.	Superannuat	ion	allowar	nce s a r	d 19,02,955	19,50,920	nuntion and retired allowances, which continue to
2. Miscellaneous	30.	Stationery an	nd pri	inting		29,38,080	30,93,007	The increase is due mainly to the larger outlay on sta-
33. Famine relief 42. Irrigation—Interest on debt 43. Irrigation—Minor works 44. Civit works 45. Civit works 46. Subsidized Companies 47. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure 48. Irrigation—Major works 49. Irrigation—Major works 40. Subsidized Companies 41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure 42. Irrigation—Major works 43. Irrigation—Major works 44. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure 45. Charges incurred by the Public Works Department. 46. Charges incurred by the Public Works Department. 47. Total 48. Charges incurred by the Public Works Department. 49. Charges incurred by the Public Works Department.	32.	Miscellaneou	5	•••		2,46,397	2,91,023	Increase due to larger grants towards the Leper Asylum at Gobra and the Albert Victor Asylum and in the
42. Irrigation—Major works 13,72,972 12,98,405 J	42. 43. 45.	Irrigation—I Irrigation—X Civil works Subsidized C	ntere Iinor ompa	st on de works.	obt .	24,58,207 14,61,881 27,29,838	15,68,643 32,76,130	
Total 3,89,70,010 4,01,98,191								
The state of the s				To	tal	3,89,70,010	4,01,98,191	
Municipalities 22,36,610 21,35,029	Mun	icipalities .	•••	•••		22,36,610	21,95,029	
Local Funds.		Loca	L Fo	NDS.				
Incorporated Local Funds 69,19,747 77,34,976 The larger expenditure occurs mainly in the charges under the heads Education grant-in-aid, Medical Hospi-	Incom	rporated Local	Fun	ds	•••	69,19,747	77,34,976	under the heads Education grant-in-aid, Medical Hospi-
Excluded Local Funds 5,99,952 5,88,503 tals and Dispensaries and Civil works. Increase in 1894-95 due chiefly to the larger payments to the Western Duars Market Fund.	Excl	uded Local Fu	nds	•••	,	6,99,962	5,88,503	Increase in 1894-95 due chiefly to the larger payments to
Total 97,56,309 1,04,58,508				Tot	tal	97,56,309	1,04,58,508	
GRAND TOTAL 4,87,26,319 5,06,56,699			GRA	ND TOT	AL	4,87,26,319	5,06,66,699	
Surplus 11,78,91,372 11,84,70,888	Surp	lus	••			11,78,91,372	11,84,70,888	•

B.—Public Works.

1.-Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1895-96.

The state of the s	TOTAL	L EXPENDITU	BR, INCLUDING	U ESTABLISHY	MENT.	
CLASS OF WORKS.	Capital spent on works yielding income,	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income,	Total.	Cost of cutablish ment.
1	2	3	4	5	ø	7
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	R».	Rs.	Rs.	Rn.
Military Works		 -	5,710	23,267	20,007	3,359
Civil Works— Civil Buildings			2,74,909	1,88,158	4,63,067	87,215
Irrigation Works— Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged to Revenue	 23,6 85*	•••			~23,685	17,295
Total Imperial	-23,685		2,80,019	2,11,425	4,68,889	1,02,860
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works— Civil Buildings	 :::		16,81,5 87 2,15,8 47 11,559	4,15,347 7,43,211 72,451	20,16,884 9,59,058 83,810	4,96,186 2,33,493 20,317
Total .			18,58,743	12,31,009	30,80,752	7, 18,980
Irrigation Works— Major works—Working expenses		12,98, 105			12,98,105	6,69,005
Minor Works and Navigation— Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	3,22,814	3,40,285 1,50,468			6,72,099 1,50,468	1,56,901 66,974
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept		***	4,295	55,691	50,070	16,220
Agricultural Works— Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept			4,093	6,77,894	6,81,087	1,77,155
Total	3,22,811	17,98,158	848,8	7,33,578	28,62,038	10,85,315
Total Provincial	3,22,814	17,98,158	18,67, 131	19,61,587	59,52,690	18,31,295
LOCAL.			ĺ			
Excluded Local Funds— Civil Buildings			11,000		11,000	<u></u>
Incorporated Local Funds— Communications						
Total Local			11,000		11,000	***

[·] Exclusive of expenditure in England,

0

B.—Public Works—concluded.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1895-26.

2.—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the recenue devired therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those Works for the year 1895-96.

IRRIGATION.

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Capital	outlay, including steam boat and suspense. (£)	a	á	39.07.18.866	10 78 18 618	5,45,67,518	9	101 77 468	31.99.766	2.88.08	17,58,340
8D. G3	cotal.	r a		58.535	15.845	8,	68	5	*	23	with East Indian .
PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Watives.	ន		46,735	15,363	8,484	99	203	619	13	Included with East Railway.
ROOM	Seat Indians.	2		ឌី	22	98	9		-	i	uded w
2	Europeane.	2 2	<u> </u>	8			7			:	
abood le	o anot lo rodmuN im eno bertraco (A) .(selim	n		1,427,113,576	177,491,542	83,023,323	133,874,286	10,290,503		380'09	
aregnos tinn) el	Marmber of passing of the first end begins (9).	91		1,095,088,691,1,427,113,576	321,390,951	201,396,331	185,271,991	\$5,682,N06	1,873,672	1,060,543	18,637,151
WOPKINE	Percentage of verposes to grands celpts. (J)	15		31-07	37.E	34.	\$3. 31.	57:30	14.19	94.49	48:37
	Net receipts. (e)	11	.	3,73,16,417	80,74,474	R,57,825	35,41,443	3,98,519	3,69,570	15,308	1,50,091
	Working expenses. (d)	13	B.	1,68,19,909	55,33,265	24,6,55	38,38,297	6,48,582	3,60,940	18,303	1,49,065
	Total,	51	Rs.	5,41,36,328	1,45,09,739	56,00,679	68,74,740	9,47,301	7,30,619	33,611	3,09,156
B 1895. (c)	Miscel. laneous, including steam- boat.	n	Bs.	8,75,952	9,50,795	6,30,741	6,03,319	10,216	12,509	104	1,18
RECEIPTS FOR 1895.	Goods.	10	Bs.	3,58,76,905	84,86,394	\$6,70,01\$	47,50,331	3,46,123	4,57,220	3,868	188,12 188,12
щ	Coaching.	6	B.	1,73,83,469	59,72,350	38,59,93	15,21,130	5,91,052	2,69,890	83'83	2,85,633
1895. (b)	Total.	80		16,948,220	11,630,805	5,000,034	2,304,063	1,708,308	58,913	98,128	1,134,354
NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CAREIED DURING 1895.	Fourth class.			15,675,436	10,444.808	5,581,116	1,242,041	1,555,466	1	230,516	1,054,982
FGEES CAE	Third or Inter- mediate class.	9		1,014,824	420,370	77,724	4 09.1	112,697	678'2 7	i	165,292
OF PASSE:	Second class.	10		19,524	166,317	24,635	16,161	33,370	11,555	3	3,506
NUMBER (First class.	•		61,215	969'89	16,139	6.256	2,775	4,509	98	57.9
	Milm opened	80		1,700'19	813-62	736:30	NS-009	125.01	21.00	£1	21
orli Zaha	Miles opened during t			:	i	:	:	!	i	:	;
	Ballwar.	1		Rast Indian	Bastern Bengal	Bengal and North- Western, including Tirhut.	Bengal-Nagpur	Bengal Central	Darjeeling-Himalayan	Decghur	Tarkessur

(a) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1895-96, Part I, pages 112 to 115.

(b) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 154 to 157.

(c) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 154 to 157.

(d) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 154 to 157.

(e) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 154 to 157.

(f) Ditto ditto, ditto, pages 150 to 157.

(g) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 150 to 153.

(h) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 150 to 153.

(h) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 150 to 153.

(h) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 120 to 153.

(g) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 112 to 115 and 96 to 199.

D.-MARINE I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1895-96.

DETAIL OF VESSELS.	Tonnage of each vossel.	Horse power.	Numb Officers.	Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sca-going vessels. Steamer "Guide" River-going vessels.	817:88	400	5	47	Rs. 55,009	Rs. Nil	Used as a despatch vessel.
"Alice." P. V "Fame," P. V "Sarsuti," P. V "Enchantress," S. L "Florence," S. L "Clytie," S. L Yacht "Rhotas" "Bholio"	319·31 320 375 24 14 18·2 90 5·6	 14·3 5 20 	8 8 3 	* 38 38 5 4 5	25,970 31,287 31,188 2,791 2,419 3,161	" " " "	Duty at the Sandheads. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Used by the Port Officer as required. Used by the Government Surveyors, Port of Calcutta. Used by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as required. Ditto ditto ditto. Sold in June 1895, crow retained under Orders of the Government of Bengal letter No. 66T.—Marine, dated the 24th June 1895.

D.-MARINE II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1895-96.

	Numbe	R OF	Total	Total	
DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Officers	Men.	annual cost.	annual carnings.	Remarks.
.1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment. Port Officer and establishment Pilot Establishment.	1	25*	Rs. 24,537	Nil	* Including Wrock Chart and Banking clerks.
Government, salaried Ditto, free	3(a) 42(b)		36,000 3,17,306	,,	(a) Three Licensed Branch Pilots in command. (b) One retired from 20th July 1895. One died on the 23rd October 1895.
Ditto, Licensed	12(c)	•••	1,25,655	,,	(c) One died on the 27th June 1895. Two resigned—1 from 9th and 1 from 16th December 1895.
Leadsmen Apprentices	17(d)		8,376	,,	(d) One dismissed from 23rd June 1895. Ligo promoted to the Mate's grade—1 from 24th June 1895, and 1 from 12th September 1895.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court Examination of Masters, Mates and Engineers.	8	•••	115	,,	
Examination for Inland Masters and Serangs.			3,156	.,	Employed when required.
Examination for 1st class Master's Certificate. Examination for 2nd class Master's and Serang's Certificates.	3 2				r.
Surgeon at the Sandheads Leadsmen's Quarters Postmaster, Diamond Harbour	1 	 8 1	4,628 1,020 240	,, ,,	
Engineer Surveyors' Establishment.					
Engineer Surveyor and establish- ment.	2	4	19,366	,,	Including pay of the Banking clerk at Re. 18 per month.
Marine Surgeon's Establishment		1	84	,,	4

H .- TRADE.

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other Articles of Merchandise and value of gears 1894-95

•			Unite	Kingdom.	
. ARTICLES.		189	94-95.	189	6-96.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
		}	Rs.		Rs.
IAnimals, living	No.	177	26,101	141	12,027
II Articles of Food and Drink-	Cwt.	20	1,830		129
' Coffee Fruits and vegetables	Value		12,186		12,308
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	574	1,150		695
Liquors— Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	570,873	9,60,724		
Spirits and liqueurs	*** ***	268,321	21,64,679 8,80,078		
Wines Other sorts	••• ••	75.574 1,551	12,033		
Provisions	Value	•••	24,03,008	-	24,73,315
Salt Spices	Tons	284,184 403	45,18,879 60		
Sugar	Cwt.	100	2,033	1 Total Contro	2,745
Tea	lbs.	2,057	720		311
Other articles III.—Metals and Manufactures of	Metals—	•••	92,266	•••	46,396
A.—Hardware and Cutlery B.—Metals—		•••	35, 2 0,525	•••	39,57,479
Brass Copper—	Cwt.	2,184	1,16,951	2,153	1,22,989
Unwrought	Cwt.	870	85,953		
Wrought Other sorts	,,	84,277	14,61,121	60,199	26,67,121
Iron-	,,	•••	•••		"
Wrought	Cwt.	924,011	80,34,307	1,160,640	99,56,382
Other sorts Lead	,,	95,241 85,724	2,68,363 13,03,224	152,144 88,072	4,40,290 13,21,723
Steel	,,	135,860	10,55,182	385,346	25,98,073
Tin—	0-4	400	07 000	200	40.404
Unwrought Other sorts	Cwt.	499 2,093	35,326 2 6,597	628 10	42,424 927
Zinc or spelter	,,	35,470	4,82,148	41,444	6,33,644
All other kinds une	nume-	1,765	1,38,537	2,794	2,82,074
rated C.—Machinery and Millwo	rk Value	1,700	94,09,793	2,184	1,40,60,749
D.—Railway Plant and R	olling-				50 10 504
Stock IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines	and "	•••	66,46,317	•••	59,13,524
Narcotics; and Dysing and Ta		1			1
Materials— Chemical Products and Products	- 1	İ		l	ا
tions	Value		15,11,627		16,41,825
Drugs and Medicines	,,,	•••	11,93,189		14,49,164
Opium	{ Chests Cwt.	2	8,256	\{ ··· 2	4,247
Tobacco	lbs.	345,426	6,74,192	391,195	- 6,71,358
Dyeing and Tanning Materi	als Cwt.	1,313	1,43,575	1,267	1,60,020
Mineral—		1			
Kerosine	Gals.	17	6	12,757	6,856
Other kinds	Cwt.	1,953,896	9,90,685	1,921,177	10,01,393
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	178,810	2,58,349	254,728	8,74,561
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufacticles—	ctured	1			•
Coal -	m	- 000	1 10 000		1 90 807
Coal Coke	Tons	5,683 2,594	1,19,999 79,871	5,638 3,28 0	1,20,567 1,08,911
Patent Fuel	,,	•••		•••	
Cotton Gums and Resins	Cwt.	17 115	757 80,076	1,61J 7,678	97,100 45,543
	5	17,116		5 876	
Hides and Skins	[No.	11,000	11,000	8,366	48,776
Jewellery—	1bs.	•••	•••	•••	•••
Precious Stones and P		-	1000	_ 1	
unset Scods	Value	422	4,889 44,489	518	3,71,792 88,702
Shells and Cowries	Cwt.	18	405	918	
	~	1	1	1	

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96.

K.			2	Austria-	Hungary.			Вв	LGIUM.				
		18	94-	95.	189	6-96.	19	894-95.	18	95-96.			
Q	nant	ity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	. Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	. 6		T	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
			1	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
	•••			•••			•••		•••				
	•••			•••				į					
	•••			•••		9							
		20 74 ,839		42 1,289 12,692	685 389 1,162	1,847 8,279	6,672 1,901 3,451	17,652	1,488	8,868 10,272 58,9 91			
	•••			11,670	:::	10,272	:::	5,305		13,654			
	•••			28		•••	•••	•••					
		,974		24,219	1,994	25,016				1 :::			
		,0.4		22,778	•••	1,170		3,800		1,050			
	•••			92,248	•••	2,49,810		1,09,182		87,301			
	•••	94		4,627	75	8,698	6			144			
		37			I								
	•••	764		1,53,944	1,115	2,16,403	152		12,413	5,65,014			
	•••			•••	1	10	531,018	28,51,409	476,986	25,84,360			
	•••			•••	:::	:::	4	10	28	88			
	•••				201	1,765	165,112	9,15,225	267,768	14,76,166			
	•••		1	•••					:::	<u></u>			
	•••	1		56	:::		1,132		2,875	54,158			
		90		18,463 300	381	72,100 8,439	270	29,417 23,749	615	61,116 53,37 6			
					•••			12,516		1,03,998			
				1,300		12,706	•••	28,859 19,033		6,784 40,240			
	•••		,	1,985	٠	5,207	5	7	ſ	13			
	•••		}	•••	1	3	8,843	29,542	6,009	33,901			
		34 72		152 13,841	26 85	123 17,169	1,399	1,45,877	2,103	3,40,721			
	•••				 86,386		5 31,749		33,084				
	•••	10	}		?	37,722	31,749	20,775	1 40	24,587			
Ö	•••				8,351	5,695	1	130	•••				
					3	* 6560.00	1	12		•••			
	•••			•••	•••					•••			
	•••				•••		***	•••	• :::	•••			
	•••				•••	•••	12,311	65,930	9,765	56,279			
•	•••		3		{	}	{	}	[.:	}			
n E	···		,			,			•	•••			
				1,200	•••	26,300	•••	•••					
	•••			1,200	•••		•••	30	12	25			
	•••			•••	•••	•••	••	•••					

H.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

,			FRA	NCE.	
Articles.		1894	-95. °	1896	-96.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living II.—Articles of Food and Drink—	No.		•••	•••	•••
. Coffee	Cwt.	•••	•••		100
Fruits and vegetables Grain and pulse	Value	•••	•••		130
Liquors—		94 (1949) 1980-1991	00000		•••
Ale, beer, and porter Spirits and liqueurs	Gals.	3,377	160 33,198	4,697	44,849
Wines	,,	17,512	81,902	26,807	1,35,557
Other sorts	,,		07.011	37	231
Provisions Salt	Value	•••	27,811		27,310
Spices	lbs.				•••
Sugar	Owt.	•••	•••		•••
Tea Other articles	lbs. Value		•••	:::	•••
II.—Metals and Manufactures of A	letals				. •••
A.—Hardware and Cutlery B.—Metals—	Value	•••	7,117		7,331
Brass Copper—	Cwt.	•••	•••		•••
Unwrought	Cwt.				•••
Wrought	••• ,,	222	87,871	256	86,638
Other sorts	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••
Wrought	Cwt.		•••	1	
Other sorts	*** 9,	*** 000	•••	2,061	9,205
Lead Steel	,,	200	2,589	220	3,9 5 0
Tin—	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••
Unwrought	Cwt.	•••	•••		•••
Other sorts Zinc or spelter	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••
All other kinds, und	nume-	•••	•••	•••	•••
rated C.—Machinery and Millwork	,	•••	99 694	8	991
D.—Railway Plant and R		•••	33,684	•••	•••
Stock	,,	•••	•••		
V.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicine Narcotics, and Dyeing and To Materials—	s and unning				
Chemical Products and Pr				1	,
tions	Value	•••	818		398
Drugs and Medicines	Chests		1,031	c	2,708
Opium	··· { Cwt.		}	} :::	{
Tobacco	lbs.	655	1,992	396	. 2,314
Dyeing and Tanning Materia V.—Oils—	ds Cwt.	•••	•••	•••	•••
Mineral—		1			
Kerosine	Gals.	•••			•••
Other kinds	{ Cwt.	•••	{	§ •••	}
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	78	500	590	8,001
I.—Raw Materials and Unmanufac Articles— Coal—	otured				, 2,002
Coal	Tons				1 222
Coke	••• **	•••	•••		•••
Patent Fuel Cotton	Cwt.	•••	•••		•••
Gums and Rosins	owt.	•••	•••		•••
Hides and Skins	5 ,,		2	§	ζ
Twoms	(110,	•••	5	١ ٢	} ···
Jewellery-	1	•••	•••	•••	•••
Precious Stones and I	Carls,				
Seeds	Value	•••	4,448		29,174
Shells and Cowries	Cwt.	***	•••	•••	***

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-90—continued.

	9	•	Gue	MANY.					Holland.									
	18	94-8	6.		18	95-	96.	1	3. 2.	189	4-95.		T		18	395-8	6.	•
(Quantity.	T	Value.	Qt	antity	.	Value.	Ì	Quantit	y.	7	alue.		Qua	ntity		Val	lue.
	6		7		8		9	İ	10			11	1]	2	\dagger	13	3
			Rs.			1	Rs.				İ	Rs.	Ť			Ť	R	5.
	•••		•••			2	600		•••			•••			••		•••	•
	•••	1	•••	Í	•••	-	•••	1	•••				1	•				
	•••		•••	1	•••	-	•••		•••			•••		•			•••	
	•••	1	•••	Ī	•••		•••	ı	•••			•••		•	•		•••	•
	181,704		4,09,368		187,50		4,03,850		•••			•••		••		.	•••	
	61,156 1,275		1,32,874 12,131	1	61,78		1,20,178 15,046		•••	13			.		6			42
	47	1	461	1	3:	3	350			19		740	'	••		•		1,06
			57,456		•••	1	39,024	,]	•••			•••	1	•		1	•••	
	64,216		9,36,309		40,80	7	5,20,56 5		•••			•••		••	•	1	•••	e
	57,264		7,39,659		 179,317	,	21,94,689		•••			•••	1	••		-	•••	
	•••	1		1 .			21,02,000		•••			•••		••		-	•••	
	•••	1	"3,1 6 1	1	•••		4,991		•••			•••	1	••		1	•••	
	•••	1	2,56,668		122		3,52,481		19465									
				1	•••	1	U,UZ,TOI		•••			•••	1	••	•.5		•••	
	2		182		8	1	847	1	•••	ı		•••		••	•	1	•••	
	•••	1	•••	ĺ	•••		•••	1	•••	- 1		••		•••				
	59	1	18,148		1		175		•••			•••		•••		1	•••	
	•••	1	•••		•••	1	•••		•••	- 1		•••		•••	•	j	•••	
	11,585	1	84,903	1	3,080		26,063		•••				1	200				
	•••	1	•••	Į .	57		114		•••			•••	1	•••			•••	
	16,692		99,139	1	 7 0 F o		***		•••	- 1		•••		•••	•	ŀ	•••	
	10,082		88,108	1	7,256		52,119		•••			•••	1	•••	•		•••	
	•••	Ì	•••	١,	•••	1	•••	1		- 1		••	1	•••		1	•••	
	" K 100				4 900	1	70 070	1	•••			••	1	•••		1	**	
	5,122		94,003		4,360	1	72,676	1	•••	- 1	•	••		•••			•••	
	18		2,088		39	1	5,361		•••			••	1	•••		1	•••	
	•••		23,480	•	••		62,764		•••		•	••	i	•••		1	•••	
	••• -		2,498		••	Ī	•••			1	9		1	•••				
		Š	-,	100	•••		•••	1	,		•	•		•••			***	
				(c)		1				-1			1					
		0.5											1			1		
	•••		76,376		••	1	63,202		•••		•	•	1	•••		1	•••	
	•••)	62,317	•	••	1	52,451	0	•••	1.	. "	•	1	•••		1	•••	
		}	65)	•• ••	18	15	1	•••			•	18	•••		1	•••	
	6,030 . 239		25,518	10-00 V120	6,408	1	27,328	•	•••	1	٠.,	•	-		875	1	3,	130
	239		19,546		653		78,397		•••	1	•	•	1		9	1	1,	,000
			and analysis			l				1			1			1		
	348		1,430		8,850	_	5,820		•••	1.	••	•		•••		1_	•••	
	4,067	ł	4,014	5	••	13		{	•••			•	1	•••		13	•••	
	576	,	3,720		871	,	2,275	C	•••	1	8		1	•••		,	•••	
			STE R 1.070, 753			l	_,_,				•	•	1	•••				
													ì			1		
	69		1,737	••					•••					•••			•••	
			•••	••			•••		•••		••			•••		Į .	•••	
	•••		•••	••			•••		•••		••	•		•••		1	•••	
	3,201		16,706	ï	7,102 16 77	33	1,05,275		•••	1	••	•		•••		1	•••	
	9	}		<u> </u>	16	}	1,435	5	•••	15	•••		5	•••		1		
		,				5		L	•••	18	•••	•	7	•••	•	5	•••	•
	***		***	••	•		•••		•••	1	•••	'		***			***	
	1																	
	15		160	••	-00				•••		***			•••			•••	

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

					ynare 1894-9
				TALY.	
ARTICLES.	**	18	94-95.	18	95-96.
F = 0		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
. 1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living II.—Articles of Food and Drin	k No.			•••	•••
Coffee	Cwt.		•••	•••	20
Fruits and vegetables Grain and pulse	Cwt.			:::	
Liquors—	0-1-				•
Ale, beer, and porter Spirits and liqueurs	Gals.	180	1,484	408	3,805
Wines	,,	4,781	23,599	4,008	21,439
Other sorts Provisions	Value	•••	9,712	•••	25,398
Salt	Tons	1	11		20,580
Spices	lbs.		•••	123	4
Sugar Tea	Cwt. lbs		•••	1 :::	•••
Other articles	Value				8,567
III.—Aietals and Manufactures of A.—Hardware and Outle B.—Metals—			810		673
Brass	Cwt.		30	13	1,490
Unwrought	Cwt.	•••			
Wrought	11	•••	•••	4	844
Other sorts Iron —	,,	•••		•••	•••
Wrought	Cwt.	•••	•••		
Other sorts	,,	" 10	100		
Lead Steel	,,	16	199		
Tin—		•••			
Unwrought Other sorts	Cwt.	•••	•••		
Zine or spelter	,,	•••	***		···
All other kinds, un		0.00			
ated C.— Machinery and Millu D.— Railway Plant and I	ork Value	•••	4,915	•••	6,891
Stock		•••		• • • •	
V.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medice Narcotics; and Dyeing and Materials—	Tanning		 		
Chemical Products and I	37-1		3,316		43,241
Drugs and Medicines	Value	•••	3,310	:::	800
Opium	(Chests	•••	} _	\{	}
Tobassa	{ Cwt.	•••,)	ć	, .
Dyeing and Tanning Mate		76	1,400	102	20,223
V.—Oils— Mineral—	1		B4		
Kerosine	Gals.		***		
Other kinds	S ,,		1	§	2
Other kinds of oils	··· Cwt Gals.	32	1,586	24	841
I.—Raw Materials and Unmany Articles— Coal—		32	1,000	-	,
Coal	Tons		•••		•••
Coke Patent Fuel	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••
Cotton	Cwt.	:::	•••		
Gums and Resins	, "				
Hides and Skins	{ No.	•••	}	§	}
Ivory '	lbs.		,		
Jewellery— Precious Stones and	VV 1052	926	(4,5,5)		237,7192
unset	Value				2,250
Seeds	Cwt.	4	470	1	2,3 50 210
Shells and Cowries	*** 9*	•••	•••	•••	•••

TRADB—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official

and 1895-96 continued. RUSSIA IN EUROPE. MOZAMBIQUE. 1804-96. 1896-96. 1895-96. 1894-95. Value. Quantity. Value. Quantity. Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value. 9 . 11 12 13 10 8 7 6 Rs. Rs. Rs. Ra. ••• 12 1 ... ••• ... ••• ••• ••• ... ••• ••• 2,59,436 691,831 •••

H.—
I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1804-95

									904.	rs 1804-9
•	•						ZAN	ZIBAR.		
•	ABTIOLE	5.			18	94-95.		18	395-9	6,
					Quantity.	v	due.	Quantity		Value.
	1				2	Î	3	4		6
							Rs.			Rs.
I.— Animals livin LT.—Articles of Fo	g od and D		•••	No.	•••		•••			•••
Coffee			•••	Cwt.	•••		43			•••
Fruits and y Grain and p	vegotable	8	•••	Value Cwt.	•••		93	•••		•••
Liquors-		•••	•••			1		1	1	•••
	or, and po		•••	Gals.	•••	1	•••	•••	1	•••
Wines	and lique	urs	•••	"	•••		•••	•••	1	•••
Other 8	orts .	•••		,,	•••		•••	•••	1	•••
Provisions		•••	•••	Value	•••		65	•••		•••
Salt Spices		•••	•••	Tons lbs.	•••	1	•••	35,808		7,177
Sugar		•••	•••	Cwt.	•••		•••	35,500		7,177
Tea		•••	•••	lbs.	•••		•••	•••	į	•••
Other article		of Wat	.;	Value	•••	} '	•••	•••	1	•••
III.—Metals and M A.— Harden B.— Metals=	are and C	res of Meta Jutlery		Value	•••		•••		1.	•••
Brass Copper-			•••	Cwt.	•••	1	•••			•••
Un	wrought.	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••		•••	•••	1	•••
· W ₁	ought .	••	•••	**	***	1 .	•••	•••	1	•••
Iron—	er sorts.	•••	•••	**	•••	1 '	•••	•••		•••
	ought		•••	Cwt.	•••	1 .	•••			•••
Otl	er sorts		•••	,,	•••		•••	•••	1	•••
Lead		•••	•••	"	•••	1 '	•••	•••		•••
Steel Tin—	,	•••	•••	"	•••	1 '	•••	•••	1	***
The state of the s	wrought.	••	•••	Cwt.	•••	1 .	•••			•••
Otl	ner sorts.	••	•••	,,	•••	3	••			•••
	spelter . er kinds,	unenum	er-	,,	•••	,	•••			•••
C.—Machin D.—Railwa	ery and 1	Millwork and Rolli	ng-	Value	•••	1	••			•••
Stock IVChemicals De	rugs, Me	 edicines a	nd	,,	•••	'	••	•••		•40
Narcotics; and Materials— Chemical P	1 5 170		- 3							(
tions			•••	Value	•••	1 .	••	•••		•••
Drugs and I	Medicines	ļ		Charta	•••		••		-	•••
Opium		••	}	Chests Cwt.	•••	18 .	•••	!	13	
Tobacco		•••	`	The !	•••		••		10	•••
V.—Oils—	Tanning	Materials	•••	Owt.	•••	1	••			•••
Mineral— Kerosino				Gals.				!	1	
Heat Area St.		•••		,,	•••	2	•••	5	1	•••
Other kin		••	5	Cwt.	•••	13 .	••	1	13	•••
Other kinds VI.—Raw Materials Articles—		 nanufactu	rod	Gals.	23		16	•••		. ***
Coal—				_		1		1	1	
Coal Coke		•••	•••	Tons	•••	1	••	•••	1	•••
Patent :		•••	•••	**	•••		••	•••		•••
Cotton		••	•••	Cwt.	•••	1	••			•••
Gums and I		••		. ,,	•••		·			••
Hides and S	kins .	•••	}	No.	•••	18 .	••	!	18	•••
Ivory		•••		lbs.	•••	1.	 _		1	•••
Jewellery — Prociou	s Stones	and Pear			» •		-			
unset Seeds	_	•••	•••	Value	•••		••	•••	l	•••
Shells and (•••	•••	Cwt.	" i, 111	1 .	3,587	926		8,448
				"	-,	t	,)		7,250

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	E	GYPT.	***		MAUR	utivę.	
189	4-95.	1895	-96.	189	94-95.	1890	5-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	•••	•••					•••
	12	1	96			SCHARGE	,
•••	361	•••	557				•••
•••	•••	•••	•••	101	391		•••
		1	5	•••			
486	2,617	9	93	•••			
160	814	184	973	•••	•••		•••
:::	115	:::	2,470	•••	830	•••	1
93,163	4,51,458	31,208	4,23,074	•••	**************************************		
			 2,589	12,256	2,188	317,072	
		202 26	2,689	382,216	27,42,012		17,61,0
							•••
}	MR CEPA)			•••
•••	•••	•••		•••	295		•••
				338	8,498	589	15,3
				400	.,,	000	10,00
•••	•••				507		•••
•••		•••	•••	25 387	527 12,955	106 120	2,80
•••				001	12,000	120	4,()
•••	•••	•••				52	13
•••	•••		•••	34 533	67 4,295	731	1,17
•••		:::			4,200	461	3,30
		1	į				•••
	•••	•••		•••			
***			:::	39	341	27	
							1.
	•••			•••		•••	•••
•••	•••	•••		•••	17	10.00	•••
	••••	••••					
•••			49		3		
			1,070	,	50		
}		}	}	}	}	} {	
21,710	1,45,890	23,290	1,35,157	2,548	450		•••
•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		
i			1			1	
		10	4				
}		376	190	{	}	{ }	
78	71	16	12	123	115	31,619	61,08
78	*	10	12	120	110	32,020	01,00
	•••	•••		36	917	1.	20
•••	•••	•••		•••		• •••	•••
:::	:::	:::	:::	***		•••	•••
			•••				•••
7 }	3 {				} {	}	•••
7		· ::: /'	· 10		,	· ::: • }	
ne)	57.7	2.54		.5.5.5.			•••
	gg=1-40	yearen	Agricus I	0001047841			
•••	:::	2	122	:::	2,430	1	20 5:
		•••		798	0.400	15	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =

H.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of gears 1894-95

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 						South America.								
ARTICLE	s.			189	4-95.	•		189	5-96						
				Quantity.	Val	lae.	Quan	tit y .	Ĭ	Valu	le.				
1				2	3		4			5					
A					R	s.				$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.					
I.—Animals, living 11.—Articles of Food and D		•-•	No.	•••	•			į			6.				
Coffce	• • •	•••	Cwt. Value	•••			•••			•••					
800/107	•••	•••	Cwt.				•••	97		•••	107				
Liquors— Ale, beer, and po	rter		Gals.		.			i.		•••	į				
Spirits and lique		•••	"			••	}			•••					
0.1	•••	•••	"	•••	::					***					
Provisions	•••	•••	Value		1	547					575				
	•••	••••	Tons lbs.	•••						•••					
C. man	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••	1 ::					•••					
Tea	•••		lbs.							•••					
	nes of Mai	 Iala-	Value	•••		•	•••	r:		•••					
III.—Metals and Manufactu A — Hardware and C B.—Metals—			Value	•••	1	œ.			1		420				
Brass Copper—	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••		•				•••					
Unwrought		•••	Cwt.	•••		•			1	•••					
Wrought Other sorts	-••	•••	",	•••	••	•	•••		1	•••					
Iron—	•••	•••	,,	•••		•	•••			•••					
Wrought		•••	Cwt.	•••		•			1	•••					
Other sorts Load		•••	,,	•••	••	•				•••					
Steel	•••	•••	"	•••	::				1	••					
Tin-	· 58)	••••	1200 1200 1200		1 "		1 "		1	•••					
Unwrought	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••		•			1	•••					
Other sorts . Zinc or spelter .		•••	"	•••	1				1	•••					
All other kinds			"			•	•		1	•••					
ated C.—Machinery and I D.—Railway Plant (Value		::										
Stock			,,	•••		•				•••					
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Me Narcotics; and Dyeing Materials—	odicines o und Tann	ing									1,				
Chemical Products a	and Prepa	ıra-													
tions Drugs and Medicines	•••	•••	Value	•••	••	•	•••			•••					
			Chests	•••) "	•	· · ·		1	•••					
	••	₩ {	Cwt.	•••	} "	•	{ :::		3	•••					
Tobacco Dyeing and Tanning	 Metarials	•••	lbs. Cwt.	•••		•			1	•••					
V.—Oi/s— Mineral—	CLIUIN	•••		•••	•	•	•••			•••					
	••		Gals.	•••					_	•••					
Other kinds .		{	Cwt.	•••	}		[{ :::		}	•••					
			Gals.	•••	,		ć	136	,		101				
VI.—Raw Materials and Unn Articles— Coal—	nanufa c lu	red													
Coal	••	•••	Tons	6		78		10			140				
	••	•••	"	•••	•••		•••			•••					
Cotton	••	•••	Cwt.	•••	•••		•••			•••					
C 1 D'	•• ··					1	•••			•••	1				
Hides and Skins .		{		•••	1		ξ		3		ı				
Irons		•	No.	•••	5		ζ		3	•••	ļ				
Jewellery — Precious Stones	and Pea	rls.					•••			•••					
			Value				•••				İ				
Seeds	•• ••	•••	Cwt.	•••		2	•••			•••	ł				

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

		UNITE	D STATES.		ADEN.								
-	¥189	4-95.	• 189	5-98.	189	4-95.	189	5-96.					
Quanti	ty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.					
6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
•••		•••					•••	•••					
•••	- 1	•••			27	° 2,328	63	4,76					
•••	- 1	312			10	28		•••					
•••		•••	•••	•••	10	20		•••					
ï,0			2,176	36,044	•••		14 17	3 13					
1,0	80	14,613 400	2,176	30,044		··•	30	28					
•••		5,439		3,751	•••	•••		9.40					
•••				3,751	44,456	385 6,26,243	26,105	8,49 3,44,93					
•••	1	•••		***	•••			***					
•••		•••	•••	15		•••	39	74 2					
•••	1	•••	•••	•••		•••							
	-	1,984		12,252		216							
	1	1,004	•••	12,202	•••			•••					
***		•••	•••	•••	•••			***					
•••		•••			4 ₁	•••		•••					
		•••	•••	•••		•••		•••					
		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••					
	2	15	•••	5	•••	•••		•••					
	30	30	10	86	••••	•••	•••	•••					
					•••	•••	:::	•••					
•••		****											
•••					•••	•••	1 ::: 1	•••					
			5	107		•••		•••					
		•••	j				<i></i>						
•••		7,853	•••	1,515				•••					
•••		•••				•••	•••	•••					
•				60				168					
•••	ı	2,376	:::	9,229	:::	136		65					
••• •••	3		§	}	§	}	{ :::	}					
93,99	18	55,905	201,517	2,28,567	55	180	40	80					
	•		7	159	•••	•••	•••	•••					
				To 00 070	{		00						
268,49 227,00	3	52,82,151	18,933,018	70,82,258	s	· · ·	99 655	50 328					
•••	15	73,408	5.0	1,62,526			£	5 326					
32	8	296	10,893	4,453	73	55	•••	•••					
	-		1			1	İ						
•••	1							•••					
•••			•				•••	•••					
•••		•••				:::	•	•••					
ï,10	3	4,454	2,052	8,856			17	340					
•••	}		{ :::		{ ::	} {	17 33 3,330	1,862					
•••	1					' i		•••					
•••								•••					
•••		•••	20	2,983	•••	•••	876	1,410					
	1		•••	***	•••	•••	5.5	-,-,-					

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

				ARABIA.							
• Article	:8.				1894	1-95.	•	1896-96.			
) -				Quanti	ty.	Value.	.	Quanti	ty.	Valu	ıe.
1				2		3	•	4		6	
	* * *					Rs.				Rs	•
11Animals, living		•••	No.		6	20 50 50	37				
11Articles of Food and I	•••		Cwt.		6		73	•••			3
Fruits and vegetable Grain and pulse	:s	•••	Value Cwt.	•••		3	84	•••			66
Liquors—		•	i	•••		•••		•••		•••	•
Ale, beer, and p Spirits and lique		•••	Gals.	•••	17	•••	90	•••	4	•••	4
Wines		•••	,,		4		20		1		1
Other sorts Provisions		•••	Valuo!	•••		2,62,8	70	•••		1.7	1,24
Salt		•••	Tons	19,	418	3,30,8			068		1,61
Spices		•••	lbs.	•••			ì	•••		•••	
Sugar Tea		•••	Cut.	•••		•••			1	02044	1
Other articles	•••	•••	Value	•••				•••			
11 Metals and Manufacti	ires of Met		-								
A.—Hardware and B.—Metals—	Cuttery	•••	Value	•••		•••		•••		•••	•
Brass			Cwt.		89	2.6	62				
Copper -		2(72)	1			-,-				8080	5
Unwrought		•••	Citi.	•••	421	10.	15	***		•••	•
Wrought Other sorts		•••	"		421	12,4	-10			•••	
1ron—		•••	"	•••		•••		***		•••	
Wrought		•••	Cwt.	•••	•••	•••			5		1
Other sorts Lead		•••	**		80		80		28		6
Steel	•••	•••	"	•••				•••	8	•••	1
Tin-				1.500							
Unwrought Other sorts		•••	Cwt.	•••		•••		•••		•••	
Zine or spelter		•••	::	•••		•••		•••		•••	
All other kind		aer-									
ated C.—Machinery and	Millmark	•••	Value	•••		•••		•••		•••	
D Railway Plant			varde ;	•••		•••		•••		•••	'
Stock	•••		,,					•••		••.	
V.—Chemicals, Drugs A Narcotics; and Dyein Materials—											
Chemical Products	and Prepa		77.1								
tions Drugs and Modicine	••• 8	•••	Value	•••		•••	87	•••		•••	
100 10 00 100			Chests	•••)	٥,	۲)	8
Opium	•••	1	Cwt.	•••		}		{	geggeen.	} ···	
Tobacco Dycing and Tanning	Materials	•••	lbs. Cwt.	•••				e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	12		2
I'.—Oils—	**************************************	•••	C 17 U.	•••		•••		•••		•••	•
Minoral-					Special Security						
Kerosine	•••	•••	Gals.		43		16	,	20		1
Other kinds	•••	•••	Cnit.	•••		}		{	10	{	
Other kinds of oils		•••	Gals.	•••		,		`		·	
II.—Raw Materials and U Articles— Coal—	nmanufacti	ured						4 (2000) 4 (•	
Coal	••••	•••	. Tons	•••				•••		•••	
Coke Patent Fuel	• • •	•••	"	•••				•••		•••	
Cotton	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••				•••		•••	
Gums and Resins	•••	•••	. "	•••		•••	10	•••	1	••••	2
Hides and Skins	•••	}	N'	•••		}		{		}	
Ivory	•••		No.	•••		,		ζ		3	
Jewellery— Precious Stones				•••		•••		•••		•••	
unset	***	•••	Value	•••		•••		•••		•••	
Seeds	•	•••	Cwt.	•••	_	•••	.	•••		•••	
Shells and Cowries	•••	•••	**		7	1	.89		25		10

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	CR	YLON.			Сн	INA.	
189	4-95.	1895-	.96.	1894	-95.	1895	-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	1	Re.
4	200			•••		8	104
₁₀₁	12,918 41,788 714	77	5,681 70,058	31	 19 149	88	 49 997
3 112 2,173	10 2,577 7,626	6 62 6,360	12 797 16,525	5,854 47	· 9,782	 5,329 20	 8,6 3 0 2 1 3
	17,069		10,791	•••	84,103	•••	 86,348
1,987,061 6,446 47,977	2,37,145 83,412 24,902	226,030 3 51,595	20 64,901 35 25,769	320,980 24,459 9,371	15,371 3,35,994 5,086	18,499 41,397 11,381	1,484 5,55,596 4,742
	•••				98,363		45,175
	3,432		1,625		4,218		2,773
1	16	•••	•••	··· j	20	2	88
553 15 8	19,906 3,618 800	370 30	15,527 839 	36,668	13,50,725 168	30,239	12,67,736 128 9
657	6,128	41	602				•••
17	50 81	21	*** 431	:::	:::	:::	·••
	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••
:::	:::			:::			
•••	5	1	18	•••	•••	3,408	35,919
:::	5,070	:::	4,590		60		•••
	•••				•••		***
`	20		267		15,633		21,829
3	493	3	631	[::: }	3,91,746	:: 3	3,83,392
6,145	• 16,492	4,219	12,213	11,071	24,214	18,719	49,153
4	115		•••	30	260	123	1,080
		. 6	8				•••
}	1.15.520	328,180	}	39	38	226	 1,781
81,426	1,15,539	520,180	6,05,753	39	38	220	1,101
699	5,941	118	1,116				•••
						•	•••
216	4,510	19	18			}	•••
::: }	{	}	{	::: }	\{	}	•••
	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••
14	500 1,585	1	12	2	20 10	8	1,100 28
11,432	1,03,916	11,460	1,06,933	1	10 [•••	•••

H.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

		LE 7-2		ı · 		JAP			1004-00
ARTICLES				1894	l-95.	SAP.		5-96	
ARTICLES	•							ī —	
				Quantity.	Value	6. g	Quantity.		Valuo.
1	***************************************			2	8		4		6
		10			Rs.				Rs.
I.—Animals, living II —Articles of Food and Di		•••	No.		•••		•••		•••
Coffco	•	•••	Cwt.				••	l	•••
Fruits and vegetables Grain and pulse		•••	Value Cwt.	•••	***		•••		•••
Liquors—	•	•••	CWL.	•••	• > 1	- 1	•••	1	•••
Alc, beer, and po		•••	Gals.				•••	1	***
Spirits and lique Wines	urs	•••	"	2		25	•••		•/•
Other corts	••	•••	**	•••		1	•••	1	•••
Drovigiano	••		Value	•••	•••			1	65
Salt	•• ••		Tons		•••	1	•••	1	•••
	•••	•••	lbs.	•••	•••		•••	1	•••
Too	•••	•••	Cwt.	9	•••	4	•••	1	•••
Other articles	••	•••	Value			-	•••	1	•••
111Metals and Manufactur. AHardware and C	es of Mota					210	•••		1,902
B.—Metals— Brass			Cwt.				•••		
Copper— Unwrought .		···	Cwt.	8,788	3,35,	103	9,260		4,08,986
Wrought .		••	,,		•••				•••
Other sorts Iron—		••	"	•••			•••		•••
Wrought .		•••	Cwt.					1	•••
Other sorts Lead		•••	,,	•••	•••		-••	1	•••
Steel	••	•••	11	•••	•••		···	1	•••
Tin—	170	•••	,,					1	•••
Unwrought.	••	•••	Cwt.	•••	•••		•••		•••
Other sorts.		•••	"	•••	•••		•••	1	•••
Zing or spelter . All other kinds	 unanum	0.77	"	***	•••		•••	1	•••
ated	, unenum						1,095		39,304
C Machinery and A	Iill.work	•••	Value	•••	•••		•••	1	
D.—Railway Plan t Stock	••		,,	•••) 2	•••	İ	
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs Me Narcotics; and Dyeing Materials—	dicines a and Tanni	nd ng				J			
Chemical Products a	nd Prepar	ra-				7	1	1	
tions		•••	Value		8	,124			8,269
Drugs and Medicines			(0)"			417			900
Opium	••	}	Chosts Cwt.	4,•	}		}	1 8	•••
Tobacco	•••		lbs.		,			,	•••
V.—Oils—	Materials	•••	Cwt.						·
Mineral—	22		Gals.	255	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2531		
		··· (•••	7		ξ·)	•••
	••	₩ (Cwt.	•••	}		\{\}	13	
VI Raw Materials and		•••	(7.1	•••	•••		4,015		2,975
tured Articles Coal	-						٠.	1	and the state of t
	••	•••	Tons	•••			•••	1	•••
Detaut Frank	••	•••	**	•••			•••	1	•••
College	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••	•	8	•••	1	•••
Commond Daring	•••	•••),,	· · · ·			•••	1	•••
Hides and Skins	•••		S ,,	•••	1		§	15	
		5	No.		3		ι. Σ	15	•••
Ivory Jewellery—	•••	•••	lba.	•			•••	1	•••
Precious Stones	and Pear	rls,			j			1	
unset .	••		Value		•••		•••	1	•••
Seeds Shells and Cowries .	••	•••	Cwt.				•••	1	•••
DAGIIS RAIG COWNESS .	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	**	}			; ·	1	•••

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96.—continued.

	P	ERSIA.			Russia in	ASIA.	
1894	-95.	1890	5-96.	18	94-95.	189	5-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		R9.
	•••		•••		•••		
26	9,016 95	2	42 351 10	1			11
9	57	92	219	6	48	14 37	8 29
70	34 6	8	56	4	40	33	25
14,082	731 1,90,900	14,042	1,343 1,81,952	•••	2,367		4,15
14,082	1,20,000	9	1,81,803				•••
	•.•	3	36 14	12	125 24	7 95	8
	•••						
	101		8		30		32
75	1,498		•••			l l	
	麗						3.727
	•••		••• •••			:::	•••
•••		•••					•••
	•••			•••		,	•••
	•••	:::	•••				•••
	•••		***	•••	•••		***
•••			•••				•••
		:::				:::	•••
			•••	•••			•••
•••	•••	:::		•••	***		•••
			•	•••	•••		•••
			a variation				
	1200		9	1	30		60
	257		115	,	7		66
·:: }	•••	{ ::: }		{ ···	}	{ :::	}
	•••	3 di 1	70 5 0		•••	83	168
***				10,308,166	37,18,581		1,07,61,77
}		£ 16 }	8	§ 550	} 275	24,619,714 375	} 187
35	26	164	248		,	275	417
						···	•••
		::: 1			•••		
:::					•••	1	*·· g
··· }		§ }		{ ::	}	§ •	} •
4 57	1	S S			·		٠
				55.755E	A PORQUE	omrossi.	1,750.00
						•••	•••
43	386				•••		
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••

H.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

		ı	<u></u>		EUT 8 1004-80
•				ETTLEMENTS.	
Articles.		1894	4 Q5.	1890	5-96.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	8	4	5
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Rs.		Rs.
1.—Animals, living II.—Articles of Food and Drink—	No.	26	13,500	3	1,000
Coffee Fruits and vegetables	Cwt. Value	95	6,804 23,300	27	1,854 98,635
Grain and pulse Liquors—	Cwt.	91	410	5	33
Alc, heer, and porter Spirits and liquours	Gals.	13,478	20,819	15.184	25,825
Wines Other sorts	Value	10	2,99,737	161	3,71,663
Provisions Salt Spices	Tons	39,816,932	2,99,737 3 31,41,827	34,226,590	5 22,15,598
Sugar Tea	Cwt.	19,551 6,734	2,26,797 4,244	42,968 10,449	4,57,929 5,353
Other articles IIIMetals and Manufactures of .	Value	•••	•••	•••	•••
A.—Hardware and Cutlery B.—Metals—	Value	•••	1,030	•••	496
Вгавв Соррег—	Cwt.	•••		9	273
Unwrought Wrought	Cwt.	39 2	1,440 434		
Other sorts	,,	•••	•••	***	•••
Wrought Other sorts Lead	Cwt.			····	
Steel	,,	•••		•••	•••
Unwrought Other sorts	Cwt.	25,132	17,44,567	26,697	18,10,573
Zinc or spelter All other kinds, unent	,,	:::	•••		
c.—Machinery and Millwo		•••	9,290	-•• •••	24
D.—Railway Plant and Ro	•••))		•••	•••	•••
IV Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines Narcolics; and Dyeing and Tar Materials—	ana nnin g				
Chemical Products and Pre	para- Value		1,394	Province .	995
Drugs and Medicines	Chests		1,27,895	,	1,04,268
Opium Tobacco	··· { Cwt.	 13,691	20,532	{ 11,451	} 17,594
Dycing and Tanning Mater	ials Cwt.	18,520	8,95,709	20,343	4,80,096
Mineral— Kerosine	Gals.			25	24
Other kinds	{ Cwt.	230	240	{ - 6,322	7,184
Other kinds of oils 17.—Raw Materials and Unmanufa Articles— Coal—	Gals.	1,715	12,867	2,824	19,819
Coal Coke	Tons	•••		8	54
Patent Fuel Cotton	Cwt.	•••	•••	•••	•••
Gums and Resins	··· \$;;	426 162	19,130	944	23,860
Hides and Skins Ivory	lbs.	1,178	11,576 1,387	1. 7,452	1,02,545 430
Jewellery— Precious Stones and Po		utocetili	POC (#00000 (POC (POC))	200.0P0/	
Seeds Corries	Value Cwt.	 31	259 170	6	43
Ehells and Cowries	"	88	170	•••	•••

TRADE-continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a	Turi	EBY IN ASIA.			Avst	RALIA.	
189	4-95.	189	5-96.	189	4-95.	189	05-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	* \ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Rs.
				2,153	7,87,410	2, 827	7,37,565
•••	"1,352 …	40	518 250	26	2,451 113	 204	 11,043 1,036
 70 29	 317 75	 78 48	 482 148	2,569 2,665	30,986 13,699	2,834 5,634	36,952 26,296
	1,636	:::	2,231		56,703		66,879
577	82	•••	•••	332	30	•••	10
•••	•••					:::	•••
:::	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	6	12
			•••	:::	:::	:	•••
	•••	·••	100		2,353		4.797
	•••	•••	•••			2	200
:::	•••		•••	1,000	40,523	6,093	2,50,427
	s. s			:::	***	1,000	41,057
	•••			6	34		
}					5,710		
•••	:::	:::		616	6,710	1,318	11,407
	:::				15	:::	•••
•••	•••		•••				•••
						•••	•••
	•••	•••	•••		550	•••	***
				•••	•••	•••	•••
	64		8 1,038		55 97	•••	20
	1	5	7	s :::	It is	r :::	1,255
	5	£	}	£ }		{ :::	
:::	:::				•••	85	10 5
					-3-	·=:	-
			,			.	
::: }		{ :::	}	{ ::: }	}		}
•••				216	574	24	213
						100	1,200
•••	•••				•••		•••
		:::	•••		:::	:::	•••
•••						i	•••
::: }		{ :::		20 }	10 {	•150	1,811
	•••		•••	· • ·			•••
							•••
4	21 24,876	2	25	11	241	7	187
2,766	24,876	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••

H.—

1.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise

Presidency of Bengal during the official

			onconcy	of Bengas a	wing the offices
					Отнев
A RT	ICLES.			1	894-95.
				Quantity.	Value.
	1			2	8
					Rs.
I.—Animals, living I.—Articles of Food and	l'Drink-	•••	No.		
Coffee Fruits and vegets	***	•••	Cwt. Value		2,10,089
Grain and pulse		•••	Cwt.	10	58
Liquors— Ale, beer, an	d porter	922	Gals.		
Spirits and li		•••	"	160	1,645
Wines Other sorts	•••	•••	**	2,261	17,822
Provisions	•••		Value		8,147
Salt Spices	•••	•••	Tons lbs.	3	25
Sugar	•••	•••	Cwt.	140,030	16,80,371
Tea Other articles	•••	•••	lbs. Value	•••	
III Metals and Munufac		als—		•••	
A.—Hardware an B.—Motals—	d Cuttery	•••	Value		85
Brass		•••	Cwt.	8	195
Copper— Unwroug	ht	•••	Cwt.		
Wrough			,,	276	8,859
Other son	rts	•••	91	53	1,941
Wrought	;		Cwt.	1,137	7,969
Other sor Lead	rts	•••	,,	***	•••
Steel	•••	•••	,. ,,	···	:::
Tin— Unwroug	ht		Cwt.		
Other so	ts	•••	,,	•••	
Zinc or spelt All other ki	er nds. unenu	mer-	"	10	96
ated		•••	77	•••	
C.—Machinery and D.—Railway Pla	nt and Rol	ling-	Value	***	24
Stock	•••	•••	"	•••	
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Narcotics; and Dyei					
Materials—		7			
Chemical Product	s sno Prep	ara-	Value		148
Drugs and Medicin	nes	•••	,,,	•••	2
Opium	•••		Chests Cwt.	•••	}
Tobacco	·"·		lbs.	14,241	8,686 r
Dyeing and Tannin	R Materials	•••	Cwt.	•••	
Mineral-			0-1-		1
Kerosine	•••	‹	Gals.	••• 1	7
Other kinds	•••	{	Cwt.		3 4-
Other kinds of oils 1.—Raw Materials and	Unmanufact	ured	Gals.	217	204
Articles-			1		
Coal— Coal	•••		Tons	50	620
Coko	•••	•••	,,		•••
Patent Fuel Cotton	•••	•••	Cwt.		:::
Gums and Resins	•••		,,		
Hides and Skins	•••	{	No.	::: 1	!
Ivory	•••	`	lbs.		·
Jewellery— Precious Ston	es and Pes	rls.		1	
unset.	***	•••	Value	•••	370
Seeds Shells and Cowries	•	•••	Cwt.	1,231	7,98
					.,

TRADE-—continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Co	OUNTRIES.			1			1	'o	TAL.	2:-	·
	189	95-	∌ 8.		1	89	4-95.		18	95	-96
-	Quantity.	T	Value.	-	Quantity.		Value.	ا	Quantity.		Value.
-	4		5		6		7		8		9
			Rs.	Ī		Ì	Rs.			Ī	Rs.
İ	6		1,800		2,366		7,77,248	1	2,987		7,52,996
	1		41		314		24,330	1	173		12,749
	23		1,70,98 3 44		970		2,95.300 3,108	1	688		3,05,365 2,572
	274	1			709,356		13,84,889		723,700		14,47,762
	140	ì	890		858,810		24,34,752		361,290		24,97,470
	2,170		20,075		112,042 1,598	1	11,07,81 5 12,491		133,087 1,996		1 4,21,840 15,289
	•••	Ī	2,122		•••		32,55,706	1	•••	1	33,16,530
1	•••		1		459, 523 41,638,541	1	70,54,689 33,96,703	1	355,073 34,507,251	1	51,17,886 22,89,25 9
1	110,003		13,14,032		632,052	1	58,34,592		693,140		63,14,687
	70	ļ	35		66,213	1	34,979		74,156		36,343
	•••	ł	•••	1	•••	1	2,20,363		•••		1,07,349
1			90		•••		40,00,504		•••		46.79,764
	20		557		2,739		1,34,984		2,874		1,50,590
ĺ		1	•••		47,918		17,83,950		63,135	1	22,65,778
i !	160 11		5,23 3 3 09		36,217 443		16,98,705 15,196		75,28 5 131		35,36,315 4,388
l	307	1	2,081		1,468,416		1,09,84,765	ļ	1,641 112		1,25,69,690
	•••		•••		95.356	1	2,68,600		155,019	1	4,50,915
	•••		•••		87,094 317,664		13,16,098 20,69,546		90,102 660,57 9		13,40,004 41,28,141
					25,631	-	17,79,908		27,325		18,52,997
	20				2,093 41,774		26,59 7 5,99,922	İ	10 48,732		927 6,60,91 5
	•••		85		2,143		1,88,505		5,959		4,96,950
	•••		•••		•••		95,18,775		•••	1	1,41,98,378
	•••		•••		(***••		66,61,331				60,17,522
			10 106		•••		16,47,703 17,91,189		•••		17,89,907 20 ,52,139
5	:::	2	100	5	•••	1	3,321	15		2	4,262
ί	*** 400	}	01 700	ζ	2 524,445	15	9,03,745	1	622,798	5	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE
	18,439		21,709 		21,583		6,60,323		24,594		11,02.897 10 ,4 8, 920
			•••		21,572,066		90,02,184		44,266,330		1,81,16,240
{	150	3	75	1	2,217,501	3	10,89,397	1	2,551,996 54	3	12,34,155
l	243	,	424	Ĺ	2,63,828	,	3,94,085		645,711	,	9,73,682
	115		2,300		6,544 2,594		1,2 8,704 79,871		6,000 3,280		1,25,58 5 1,08,9 4 1
	***				•••		•••				•••
			19		227 84,156		5,267 1,85,706	ĺ	1,530 37,665		37,520
c	2	7	12	5	282	7	5000 - 1 000 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	5	3,057	7	2,40,212
{		3	•••	į	12,356	ş	22,900	1	14,375	}	1,56,429
			•••		•••		•••		•••		•••
	1		9.480		105.22W=2		12,894		2039047		A 20 40e
	:::		2,450 12		549		47,661		573		4,83, 496 42,375
	648		4,648		17,396		1,43,564		13,350		1,16,587
								Ļ		ğ	

H.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

					yegra 1894-9
•			United	KINGDOM.	
ABTICLES.	•	18	94-95.	18	95-96.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI - Raw Materials and Unmanufactured			Rs.		Rs.
Articles—concluded— Silk	lbs.				
Teak	C. tons	1	43,631	j	1 20 254
Wool	lbs.	9	15		1,20,254
All other articles unonumerated	Valuo	•••	2,80,842		2,99,188
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A Varns and Textile Fabrics-		24			
Cotton— Twist and Yarn	lbs.	10,205,023	69,40,450	11,914,387	79,25,037
Piece goods— Grey	Yds.	820,853,375	9,67,15,119	775,011,697	9,16,09,362
White	,,	203,085,625	2,68,65,938	140,972,448	1,03,13,167
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	.,	123,496,743	1,77,74,178	87,166,698	1,28,39,699
Other sorts of Piece goods	No.	2,769,377	6,72,741	3,111,081	4,97,343
Thread, sewing	lbs.	283,354	5,12,092	291,932	5,01,768
Other sorts of manufac- tures	Value	•••	5,80,679		5,90,268
Flax— Piece goods	Yds.	143,887	82,532	271,963	1,19,727
Canvas	,,	731,395	5,32,201	908,152	6,54,544
Other sorts Silk—	lbs.	238,482	1,58,208	211,238	1,36,043
Piece goods, pure and mixed Other sorts	Yds. Ibs.	668,939 3,569	4,57,801 13,107	363,070 741	10,390
Wool-		E1	Annual Columnia - Constituto		
Pieco goods	Yds. lbs.	3,298,585 469,255	30,57,133 } 18,24,278	2,363,456 500,941	23,01,014
Other sorts } All other sorts, unenumerated	No.	451,435	1,01,325	373,725	1 100 084
	Value	•••	1,01,526	•••	1,90,064
B.—Apparel (including Haberda- shery, Millinery, &c).—	ĺ				
Apparel	Value Prs.	119,589	27,83,497	110 007	29,76,508
Boots and Shoes Military Uniforms and Ac-		110,009	4,76,463	112,297	4,30,222.
coutrements	Value	•••	•••	•••	
Agricultural Implements	Value		4,59,242	•••	5,87,073
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accountre-	i				
ments) Books and Printed matter	Cwt.	3,054	7,44,437 7,50,713	8,806	5,43,561 7,63,079
Building and Engineering Materials—		,	,,,,,,,,	-,	1,00,010
Cement	Cwt.	167,995	3,65,679	215,757	4,44,890
Other sorts Cabinetware and Furniture	Value		1,31,995 1,37,703	← :	2,05,209 1,20,396
	lbs.	732,163	2,82,564	862,849	5,29,616
ing Railway carriages and					
parts thereof) Clocks and Watches	Value No.	16,672	2,35,735 1,66,188	14,585	3,26,478
Corals, real "	lbs.				1,86,635
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value ,,	:::	9,56,257 957	•••	4,23,303 1,997
Glass and Glassware—Beads and Fulse Pearls	Cwt.	204	26,795	719	37,977
Other ware	Valuo		8,13,142		7,79,680
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	,,		7,14,940		8,87,226
Ivory—manufactured Jewellery (excluding Precious	,,	•••	159		291
Stones and Pearls, unset)	,,		1,06,386	•••	2,97,573

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	AUSTRIA-	-Hungary.			BE	LGIUM.	
18	94-95.	1896	5-96.	189	94-95.	189	05-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			3***		· ···		
		 .		1		!	
•••	2,854	•••	1,693				
::: 	2,011		960		4,601		9,31
458,630	3,83,636	512,305	3,86,331	191,200	1,11,728	375,089	2,81,38
240/27/	 82,441	316,264	96,344	7,700	759	11,065	1,92
,326,701	2,29,111	676,328	1,02,210	76,707	22,154	136,756	25,41
	} 1,53,812	(} 1,42,790	5	7	()
99,543 21,632	33,609	96,720 30,332	43,567	2,240	4,130	10,032	S
	7,73,284	•••	2,56,768	•••	41,003	•••	41,62
		•••		851	519	1,566	1,18
336	343			635	883	661 160	50 16
147,011	1,36,310	160,852	1,31,493	10,218	12,683	39,377	36,79
512,538	9,93,635	342,814	1,83,608	36,021	21,805	63,816	47,18
	_	040	} 8,83,246	\$ 860	10.€1.	750	} 5,15
	3	187,783	3 0,00,210	2 2	} 1,875	1,223	1,14
			332	.333.5	****		,
	3,89,545		3,3 0, 3 93		27,721		68,80
:::		1	8	•••	•••	153	590
	•••	•••				•••	•••
			3,2 6 6	•••	•••	•••	•••
15	468 3,156	4	165 1,421	13	22,378 1,276	6	63) 1,76
				98,249	1,81,322	144,244	2,40,37
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		***		1,572		290
	1,973		10,444	145,204	3,9 2 5 4 9,392	224,138	3,170 76,389
	840		850	2,202	2,957	***	20,411
3,881	15,022	3,240	18,997	Salar	2,282		•••
	940		1,588	•••	1,22,301	···	1,37,25
•••				•••	1,359	•••	100
990	1,21,267	8,121	1,76,698 1,21,033	37	9,412 3,62,777	113	23,02 4,67,04
•••	69,378				3,160		8,56
•••	21,497	•••	19,5 58	•••	3,160	•••	•••
	93525U		re III			D: N	E.

H.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

·	_ 1	===	FRAN	CB.	
ARTICLES.		1894	ī	1895	-9 6 .
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	6
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—			Rs.		Rs.
Silk Il Wood—	bs.	•••	•••	31	76
	. tons	•••	•••	•••	•••
	bs.	•••	•••	•••	•••
	Value	•••	800		394
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—			•		
Twist and Yarn 1	bs.	***	**		
Grey Y White Coloured, Printed or	Yds.	13,200	3,320		-
Drud	,,	38,884	20,266	33,306	11,428
Other sorts of Picco	,,	1) 1)	2,946	5	2
	No.	1,103	5 2,040	?	3
Thread, sewing 1 Other sorts of manufac-	bs.	•••	•••		•••
	Value		8,496		7,549
Flax—					
TANK OF MANON TONIONS OF PASSES.	Yds.	•••			•••
Canvas Other sorts	lbs.	•	•••	•••	•••
Silk—	108.	•••		•••	•••
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds. lbs.	570,47 1 29	4,30,521 362	861,381	5,04,614
Dinna goods	Yds.	10,317	11,048	3,654	10,814
	lbs.	18		(11	
Other sorts {]	No.	4	33	6	} 81
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	•••	2	•••	•••
B.—Apparel (including Haberda-				İ	
Apparel	Value		65,413		75,702
	Prs.	1	6	:::	76,702
Military Uniforms and Accou-		-		1	1
trements	Value		•••	•••	•••
C.—Other Articles—	Value		1	1	
Agricultural Implements Arms, Ammunition, &c. (ex-	· MIUC	•••	•••		•••
cluding Military Accourte-		}	1	1	1.
ments)	ď.		932		•••
Building and Engineering Materials—	Cwt.	11	1,075	8	1,191
	Cwt.		•••		
Other sorts Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	•••	284		250 100
	lbs.			22	111
Carriages, Carts, &c. (exclud-	uni reministra	1	1		1
ing Railway carriages and	37_1_	1	-		1
	Value No.	6,095	785 65,649	10,988	1,02,948
Corals, real	lbs.	2,251	3,970	5,128	6,171
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value		1,248		681
Fireworks	••	•••	•••		
Glass and Glassware Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.		14 120	100	01.00
	Value	80	14,153	136	21,200 3,867
Instruments and apparatus	- 4440	•••	1	•••	3,607
(of all kinds)	**	•••	5,778		1,563
Ivory, manufactured	"	•••		•••	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	ĺ	1	4.071	1	
Stones and Lealis, fillect)	**	•••	6,071	***	2.551

Thadb—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

GERMANY.					Holland.								
189	4-95	i.	11	895	-96.		1894-96. 1895-96.			1890			6. •
Quantity.		Value.	Quantity	$\cdot $	Value.		Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.			Value.
в		7	8		9		10		11		12		13
		Rs.			Rs.				Rs.				Ra.
•••		•••			•••		•••	1	•••		•••		•••,
			•••				•••		•••		***		•••
•••	Į	315	162		1,843 371		•••	!	•••		•••		•••
		3,068			692		•••				***		•••
4,800		4,200	10,414		7,856		•••				2 ,500		1,56
10,500		1,750			•••		•••				15,000 43,480		2,94 7,01
22,402		9,039	41,274		11,549		4,800		975		16,200	ĺ	2,78
64,708	}	73,985	{ 17,106	3	19,833	{		}		5	2,730	}	1,99
6,120	,	11,275	3,290	,	2,500	C	•••	,		(2,730	,	•••
•••		79,592	•••		68,632		•••		***		***		44
117		302	•••		•••		•••		•••		•••		^.
2		6	•••		•••		•••	ě.	•••		•••		• • •
27,561		33,574	37,636		45,136				•••		•••		•••
28		285	60		200		•••		(●()●()		•••		***
901,125 15,275	,	6,45,375	582,477 52,630	,	3,53,653	C		,	***		•••	,	•••
139,875	}	3,98,650 460	2 90,284	}	3,49,084 17	į	•••	}	•••		•••	3	•••
•••		200	•••		*				•••		•••		•••
		1,12,062	•••		1,18,942				•••				
45		146	61		318		•••		•••		•••		***
			•••		•••		•••		•••		•••		•••
•••		551	•••		813		•••		•••		•••		•••
•		11,803	2000		633						73.12 <u>5.</u>		
15		651	7		776		•••		•••		•••		•••
		10						Ĵ					
(8,931		6,600	8,569		14,522 1,008		•••		•••		•••		•••
1,100		86,798 425	•••		41,372		•••		•••		•••		•••
1,100		420	5,075		1,590		1		•••		•••		•••
5,187		1,086			2,055		•••						•••
5,187 1,218		14,947 20,203	9,441		24,330		•••		•••		···		•••
		9,169 215			10,247		•••				:::		•••
717		34,427			16,090						. 33		 59
717		1,81,193	874		8,20,974		•••		:::				•••
		93,085	•••		52,169								***
•••					•••				•••		•••		***
		1,774			4,055				•••				100

H.—
I.— Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of
yeurs 1894-95

•	İ		Ita	LY.	
. ARTICLES.	•	1894	I-9 5.	1898	5-96.
	İ	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	İ	2	3	4	5
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured	}	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Rs.		Rs.
Articles—concluded— Silk	lbs.	882	7,497		
· Wood— Teak	C. tons		2000		
Other kinds	Value			•••	
Wool	lbs.	•••			
All other articles, unenumerated	Value		28,305		60,68
I — Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—	;				
A Yarns and Textile Fabrics	-				İ
Twist and Yarn	lbs		•••	24,810	18,77
Piece goods— Grey	Yds.	222			
White	,,	•••		27,360	3,84
Coloured, Printed or	!			WF 0.00	200.0
Dyed Other sorts of Piece	("	•••)	75,960	8,48
_ goods	No.		}	{	}
Thread, sowing	lbs.	780	1,213	•••	•••
Other sorts of manufac- tures	Value		42,650		18,98
Piece goods	Yds.	•••	•••		
Canvas	,"	•••			•••
Other sorts	lbs.	X ●.●.		•••	
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	564	1,235	12,303	10,90
Other sorts	lbs.	3,195	25,579		
Wool – Piece goods	Yds.	•••			
Other sorts	Slbs.	•••	1	ſ	2
2	No.	•••	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1	\ S
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	•••			•••
B.—Apparel, (including Naberda- shery, Millinory, &c.)—	i				
Apparel Boots and Shoes	D	36	35,098		5,90
Military Uniforms and Accou-		30	72	2	
trements	37. 1		•••	•••	
C Other Articles-					
Agricultural Implements		•••	•••		
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (ex- cluding Military, Accou-		l		1	
trements &c.)		•••	8,908		
Books and Printed matter Building and Engineering Materials—			. 30	2	2:
Cement	Cwt.	•••			
Other sorts	Value		•••		57
Cabinetware and Furniture Candles of all sorts	lbs.	238	201	2,604	1,14
Carriages, Carts, &c. (exclud-		230	201	2,00-	1,15
ing Railway carriages and			1		
parts thereof) Clocks and Watches	N7 -	•••		•••	•••
Corals, real	lbs.	201,684	9,13,290	165,523	7,37,17
Earthenware and Porcelain			150		1,69
Fire works Glass and Glassware—	"	•••	•••	•••	
Bends and Fulse Pearls	Cwt.	6,468	1,71,946	7,134	2,52,19
Other ware	Value		125		18
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)			100		
(of all kinds)	**	•••	100	***	{ 4
Ivory. manufactured	*	•••		•••	

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries' into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	Russia 1	N EUROPE.			Moz	AMBIQUE.	
189	4-95.	189	95-96.	18	91-95.	18	95-96. ,
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Re.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
•••					,	•••	•••
***			***	<u></u>		•••	
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1						1	

H.—

I.— Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

			ZANZIBAB.					
ABTICLES.		188	94-95.	1895-96.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
]	-	2	3	4	5			
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufac Articles—concluded	tured		Rs.		Rs.			
Silk	lbs	·		ļ				
Teak		ons						
Other kinds Wool	Va	lue		•••	•••			
All other articles, unenumerate		lue						
II.—Articles, Manufactured and pa Manufactured—	rtly	1						
A Yarns and Textile Fahrie Cotton-	·s—							
Twist and Yarn Piece goods—	lbs	·						
Grey White	Yd	я						
Coloured, Printed	or ,				~;;			
Dyed	,		l					
Other sorts of P			}	\{	}			
goods Thread, sewing	} No		,	·	,			
Other sorts of manu	fac-		•••	"				
tures	Va				•••			
Piece goods	Yd	3						
Canvas Other sorts	lbs.			•••	•••			
Silk—	108.				•••			
Piece goods, pure and mix Other sorts	xod Yd		···	:::				
Wool— Piece goods	Yd							
011	(1b	3.		5)			
1.92// <u>G</u>	{ N		3	١٠. ٢	}			
All other sorts, unenumera	ted Val	uc	3,600	•••	•••			
B Apparel (including Haber	·da-		1		1			
shery, Millinery, &c.)-	Va	ln s	1		6			
Apparel Boots and Shoes	Va		12	•••	•••			
Military Uniform and Acc	ou-	31 12.5.5		•••	•••			
trements	Va	lue			•••			
C.—Other Articles— Agricultural Implements Arms, Ammunition, &c.	(ex-	uo						
cluding Military Accouments)	91				'			
Books and Printed matter Building and Engineer Materials—		:.	•••		:::			
Cement	Cw	t.						
Other sorts	Va		:::		:::			
Cabinetware and Furniture Candles of all sorts	11.0				···			
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excl ing Railway carriages	ud- and		•••	•••				
parts thercof)	Va		•••					
Clocks and Watches Corals, real	No.	1			•••			
Earthenware and Porcelai		ue	•••		•••			
Fireworks	***)	87.5			•••			
Glass and Glassware— Boads and False Pearl	s Cw							
Other ware	Val	110	6	•••	•••			
Instruments and appara	itus		1	•••	•••			
(of all kinds)	*** ,,	A Design of			•••			
Ivory, manufactured	••• ,,		•••		***			
Jowellery (excluding Preci	OIIB	1		1.				

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

		Eg	YPT.			MAT	RITIUS.	
-	. 199	94-95.	189	95-96 .	189	91-95.	189	95-96.
-	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	***					• ••		
	•••			•••	•••			
					•••	415		76
	•••	•••		21	•••	8,328	•••	8,687
	,							
	•••							
	~	•••	"		•••			
(,	5	3	····	2	1,890	226
{	•••	}	١٠٠٠ ا	}	ί 	}	\ \	3
		•••						
	•••	•••		!	•••	•••	•••	•••
					•••		152	160
	•••	•••			•••			
			87	235			:::	:::
		•••						
{		}	{ ···	} :	{	}	{ :::	}
•	•••	270	•••	•••	•••	7,090	•••	8,280
	}	13,061 100		130	•••			12
	27	100	•••	•••	•••		•••	***
	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	
					****		•••	***
			1	295			•••	•
	•••	•••	-		•••	•••		•••
		æ					•••	***
	:::	20	:::		•••		•••	•••
		•••	10	5	•••			
							•••	•••
	··· 427	2,186	2,396	9,642		1	:::	•••
	•••	•••						•••
		İ	ļ					
	:::		. ::	8	•••	34		60
	(•••
				•••	•••	•-•		***
		453						•••

H.—
I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of yeurs 1894-95

•					South .	AMBRICA.	
ABTIO	LBS.		f	189	4-95.	189	5-96.
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1				2	8	4	5
IRaw Materials and	Inmanufac	tured			Rs.		Rs.
Articles—concluded— Silk Wood—	-	•••	lbs.				
Teak			C. tons		1		
Other kinds		•••	Valuo	•••	45	•••	
Wool All other articles u	 nonumerat	 nd	lbs. Value	•••	4,285	•••	9,83
I.—Articles Manufactur Manufactured—	ed and po	artly		•••			,,,,,
A.—Yarns and Texti Cotton— Twist and Y Piece goods-	arn	- 	lbs.	***			
Grey White		•••	Yds.	100.00			
Coloured,	Printed	or	"	•••	•••		•••
Dyed			,,,	•••			
Other son	rts of J	Piece .	No.	•••	}	\{	}
Thread, sewi	ng	•••	lbs.	•••	,	ć)
	s of man			***	•••		
tures	•••	•••	Value	•••			
Flax — Piece goods			Yds.		į	1	1
Canvas	•••	•••	Tus.	•••	•••	i :::	i :::
Other sorts	•••	•••	ĺbs	•••			
Silk—	(17864-1984) - (U.S.) (1864)				1		!
Pieco goods, Other sorts Wool—	pure and n	iixed 	Yds. lbs.	***	:::	::	:::
Piece goods	•••	•••	Yds.	•			
Other sorts	•••	•••	No.	•••	{	}	}
All other sorts,	unenumera		Value	•••	ļ		l'
B.—Apparel (inclushery, Millinery, Apparel	\$c.)		Value	٠		p victoria	
Boots and Shoes	•••	•••	Prs.	•••	···	···	10
Military Uniform					1		•••
ments	•••	•••	Valuo	•••	•••		•••
C.—Other Articles— Agricultural Imp Arms, Ammuni	lements	···	Value			:	
cluding Militar Books and Printe	y Accoutrered matter	ments	Öwt.	•••		 	
Building and Materials— Coment	Enginee	ring	Cwt.			#8603 W	
Other sorts		•••	Value	···	l :::		
Cabinetware and		•••	,,,,,	•••		•••	
Candles of all sor Carriages, Carts ing Railway	, &c. (exc	lud- and	lbs.	•••	•••	***	
parts thereof)		•••	Value	•••			
Clocks and Water Corals, real	6	•••	No. lbs.	•••		•••	
Earthenware and	Porcelain	•••	Value	···			
Fireworks	•••	•••	"		:::	···	
. Glass and Glasswe	are—		1	85			
Boads and Fo	also L'earls		Cwt. Value	•••			
	d appar	atus	v atub	•••	•••	•••	48
(of all kinds)			. "			•••	
Ivory, manufactu		·i.	"			•••	
Jewellery (exclude stones and pear	ling Preci		•				
navino and hour.	, uneut/	•••	**	•••	•••	•••	• • • •

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

		Unit	BD	STATES.		ADEN.					
	189	4-95.		1896	5-96.	18	91-1	95.	189	5-96.	
Quantit	y.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value),
6		7		8	9	10	ĺ	11	12	13	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		Ra.	
•••		,			•••		i	•••			
•••		 9,1	50	•••	 7,6 7 8	•••		•••	•••		
•••			- 1		7,076	•••		•••		•••	
•••		8	16	•••	3,660	•••		•••			1
				•••	***						
•••	J	•••	Į	217,500	48,500			•••			
5. .		···		•••	•••	•••		***	•••		
•••		}		{ :::	}	ξ·	3	!	ξ :::	}	
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•••		•••		1,904	375	•••		•••	•••	•••	
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•••		}		{ :::	}	§	3	}	{ :::	}	
		,			30			•••		,	
•••		.		4	5,160 46	:::		387	:::		11
•••		•••		•••	•••			•••			
		•••		***	11,892			•••	•••		
•	97	5,5	92 07	131	720 15,070	1		227 4(0	4		30
				3	7						
•••			15		2,094	:::		•••		•	
•••				129	57				10		
•••	194	2	85 83	 5,221	3,282 23,072			•••] :::	:::	
•••				•••	98	•••]		
•••		:::		•••	***	•••			***	:::	
•••				•••	••••			•••	•		e d
•••		2,0	10		18,348	•••		•••	•••	•••	
•••		•••		•••	7,939	•••		•••	•••		
•••				•••		***		•••	" .	***	
•••		•••		***	1,560	•••	Ì	***	•••		

H.— Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

•	Î		Aı	RABIA.	
A RTICLES.	,	180	94-95.	18	9 5- 96.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	6
-Raw Materials and Unmanufactured		/,	Rs.		Rs.
Articles—concluded. Silk	lbs.	•••			
	C. tons				
	Value	•••	•••	•••	5
	lbs. Value	•••		1 :::	1
I.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—			! !		
A Yarns and Textile Fabrics-	}		1		
Cotton— Twist and Yarn I Piece goods—	lbs.	•••			
Grey	Yds.	•••			
White Coloured, Printed or	,,	•••	•••		ح: "
Dyed	,,		•••		
Other sorts of Piece (,,	•••	1	§	15
	No. bs.	•••	; .		5
Other sorts of manufac-	inluo	•••	•••		
Flax—	, mad	•••			
	Yds.	•••	•••		
Canvas 1	bs.	•••		057	
Silk—	DS.	***	•••	957	4
	ds.	:::		:::	
	ds.		•••		•••
Other sorts $\begin{cases} lb \\ N \end{cases}$			}	<i>{</i>	1
	o. Juluo	!	1,667	٠	5
BApparel, (including Haberda-		•••	2,001	•••	
shery, Millinery, &c.)-	i	ì			l
Apparel V	alue		56	•••	
	rs.		•••	•••	•••
ments	arue	!		•••	
C. Otton Anti-L					•••
C.—Other Article:.— Agricultural Implements V	alue			•	
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (ex-	widt.		•••	•••	•••
cluding Military Accourrements)	,",	•••	•••	•••	,
Books and Printed matter C Building and Engineering	Cwt.	•••	•••	•••	
Materials-		ļ			
	Wt.			•••	
Culinetways and Furniture	alue	•••	•••	••• `	•••
Candles of all sorts 11	bs.			•••	•••
Carriages, Carts, &c. (exclud-	İ	1	ē.,	•••	•••
ing Railway carriages and parts thereof) V	alue				
Clocks and Watches N	Varue		50	•••	•••
Corals, real 11	bs.	1		•••	•••
Pinormanka	alue		•••	•••	•••
Glass and Glassware—	, 1		•••	•••	•••
Beads and False Pearls C	wt.			•••	
Other ware V	alue				•••
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	1	1			
Ivory, manufactured	"	::: 1	18	•••	•••
· fewellery (excluding Precions	"			•••	•••
stones and pearls, unset)	,,	1			V.

Thadbe—continued.

Ireasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895.86—continued.

_			LON.		<u> </u>		INA.	
	189	94-95.	189	05-96.	1894	-95.	1896	·96. •
Q	uantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	в	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Re.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	•••		1,404	7,795	4.224•	8,058	61	, 3
	•••	50		25		146	:	•••
	12,209	9,180				1,59,149		
		41,429		25,797		1,09,149		1,62,98
	51,600	14,616	28,800	7,891			40	1
	27,080	4,638 3,125	6,900	1,518	:::	:::	245	
		40	3,728	588	29,654	7,636	33,330	3,30
	40	2	{ ···	}	{ }		{ }	
	:::	<i>y</i>	92	222	د ای			
		643		2,361		229		
		040		2,002	900	140	20	2
		: ::	24	25	280	140	140	***
	•••	•••		•••		•••	1,120	5
	24,078 4,079	20,127 30,213	8,145 762	6,050 5,331	12,819	10,698	19,279	15,68 2
	373	,	131	657	··· }		56 3	10
		} 798 405	{ ²⁰	23	{ ::: }	391	· /	3
	5	5,290 23	:::	10,935	107	21,060 162	33	26,98 7
			•••	•••				•••
		135	****	93		695		1,25
	1	4,585 125	6	1,175	5	950 971	7	27 1,28
			13	23	89	247		
	•••	1,511		20,429	:::	7,871	 !	2,24
			8	2	9	9	.5.	•••
	285	845 1,868	215	622 1,685	7	275	1,276	61- 11,11
	27,972	1,24,114	89,978	2,90,058 1,291		20,576	1	5 9,81
		109 4,717	:::	10,634		17,749		10,42
	1	325 133	1	29 581	57	2,0 2 9 1,30,2 77	.2	1,67 97,12
		520		1,076		2,098 199		38 3
				•••		1		
		149		1,802		15,798	•••	25,79

H.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

•				Jap.	AN.	
ABTICLES.		•	189	4-95.	189	5-96.
		} [:]	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3	4	6
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufa	ctured			Rs.		Rs.
Articles—concluded. Silk Wood—	1	lbs.	•••	•••	•••	
Teak	•••	C. tons	•••		•••	•••
Other kinds	•••	Value	•••	•••	•••	•••
Wool All other articles unenumera	ited	Value	···	307	•••	
VII Articles, Manufactured and p Munufactured-	724					
A Yarns and Textile Fabr Cotton-	rics—					
Twist and Yarn Piece goods	•••	lbs.	•••		***	•••
Grey	•••	Yds.	610		•••	
White Coloured, Print	ted or	"	810	135	•••	- >-
Dyed		,,	2,820	708	•••	•••
Other sorts of	Piece :	5	•••	} {	•••	} }
goods Thread, sowing	•••	No. lbs.	•••	, (•••	,
Other sorts of man	nufac-	15.00 S			•••	•••
tures	•••	Value	•••	164	•••	3
Flax—		Yds.		A227.0042		prospectual
Picco goods Canvas	•••	,,	•••		•••	
Other sorts		lbs.	•••	•••	•••	•••
Silk—		1 37 1-			10.000	0.400
Piece goods, pure an Other sorts Wool—		lbs.		•••	10,093	8,402
Piece goods	•••	Yds.			•••	•••
Other sorts	}	lbs.	300	852	112	} 160
All other sorts, uncnum		No. Value	•••	1	•••	611
			22572,455			999,820
B.—Apparel, (including Hal	berda-	i	,			
Apparol	•••	Value		5,694	•••	5,867
Boots and Shoes	•••	Prs.	•••		•••	
Military Uniforms and A		Value				
trements	•••	V ALUS	•••	***	•••	•••
C-Other Articles-						
Agricultural Implement		Value	•••	•••	•••	•••
Arms, Ammunition, &c cluding Military Account		0	222	94	VP21	
Books and Printed matte		Cwt.	1	75	•••	95
Building and Engine						,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Materials—		Cwt.				
Cement Other sorts	•••	Value	•••	•••	•••	150
Cabinetware and Furnit	ure	,,	:: : 1	845	••• •	1,822
Candles of all sorts		lbs.	12	10	•••	1
Carriagos, Carts, &c. (ez ing Railway carriag						
parts thereof)		Value	•••	100		250
Clocks and Watches	•••	No.	8	66	12	67
Corals, real	ain •••	lbs. Value	•••	9,265	2	752 8 999
Earthchware and Porcels Fireworks		7.000 AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	•••		•••	6,328
Glass and Glassware—	•••	"				•••
. Beads and False Pc.	arls	Cwt.		•••	•••	,
Other ware	,•••	Value	•••	80	•••	190
		1	1	A service W	1	9970000
Instruments and appa			186500	206	100000	119
Instruments and appa (of all kinds)	•••	,,		205	•••	112
Instruments and appa	 ecious	"	14-45564	205	•••	10040700000

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-86—continued.

		Persia.			Russi	A IN ASIA.	,
180	94-95.	1895	-96.	18	391 95.	1	895-96. •
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	. Value.	Quantity	. Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	T	Rs.
				·	•		••
				•••			
•••		:::	•••		60	•••	60
:::			15	:::	27	:::	74
	•••		***				
	:::	:::		:::	:::	:::	:::
,	•••		•••				
	}	[:: }	•••	·{ ··· }		 \ }	•
	,	3					
	•••						
	•••		•••				
	•••	:::	•••	200	160		
			•••			***	
	•••	"	•••				
99		{ }	•••	5 2	•••	{ :: }	
	}	{ }		{ ::: } :::		{ ::: }	
:::	120	:::	901	 	 		
	•••		· ••		•••		
	•••			•••	•••		
::]	•••	4	900	:::	•••	:::	
					•••		
	- 80 47	:::	13		•••		
	•••					20	10
	300				···	•••	•••
	•••				•	•••	•••
	•••	:::	5		•••		•••
						••	•••
•••	•••				•••	•••	•••
:::	:::	•••		:::			•••

H.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

•			STRAITS SE	TTLEMENTS.	
ARTICLES.	•	1894-	95.	1895	-96.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quentity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	6
I Raw Materials and Unman	ufactured		Rs.		Rs.
Articles—concluded. Silk	lbs.			72	380
Wood—					900
Tenk	C. tons	81	6,695	609	38,69
Other kinds Wool	Value	_{6,000}	15,340 878	3,472	27,70
All other articles, unenum		5,000	6,23,148	3,412	59 4,87,77
I.—Articles, Manufactured an Manufactured—					-,,-
A Yarns and Textile F	abrics -				
Cotton - Twist and Yarn	lbs.		Miratis (MA	ANALISES.	
Piece goods—			•••	•••	•••
Grey	Yds.	75	27		• ••• .
White Coloured, P	mintad on	76	37	120	2
Dyed	mated or ,,	11,675	1,777	2,461	43
Other sorts	of Piece 5 ") 2,000	ſ) -
goods	{ No.			1	} ···
Thread, sowing	lbs.	•••	•••		•••
Other sorts of tures	Value	NATES	36		
Flax—			•		-
Piece goods	Yds.				•••
Canvas	,;,			80	6
Other sorts Silk—	lbs.	168	28	224	20
	e and mixed Yds.	16,436	9,683	1,658	1,84
Other sorts	lbs.				1,04
Wool—	2000 E		A-1.00		
Piece goods	Yds.	6	18	10	2
Other sorts	{ lbs. No.	10	{ 16	{ 28	} 2
All other sorts, unen		***	665		, 2
			000	•••	-
B Apparel, (including					
shery, Millinery, &c.	Walna		11.040		140
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	1,405	11,042 2,470	1,274	1 4,9 4
Military Uniforms a		1,500	2,470	1,07	00
troments	Value	•••	•••		•••
C Other Articles-			3		
Agricultural Implem	onts Value		136		22
Arms, Ammunition,	&c. (ex-		200		(
cluding Military A	scoutrements),,		248		61
Books and Printed n Building and En	ntter Cwt.	6	274	6	1,00
Materials—	Surcering				
Cement	,,		•••		
Other sorts	Value		•••	•	•••
Cabinetware and Fur)		4,539		. 6,78
Candles of all sorts Carriages, Carts, &c.	lbs.		•••		•••
ing Railway carri	ages and				
parts thereof)	Value		2,885	1	1,54
Clocks and Watches Corals, real	No.	16	394	14	1,00
Earthenware and Po		1,996	2,25 9 11.904	65.1],8]
Fireworks	,,		20		14,9
Glass and Glassware		1			•••
Boads and False		8	268	24	42
Other ware Instruments and	Value	•••	11,935	•••	39,8
(of all kinds)	4050580 5000E	i	1,214		18
Ivory manufactured	*** ;;		1,200	•	- 40
Jewellery (including	Precious	1	Mai g		
stones and pearls,	unset) ,,		31,031		7,1

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-26—continued.

	Torki	T IN ASIA.			Austi	BALIA.	
18	9 4-95 .	189	95- 96.	189	14-95.	189	5-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6 ·	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
···		74	300	е	***	<i></i>	
•••	•••	***	:::		 658	•••	630
	•••	:::	6	49,162	96, 794 15,411	72,817	66,504 22,411
	·						
. 1,312	123		:::			···	
	}	\{	}	{ ::: }	}	§	}
`	,		,		·		,

							•••
	•••						···
	•••						
•••	•••		•••				
	,	ş :::	,	(14	80	5 80	·
	}	1	···	{ 14 3	} 145 357	{ °	} 165 3 9
:::	7		74	128	1,484 591		762
	•••						
	•••						•••
:::	:::	2	100	2	640	4	424 965
							•••
	۹		25		145	•••	26
	•••	•••	•••		•••		•11
					1,553		320
•••			**:	•	•••		•••
	:::		:::	:::	100		4
***		•••	•••	•••	•••	••	•••
***			:::		132	::	··· [^] 89
				•••	417		890
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	30
	•••			•••	216		•••

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

	*		arring the open
			Отн
ABTICLES.		1	894-95.
		Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3
V1.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.
Silk	lbs.	•••	•••
Teak	C. tons	•••	
	Value	•••	
Wool	lbs. Value	•••	
All other articles unenumerated	Value	•••	6,120
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured— A.— Yarns and Textile Fabrics— Cotton—			
100 C 100 C	lbs.	•••	•••
Piece goods — Grey	Yds.		
White	,, l	•••	
Coloured, Printed or	"	1000	
Dyed	,,	•••	
Other sorts of Piece	N'a	•••	 }
goods \Thread, sewing	No.	•••)
Other sorts of manufac-		•••	
	Value	•••	198
Flax—			İ
크리아스 선생님 이 아니다 (기는 10mm) 이 아이지 않아 있습니다	Yds.	•••	
Canvas Other sorts	lbs"	1,568	87
Silk—	108	1,908	01
	Yds.	15	22
Other sorts	lbs.	•••	
Wool—			
	Yds.	2,48 8	1,128
	No.	•••	 {
	alue	•••	
B Apparel (including Haberda-	1		
shery, Millinory, &c.)-	Value		9 003
	Prs.	7	2,907
Military Uniforms and Accou-		•	1
trements	Value	•••	
C Other Articles -	T. 1		
Agricultural Implements Arms, Ammunition, &c. (ex-	Valuo	•••	· · · ·
cluding Military Accoutre-	- 1		
ments)	,,		5
	Cwt.	•••	200
Building and Engineering	1		1
Materials— Coment	Cwt.		
	Value	•••	
Cabinetware and Furniture	,,	•••	100
	lbs.	•••	•••
Carriages. Carts, &c. (exclud- ing Railway carriages and	1		
parts thereof)	Value		
Clocks and Watches	No.		
Corals, real	bs.	98	862
	Value	•••	5
Fireworks Glass and Glassware—	**	•••	•••
Ready and Fulse Poorle	Cwt.		,0.339.090
Other ware	Value	•••	83
		の根本の	1
Instruments and apparatus	;		
(of all kinds)	,,	•••	66
(of all kinds) Ivory, manufactured	"	•••	66
(of all kinds)		•••	115

TRADE—continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency
years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

C	COUNTRIES.				T	OTAL.	
	18	95-	96.	18	94-95.	18	95-96.
-	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
-	4	1	5	6	7	8	9
-			Rs.	Ī	Rs.		Rs.
				5,106	15,555	1,642	8,921
	•••		10	84	6,645 72,622	509	38,698 1,60,026
	65,975		28,240 15,123	66,980	46,167 11,81,279	1,42,426	
			•••	10,851,253	74,54,630	12,868,345	86,28,857
	160		20	820,880,530 203,371,679	9,67,19,784 2,69,57,628	775,281,097 141,371,142	
•	30	,	24	125,010,426	1,80,65,879	88,190,961	1,30,06,230
į		Š	•••	2,934,731 314,126	9,03,484 5,62,319	3,237,669 325,64 6	6,71,704 5,48,052
	•••		•••		15,26,862		9,89,289
	 		•••	145,135 791,595 241,191	83,493 5,32,351 1,59, 5 55	273,549 908,963 215,593	1,20.936 6,65,29 1,36,87
	•••			1,468,112 10,901	11,11,649 69,557	1, 16,881 1,566	12,26,671
_	07			4,761,091	41,30,222	3,356,358	28,96,95
}	35 	}		621.099 79 4 ,516	31,05,242 1,16,233	{ 726,232 65 3 ,021	27,41,613 2,00,793
	4		1,488 13	 121,850	34,74,456 4,80,050	113,829	96,43,582 4,32,118
			•••	•••	•••		
			•••		4,60,659	•••	5,54,110
	:::		193	 3,161	7,95,127 7,65,099	 3,998	5,48, 559 7,8 9,9 01
	: ::			270,264	5,53,848 1,33, 597	368,586	6,99,817 2,07,232
	10		40 6	878,726	1,95,476 3,32,601	1,094,870	2,07,232 2,08,606 4,08,531
	2 220 		 295 7,201 50	34,548 235,646 	2,46,872 2,67,923 10,66,884 5,32,028 25,017	44,994 263,902	3,56,426 3,70,209 10,52,867 6.07,217 23,157
	2		475 164	7,563	3,79,612 16,72,159	11,729 	5,30,3 09 18,49,13 0
	:::		55	:::	7,83,093 1,574	:::	9,79,7 <i>57</i> 30 6
			13,903		1,73,290	•••	8,81,450

H.—Quantitics and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Naticles	• <u></u> -		urcs (* 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -					= 	
Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value.	•						United	Kingdom.	
Rs. Rs.		AB	TICLES.		•	189	4-95.	189	5-96.
Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VII. — A ticles, Manufactured and paptly Manufactured — concluded C. Other articles—concluded Leather and Manufactures of Leather Unwrought Cwt.			1			2	3	4	5
Unwrought	. Manu	factured—co Other artic Leather and	oncl ud ed <i>les</i> —conclude d Manufactu	rd.			Rs.		Rs.
Saddlery and Harness Value Cher sorts S7,167 S7,231 Matches, lucifer and others Matches, lucifer and others Paints and Colours, and Painters Materials S,973 S,9		Unwro	ught	•••	Cwt.	687	1,15,375	831	1,38,732
Other sorts Matches, lucifer and others ,				arness	Value		2,29,065	•	2,53,508
Painters and Colours, and Painters' Materials		Other	sorts						72,331
Painters Materials					,,	•••	6,345	•••	3,973
Paper and Pasteboard							8.62.179	222	10.73.107
Soap					000	1000000		•••	
Toys and Requisites for Games Umbrellas		Sonp	•••		Cwt.	10,175		11,539	2,96,794
Umbrellas No. Value Wood, Manufactures of Value Articles imported by post (not specified)			. ::: .			•••		•••	
Wood, Manufactures of Value Articles imported by post (not specified)		Toys and R	equisites for		NT-"			5.555	
Articles imported by post (not specified)									
(nct specified)					Value	•••	20,207	•••	30,300
All other articles, unenumerated							1	•••	
Merchandise { Free Dutiable					"			•••	
Treasure— Gold		merated	•••	•••	>>	•••	12,60,574	•••	21,11,665
Treasure— Gold ,	2.2	21 22	(Free				13.56.74.692		2.57.81.746
Treasure— Gold	Mor	chandise	Dutiable						
Treasure— Gold					•				
Gold			Total	***	"		21,98,55,911	•••	21,42,74,475
Total	Treasure-						1		İ
Total , 73,03,716 82,40,595 Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ,		•••	•••		,,			•••	
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure 22,71,59,627 22,25,15,070 Government—Stores 1,35,10,989 1,57,94,949 Treasure—Gold Silver <td>Silver</td> <td>•••</td> <td>•••</td> <td>•••</td> <td>**</td> <td></td> <td>72,12,631</td> <td>•••</td> <td>63,43,502</td>	Silver	•••	•••	•••	**		72,12,631	•••	63,43,502
Treasure , , 22,71,59,627 22,25,15,070 Government— Stores , , 1,35,16,989 1,57,94,949 Treasure— Gold ,			Total	•••	٠,		73,03,716		82,40,595
Treasure , , 22,71,59,627 22,25,15,070 Government— Stores , , 1,35,16,989 1,57,94,949 Treasure— Gold ,	Grand Total	of Imports o	f Merchandis	e and					
Stores , , 1,35,10,989 1,57,94,949 Treasure— Gold , ,					"		22,71,59,627		22,25,15,070
Treasure— Gold		_					1 15 12 000		1.57.04.040
Gold	Stores	•••	(•••	,,	`	1,30,10,880	•••	1,07,04,848
Silver ,		-							
Total of Treasure ,,			•••	•••	"	•••		•••	
	Silver		•••	•••	"	•••	•••	***	•••
Total of Stores and Treasure ,, 1,35,16,989 1,57,94,949			Total of Tre	asure	,,			•••	
		Total of S	tores and Tre	asure	,,		1,35,16,989		1,57,94,949

TRADE-continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-98-continued.

	AUSTRIA-	-HUNGARY.		•	Belo	HUM.	•
189	1-95.	1896	5-9 6.	180	24-95.	1895	-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	50						
:::	137 2,340		1,510	•••	3,423		25 4,0 9 0
			97	.	2,83,579		4,62,657
	1,292		2,048	•••	1,13,684		1,66,139
56	1,60,247 2,443	175	1,87,180 8,725	8	82,815 450	6	1,26,299 5 51
	51,366		47,726		7,677	"	13,038
27	6,267 28		21,000	•••	60,831	·•• i	53 , 0 6 8
21	1,183		200		•••		319
	[•••		•••			-•-
	37,609		81,982		18,451		22,711
	6,02,858		87,030		1,79.632		2,42,261
	37,29,822		39,23,604	•••	57,83,989		76,99,798
	43,26,180		40,10,634		59,63,621		79,42,059
			32		•••		
							•••
	43,26,180		40,10,675		59,63,621		79,42,059
• • •	1,557		1,730				•••
					201		
<u></u>							
_:	•••						•••
	1,557		1,730				•••

H.—
I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

			!		FRAI	NCB.	
•	ABTICLES.			1894	-96.	1898	5-96.
			İ	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	1			2	3	4	5
C.—Other	anufacture lacd—conoluded Articles—conor and Manuf	d. nelude J.	:		Rs.		Rs.
Les	ther— Inwrought		Cwt.				
	Ianufactures-						
	Saddlery ar		Value		•••	. ***	
Motol	Other sorts nes, lucifer an		**			•••	
	and Colo		,,				•
Pai	nters' Materia	ls	,,		11,614	***	9,218
	and Pastebox	ırd		•••	637	•••	4,568
Soap	•••	•••	Cwt.		51	•••	
Statio		f	Value	•••	1,224 400	•••	3,317 395
	and Requisites		No.	73	532	•••	300
Umbr		of	Value	1	1	•••	40
	, Manufactur es imported		Value	•••	•••	•••	• • •
	specified)	by post			1		
	other articles		"				
	ated		.,		7,666	•••	18,869
	(Free		į		60,146		41,418
Merchand	se— {Free Dutia	ldo ···	**	•••	8,39,161	•••	10,48,570
	(Duna	ые	**		0,00,101		
	Total	•••	,,	•••	8,99,307		10,89,983
r			•				
Freasure Gold			AVCD BY		1	Daggaro	
11.1	••• •••		••	•••		•••	•••
OHIVI	•••	•••	**				
	Total	•••	,,				•••
Grand Total of Imp	ants of Manch	andica and					
m	orts of bleren	PILLS SEIDING	,,	1	8,99,307		10,89,983
Troubillo ,			"				
Government-			1.0	!	Í		59000
Qtoron	••	•••	,,		3,298		50
-			į-				
Treasure-				!	1		
9:1	•• •••		",	•••	•••	•••	•••
onver	•••	•••	** :-				
	Total o	f Treasure	,,		4		,
m-1-	l of Stores and		•		3,298		50

TRADE-ontinued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official. and 1895-96—continued.

	GER	MANT.		•	Hota	LAND.	
18	9 4-9 5.	189	5-96.	189	4-95.	1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
							•
1	310	2	335	•••			,
	745		167				200
•••	1,007	1	728			::: }	•••
	1,68,349	•••	1,43,094	•••	•••		•••
•••	13,418		13,806				
•••	93,075		1,85,626	•••		•••	•••
110	2,201	37	1,634	•••		•••	
•••	26,408		40,343	•••	•••	•••	•••
	95,210		1,22,589	•••	}	•••	
10	3 5046	18	370	•••		••	•••
., 244	* 5,046	•••	25,242	•••	•••	•••	S
•••			•••	•••	•••		•••
	53,689		1,17,269			•••	•••
•••	56,846		83,899		975		
	51,99,561	•••	62,35,964	•••	740		22,47
	52,56,407		63,19,863		1,715		22,47
					1		40330000
•••	:::	:::	20	:::		•••	•••
			20				
	52,56,407		63,19,883		1,715		22,47
	2,078		6,388				•••
					•••	•••	•••
							···
	2,078		6,388				

H.—
I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of gears 1894-95

•								
•						1	TALY.	
•	AR	TICLES.			1	894-95.	• 189	95-96.
					Quantity	. Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		1			2	3	4	5
VII.—Article Manuf	actured—c	oncluded.	150 SX			Rs.		Rs.
		cles—conclu d Manufact						
	Unwro Manuf	ught actures—	•••	Cwt.				
		ddlery and I	larness	Value.	•••	•••	•••	•••
		ther sorts	,	,,	•••	•••		•••
	'aints and (cifer and et Colours, and		**		9.147		4,409
	ers' Mate	Pasteboard	***	"	•••	6,147	•••	12
	Soap		•••	Cwi.	98	2,022	16	1,280
	Stationery	•••	•••	Value.		5,201	**	3,890
		quisites for		"		13,385		30,013
ī	Imbrellas			No.			1	
	Articles in	ufactures of nported by	f	Value.				10
A	(not speci	fied) articles, t	 inenu-	"				
	merated	•••	•••	*1		26,778	<u></u>	31,116
Marc	handise—	{Free Dutia	 ble	"		1,805 13,85,672	:::	16,802 13,00,898
Treasuro-		Total		,,		13,37,477		13,17,700
Gold		•••		,,				
Silver		•••		"				
		Total	•••	**	•••			
Grand Total of	Imports of	Merchandi	seand	ì		V CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		
Treasure	•••	•••	•••	,,		13,37,477		13,17,700
Government— Stores	•••			"	,			
Treasure— Gold	•	•••		,,				•••
Silver		•••	•••	,,	•••	•••		,
	otal of Tre		•••	.,				
Total of Sto	res and Tre	asurc		.	.,.			
	12275	Massach A die			5-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1			

TRADE—centinued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	Russia	IN EUROPE.			Mozai	BIQUE.	
189	4-95.	189	5-96.	189	4-95.	1895-	96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.

	•••	•••		•••	•••	••.	•••
	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••
•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••
	•••	•••	•••				•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	•••	•••	•••	• . •	***	•••	•••
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
:::	• •••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
2.8.	•••	•••	•••				•••
							•••
							•••
	•••	•••	2,59,736				1:
			2,59,736				1:
			2,00,100		•••		
					•••	•••	•••
•••	•••			•••		•••	•••
		•••					
			2,59,736				1:
0000							
			•••		•••		
							·
	-						
•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	

H.-Quantities of value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of genrs, 1894-95

				.		ZANZ	BAR.	
66	ART	ICLRS.			1894	ı-95.	1895	-96.
				-	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		1			2	8	. 4	5
	ed—con er Arti	etured and par icluded. rles—concluded I Manufactures	١.			Rs.		Rs.
	eather— Unwro	ught		lwt.				•••
	Sa Ot	actures— ddlery and Hari her sorts	•••	Value		 		•••
Pair		cifer and other Colours, and Pa erials		"	•••	•••		•••
Son; Stat	p io nery	Pasteboard 	1	Cwt Value	 	 	•••	•••
Um Wo	brellas od, Mai	equisites for Gas nufactures of	::: 1	No. Value	•••	•••	 	•••
All	ot speci	ifiod)	post enu-	.,		•••	•••	
m Merchan	erated	Free		"		3,600		
		{ Dutiable Total		"		7,329		10,620
Treasure— Gold	•••	•••	•••	,,				
Silver	•••	•••	•••	"	<u> </u>			
Grand Total of In	nports o	Total of Merchandise	and	"				
Treasure	•••	•••	•••	,,		7,329		10,620
Government— Stores	•••	•••	•••					
Treasure—Gold Bilver				»·	 •••			
150		Total of Trea		,,				
To	otal of S	tores and Treas	suro	,,	•••			

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	E	PTPT.			MAUR	ITIUS.	
18	94-96.	1898	5-96.	• 189	4-95.	189	b-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	· Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
•••						•••	
•••	l l			•••			•••
•••			***			:::	6
•••			•••	•••			•••
	\		329		i		
•••	:::	:::	78	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••		1	31	2	50	20	128
•••							•••
•••		•••		•••			•••
•••		***	•••	•••	87	2	2
···	•••	•••	•••	•••	57		•••
•••				•••	•••	•••	•••
			***	,	6		32
•••	937 6,16,494		2,295 5,74,958		1,035 27,90,736		5,678 18,52, 03 8
	6,17,431		5,77,263		27,91,771		18,57,711
	7,000		9,818		1,51,008	:::	1,25,000
	7,000		9,813		1,51,008		1,25,000
	6,24,431	.,.	5,87,066		29,42,779		19,82,711
	10						100
· •••							•••
***			•••		•••		•••
•••							
	10						100

H.—
I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of
years 1894-95

		w, Janea — 1911	: .			BOUTH	AMBRICA.	
	ΔB	TICLES.		•	189	4-95.	189	5-96.
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		1			2	8	4	6
C.—Ot≀ Lei	tured— her Art ather an	concluded. icles—conclud d Manufactu	lcd:			Rs.		Rs.
1	Leather- Unwro		•••	Cwt.		٠	•••	
	Sa	ddlery and H	arness	Value			æ:-	···
Pai	tches, lents and	ucifer and oth Colours, and	iers Paint-			•••	•••	•••
Paj		Pasteboard	•••	Cwt.		•••	:::	•••
Sos Sta Tox	tionery	 equisites for (Value		•••		•••
Un Wo	od, Ma	nufactures of	•••	No. Value	:::	:::	•••	···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(1	not spec	mported by ified) articles, u	•••	,,		•••	•••	•••
	erated		•••	"				42
Mercha	ndisc	{ Free Dutiable	•••	"	::: :.:	78 4,877		247 11,046
		Total	•••	,,		4,955		11,293
Treasure—Gold	•••		•••	,,		•••		•••
Silver	•••		•••	"				
Grand Total of In		Total Merchandia	ond	"				
Treasure		Y Meterialidis		,,		4,955		11,293
Government— Stores	• >•		•••	,,				
Treasure— Gold Silver	•••	***			:::			 .,.
DIIVOI	***			"				
		Total of Trea		,,				
Tota	l of Sto	res and Treas	ure	,,	•••	•••	•••	,

STATISTICAL RETURNS,

. 1895-96.]

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	Unita	D STATES.		}	ADE	N.	-
189	94-95.	1890	5-96.	1894	-95.	. 1895	·96. •
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	694		•••		•••		
•••			881				
•••	95	•••			50		•••
•••				•••	90	•••	•••
•••	13,744		16,811		1	1	581
	619		36		•••		
•••		62	4,846				
•••	143		1,608		•••	•••	•••
•••	2,475	91 500	1,335		•••	•••	•••
•••	158	31,502	28,274 841	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••			022				•••
•••	•••			•••			•••
•••	1,304		8,824		802		195
•••	14,761		22,629		428		2,562
•••	54,73.542	•••	77,43,273		6,31,103	:::	3,57,821
	54,88,303		77,65,902		6,31,531		3,60,383
•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,854
							4,854
	54,88,303		77.65,902		6,31,531		3,65,237
	375	•••			342		655
·				1			1222
							•••
	376				342		655
•••	3.0	•••		•••	342	•••	000

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

×			•		Az	ABIA.	
	FICLES.		•	189	4-95.	189)5-9 6 .
-				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	1			3	3	4	6
VII.—Articles, Manufa Manufactured—co C.—Other Artic Leather and Leather-	oncluded. cles—conclud d Manufacti	led.			Rs.		Rs.
Unwro Manuf	ught actures—	•••	Cwt.		•••		
Sade	dlory and H	larness	Value	•••	•••		
	er sorts	•••	**	•••		•••	
Matches, lu	cifer and oth	ers	"		•••	• •••	
ers' Mate	Colours, and				1		1 040
Paper and		•••	,,	•••		•••	943
Soap	A MAID DUMLU	•••	Cwt.	•••	•••	•••	2
Stationery		•••	Value	•••		•••	
	equisites for		"	•••	•••		
Umbrellas	***	•••	No.			•••	1
	ufactures of		Value		60	•••	
Articles in				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· . ···-
(not speci	fied) articles, u	·	,,		•••		
merated		•••	,,		1,013	•••	169
	(T)						2.005
Merchandise	Dutiable	•••	"		6,12,858		1,237 3,16,817
	Total	•••	,,		6,12,935	···	3,18,054
Treasure							
Gold	•••	•••	,,		***	•••	
Silver	•••	***	,,		6,000	•••	
	Total	***	,,		6,000		
Class & Watch of Languages of			ŀ				
Grand Total of Imports of Treasure		e and	,, [6,18,935	•••	3,18,054
Government-							
Stores	•••	•••	,,	•••		•••	•••
Treasure-			1	1	İ		٠,,
Gold	•••	•••	,,	***	•••		•••
Bilver	•••	•••	,,			•••	•••
	Total of Tre		2000 2000 2000				
	ores and Tre		"				***
		_			- 1		D

TRADE—continued.

Treasure-imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	Cı	eylon.		j	Сп	NA.	
16	394-95.	189	5-96	189	4-95.	189	6-96.
Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
6	7	, 8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			•••				
•••	•••	•••	230	•••	2	••	
•••	45	•••	141	•••	94	•••	2
•	16,546	•••	3,163	•••	131	•••	•••
•••			479		1,05,648		1,40,82
••	70		7,641	•••	27,959		15.67
11	452	19	245 525	•••	2	•••	1 70
•••	900 1,988	•••	4,116	•••	8 25 1,856	•••	1,58 54
36	38	5	9	547	554	1,010	75
	695	••	64	•••	1,80,666		2,53,23
		•••	•••		•••		•••
	86,467	•••	72,133		47,324	•••	37,91
•••	51,961 9,90,866	•••	11,711 13,22,495		2,23,6£4 28,84,978		3,10,846 29,68,13
	10,42,827	•••	13,34,206		31,08,632		32,78,97
:::	3,62,438	•••	8,31,308		18,93,533 864		12,83,986 63
	3,62,438		8,31,308		18,94,397		12,84,04
<u></u>	14,05,265		21,65,514		50,03,029		45,63,020
	33,200		37,398		10,408		3,094
			•••				•••
···							
	83,200		37,398		10,408		3,094

H.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

						JAT	AN.		
	AB	TICLES.		•	1894	-95.	1895	1895-96.	
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		1			2	Re.	4	5	
C.—C	ctured—co		led.	70.00				Rs.	
	Leather- Unwro	ught		Cwt.			···	•••	
Ŧ	Sadd Othe Matches, lu Paints and ers' Mate		ers			 3,40,825	 	 2,86,076	
S S T U	loap tationery loys and R Imbrellas Vood, Mar	Pasteboard Loquisites for aufactures of mported by	•••	Cwt. Value No. Value	 574	207 40 442 2,627 862 31,711	3,844 	409 1 290 176 6,203 , 15;453	
	(not spec	ified)	nenu-	,,		 25,314		 35,463	
Merc		Free Dutiable		•• ••	***	1,135 7,63,138		16,083 8,14,227	
		Total		"		7,64,273		8,30,310	
Treasure—									
Gold Silver	•••	•••	•••	#9 11		•••		•••	
		Total	•••	,,					
Frand Total of Treasure	Imports o	of Merchandi	se and	,,		7,64,273		8,30,310	
overnment— Stores		•••	•••	,,					
Treasure-Gold	•••	•••		,,		•••			
Silver		•••	•••	,,		•••	•••	•••	
		Total of Tre	easure	,,				•••	
	Total of S	Stores and Tr		,,	. ~				

TBADE- continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96-continued.

	Pa	Baia.			Russia 1	n Asia.	
189	4-95.	1898	5-96.	1894	l-95.	189	5-90.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	y	10	11	12	18
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
\						•••	
			10			•••	-
	::: '	•••	12		•••	•••	
						•••	1
.			150500	1000		.200. Tab	•
•••	2,260	•••	67	•••	409	•••	738
***	4		***	1	15	3	45
			:::		10		
•••					•••	•••	
!	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
·			•••	•••		•••	•••
•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••
	49		436	•••	20		88
	95 2,00,196	:::	910 1,85,9 7 1		87,22,2 7 4	•••	1,07,69,093
	2,00,291		1,86,881		37,22,274		1,07,69,093
							-
	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
						•••	
						•••	•••
	2,00,291		1,86,881		37,22,274		1,07,69,093
		•••					
						•••	
•••	•••		•••	•••			•••
				•••			•••

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Marchandise and value of years 1894-95

		- 425 57					STRAITS SE	TTLEMEN	18.	
				•	1	100		1	100	5-96.
	ARTIC	LES.			İ	1094	1-95.	<u> </u>	198	o-yr).
					Quant	aty.	Value.	Quenti	ty.	Value.
	1				2		3	4		6
Man	cles, Manufactu ufactured—conc -Other Article	luded. •—conclud	ed.				Rs.			Rs.
	Leather, and M Leather—			Cwt.	1	14	1,061		11	990
	Unwrough Manufact	ures-	•••			1.0			••	070.00000
	Saddler Other s	y and Har		Value	•••		980 65	7		43 28
	Matches, lucif	er and other		"	:::		38,641	•••		31,475
	Paints and Painters Ma		and	,,			11,884	•••		23,504
	Paper and Pas		•••	,,			17,491	•••		16,041
	Soap Stationery	•••	•••	Cwt. Value	2000	1	26 (3 2	1972-01	1	23 1,112
	Toys and Req	uisites for					524		. 1	938
	Umbrellas	•••	•••	No.		282	310		4	.17
	Wood, Manufe		nost	Value			929	•••	îi D	18,033
	(not specifie	d)	·	,,			•••	•••		•••
	All other a	articles, un	enu-	,,	·		35,601			86,836
				"						
	Merchandise-	{ Free Dutiable	e	"			55,259 68,18,098	•••		1,10,807 63,08,358
	T	otal	•••	••			68,73,357	•••		64,14,160
Treasure-										
Gold Silver	•••	•••	•••	,,	•••		1,48,036	•••		225 8,15 5
Silver	2.7 7	•••	•••	"						
	T	otal	•••	"			1,48,036	•••		8,410
Grand Total	of Imports of M	[erchandise	and			!				
Treasure	•	•••	•••	"			70,21,393			64,22,570
Government-				- 1			1		ı	
Stores		•••	•••	,,			210			232
Treasure-										
Gold	•••	•••	•••	"	•••			•••	1	•••
Silver	••	•••	•••	"						
	Total of Treasu	ıre	•••	,,	•••					
Total of	Stores and Tres	sure	•••	"			210			' 282

TRADE—continued.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

	TURKEY	IN ASIA.			Aver	RATIA.	
1894	1-95.	189	5-96.	188	94-95.	189	5-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
						()	•
	•••	•••		121	9,220	115	9,76
	10000	***********	i	V-500000-1	520		1 10
•••	,	•••	:::		520	•••	1,19
•••				•••			•••
				50°C0'9794			
•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	••
•••	•••	1	22	136	1,644	3	16
:::	•••	1	44577 5440		41	1	10
					189		13
•••	•••	•••	•••			••	
	•	•••	•••	•••	395		40
··· <u>·</u>	864	•••	266		27		88
	100	•••	350		7,88,238 1,79,225	•••	8,45,09
•••	28,817	•••	5,232		1,73,225	•••	8,45,09 4,52,64
	28,917		5,582		9,61,463		12,97,73
			912				9,69,93
				:	9,41,959		21,15,65
			912		9,41,959		30,85,58
	00.015		2.101		10.00.400		
	28,917		6,494		19,03,422		49,83,81
					6,95,581		2,17,428
 -							2,11,420
							•••
	•••			:::			•••
					5,95,531		2,17,428
•	•••	•••	•••	•••	0,00,001	•••	a) 1 / 120

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise

Presidency of Bengal during the official

						Отнв
	Artici	, 28 .			189	1 -95.
					Quantity.	Value.
	1				2	3
Man	les, Manufactur gactured—conc. Other Articles	uded. —conclude	d.			Rs.
	Leather and M Leather— Unwrough Manufactu	L		Cwt.		
	Saddlery	and Harn	e48	Value		`
	Other so Matches, lucifo		 ru	,,	•••	•••
	Paints and		and	,,	•••	•••
	Painters' Ma	terials		,,		8
	Paper and Past	eboard	•••	a "	•••	6 0
	Soap	•••	•••	Cwt. Value		
	Stationery Toys and Requ	ivilay for (lama		•••	30 90
	Umbrellas		••••	No.		30
	Wood, Manufa	ctures of		Value		•••
	Articles impor		post	***************************************		
	(not specified	1)	•••	,,		•••
	All other arti	cles, un	e nu-			4 708
		•••	•••	**		4,795
	Merchandise-	{ Free Dutiable	·	"	•••	1,508 19,73,420
	Te	otal		,,		19,74,928
<i>-</i>						
Treasure— Gold				1	1	9,000
Silver	•••	•••	•••	"	•••	5,521
211.00			•••	"		
	To	otal	•••	,,		14,521
Grand Total	of Imports of M	erchandiso	and	ľ		
Treasure		***		,,		19,89,449
Government- Stores	-	***	***			100
Treasure-				- 1		•
Gold	•••	•••	•••	"	•••	•••
Silver	•••	•••	•••	,,	•••	•••
	Total of Treas	uro		,,		• • •
-			నినే	"		
Total of	Stores and Treas	uro	•••	,,		100

TRADE—continued.

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the years 1894-95 and 1895-96—concluded.

COUNTRIES.			Тот	AL.	
189	5-96.	" 189	4-95.	189	5-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
		824	1,26,700	959	1,49,820
	•••	•••	2,31,399	•••	2,56,05
•••	40,411	•••	91,756 8,54,506	•••	78,860 9,70,950
•••	₩, all	•••	0,04,000	•••	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
•••	516	•••	11,42,287	•••	14,52,41
•••	,	10 500	7,80,493	000	10,19,05
•••	7	10,598	2,82,940 8,00,884	11,883	3,14,63 9,71,38
	30	•••	5,78,110	•••	6,32,53
	•••	1,805,392	16,89,177	1,771,370	16,09,12
•••	10	•••	2,69,347	•••	8,50,17
		•••		•••	
•••	4,499		15,57,853		25,80,310
	46,549	•••	13,77,19,260	•••	2,76,30,14
	16,16,528	•••	12,87,52,575	•••	24,42,88,024
	16,63,077		26,61,71,835		27,19,18,168
			20.00.419		41 80 000
•••	84	•••	20,00,618 88,28,457	•••	41,66,936 94,23,737
	84	***	1,08,29,075		1,35,90,678
	16,63,161		27,73,00,910		28,55,08,838
	50		1,41,64,098		1,60,62,074
ŀ			•		
•••		•••		:::	•••
•••	50		1,41,64,098	•••	1,60,62,074

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandese and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

		United 1	Kingdom.	
ABTICLES.	189	4-96.	189	5-96.
	Quantity.	• Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	.2	8	. 4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.	i	Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living No	o. 6	62,500	3	2,500
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—	t. 6	657	163	13,672
Provisions Val	пе	1,376		930
Spices lbs Sugar—	8,627	1,321	986	182
Refined or crystallized (includ-		1		l
ing sugarcandy) Cv	vt.		٠	•••
Unrefined, viz., Molassos and Jaggery or Gur and other sac-	1			l
charino produce ,			•••	
Tea lbs		4,937	:::	2,9 61
111Metals and Manufactures of Metals-		•		
A.—Hardware and Cutlery Val. B.—Metals—		20,266	•••	51,110
Copper Cw	t.		701	26,630
Iron ,	29,575	51,119	23,160	55,808
Tin , Other metals unenu-			•••	•••
merated,		413	4	457
C.—Machinery and Millwork Va. Other articles	Anthon 11 y	49,292	***	47,538
15 - Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and	,]	•••	•••
Narcotics; and Dysing and Tan-	1			
ning Materials— Chemicals Value	ne	1,325	•••	2,500
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics ,	,	1,507		8,383
Dyeing and Tanning Materials Cw	/t	•••	3	800
Mineral—		1		
Kerosino Ga Other kinds of oils ,	01	145	289	510
FI — Raw Materials and Unmanufactured				0.10
Articles— Gums and Resins Cw	t. 4	223	1 Tabaha jaya	
Ivory lbs	ABA	223	•••	***
Shells and Cowrics Cw	rt. 202	3,176	8	1,500
Silk lb Wool	8	•••		:::
· All other articles unenumerated Val		6,411		1,648
FII.—Articles Manufactured and partly				
Manufactured— A.— Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton -	. 420	230	190 091	64 000
Twist and Yarn lbs Manufactures —	. 420	230	129,021	64,999
Piece-goods—	01 700	0.744	# 0.100	•
Grey Yd White ,,	4 199	2,714 451	72,162 3,234	10,234 565
Coloured ,,	10 845	2,651	60,551	15,543
Other sorts of Piece-goods ,, Other sorts of Manufac-		•••	•••	•••
uros Val	ue		'	4,022
Silk piece-goods, pure and	1001	507		•
mixed Yd Woollen goods Val		527 22,137		7,598
All other articles unonu-		-		to be a second
merated ,, B.—Apparel—	•	548	•••	244
Apparel' ,,		69,878		88,522
Boots and Shoes Pro	s. 170	1,044	30	281
Corals, real lbs				
Glass and Glassware Val	uo	7,644 1,17,360	•••	7,508
. All other articles unenu- ,, merated.		1,11,300		1,27,183
Total		4,29,097	•••	5,48,821
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
I Animals, living No	. 21,718	2,828	31	820
II Articles of Food and Drink- Coffee Cw		80	.66	8,140
	uo	75		27

TRADE - continued.

٠.	AUSTRIA-	-Hungary.	1.81	Balgion.					
18	91-95.	189	5-96.	189	4-95.	1896	5-96.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
6	7	8	9.	10	11	12	13		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	1	Rs.		
•••			•••				•••		
					•		•		
•••	•:::	:::	•••		:::	:::	•••		
•••				•••			***		
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	•••	•••	150	•••	•••	•••	•••		
				•••	•••	: :	••• •		
•••	25		10		1,310	**	10		
	25		160		1,740		-10		
<u></u>	250						•••		
	•						•••		
•••	•••	:::	100	•••	***		•••		

H.-

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

FORRIGN MERCHANDISE. I.—Animals, living No No II.—Articles of Food and Drink— Cwt. Provisions Value Spices Ibs. Sugar— Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) Cwt. Unrefined, viz., Molasses, and Jaggery or Gur and other saocharine produce Ibs. Other articles Value Ibs. Other articles Value Ibs. Other articles Value Ibs. Other articles Cwt. Iron Tin Tin Tin Other metals unenumerated Copper Cwt. Iron Iron Incompared Value Other articles Value Its	Value. 3 Rs 150 1,200 536	Quantity. 4 2,176	7-96. Value. 5 Rs
FORRIGN MERCHANDISE. I.—Animals, living	3 Rs 150 1,200 536	 2,176	7 Rs
FORRIGN MERCHANDISE. I.—Animals, living II.—Articles of Food and Drink— Coffee	Rs 150 150 1,200 636	 2,176	Rs
I.—Animals, living	150	 2,176 	399 1,396
I.—Animals, living	150	 2,176 	399 1,396
II.—Articles of Food and Drink— Coffee	150	 2,176	399
Provisions Spices	150	 2,176	399
Refined or crystallized (including sugareandy)		·	 1,896
Refined or crystallized (including sugareandy) Cwt. Unrefined, viz., Molasses, and Jaggery or (iur and other saccharine produce lbs Other articles Value III.—Metals and Munufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cutlery Value B.—Metals— Copper Cwt Iron " Tin Other metals unenumerated " C.—Machinery and Millwork Value Other articles " IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials— Chemicals Value Dyeing and Tanning Materials Cwt V.—Oils— Mineral— Kerosine Gals Other kinds of oils " VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt Ivory Ibs Shells and Cowries Cwt Silk Ibs All other articles, unenumerated Value All other articles, unenumerated Value		 	 1,896
charine produce	1,200		"1,896
Other articles	1,200		"1,896
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cutlory Value B.—Metals— Copper Cwt. Iron, Tin, Other metals unenumerated, C.—Machinery and Millwork Value Other articles, IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials— Chemicals Value Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics Dyeing and Tanning Materials Cwt. V.—Oils— Mineral— Kerosine Gals. Other kinds of oils, VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt. Ivory Ibs. Shells and Cowries Cwt. Silk Ibs. Wool All other articles, unenumerated Value	1,200		
A.—Hardware and Cutlory Value B.—Metals— Copper Cwt. Iron, Tin, Other metals unenumerated C.—Machinery and Millwork Value Other articles IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dycing and Tanning Materials— Chemicals Value Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics Dycing and Tanning Materials Cwt. V.—Oils— Mineral— Kerosine Gals. Other kinds of oils, VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt. Ivory lbs. Shells and Cowries Cwt. Silk Lbs. Wool All other articles, unenumerated Value	 1,200 	 	
Copper Cwt. Iron	1,200		
Other metals unenumerated C.—Machinery and Millwork Value Other articles IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dycing and Tanning Materials— Chemicals Value Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics Dycing and Tanning Materials Cwt V.—Oils— Mineral— Kerosine Gals Other kinds of oils VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt Ivory Ibs Shells and Cowries Cwt Silk Lbs Wool All other articles, unenumerated Value	1,200		
Other metals unenumerated C.—Machinery and Millwork Value Other articles IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials— Chemicals Value Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics Dyeing and Tanning Materials Cwt. V.—Oils— Mineral— Kerosine Gals. Other kinds of oils VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt. Ivory lbs. Shells and Cowries Cwt. Silk Cwt. Silk Lbs. Wood All other articles, unenumerated Value	536	 	
C.—Machinery and Millwork Value Other articles IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials— Chemicals Value Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics Dyeing and Tanning Materials Cwt V.—Oils— Mineral— Kerosine Gals Other kinds of oils VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt Ivory lbs Shells and Cowries Cwt Silk	536	 	
Other articles IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dycing and Tanning Materials— Chemicals Value Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics Dycing and Tanning Materials Cwt. V.—Oils— Mineral— Kerosine Gals. Other kinds of oils VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt. Ivory Ibs. Shells and Cowries Cwt. Silk Cwt. Silk Cwt. Nool All other articles, unenumerated Value	536	•••	 :::
Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials— Chemicals Value Drugs, Medicinos, and Narcotics Dyeing and Tanning Materials Cwt. V.—Oils— Mineral— Kerosine Gals Other kinds of oils VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt. Ivory lbs Shells and Cowries Cwt Silk Cwt Silk Ibs Wool All other articles, unenumerated Value	536		
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics Dyeing and Tanning Materials Cwt. V.—Oils— Mineral— Kerosine Other kinds of oils VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt. Ivory lbs. Shells and Cowries Cwt. Silk Cwt. All other articles, unenumerated Value	536		
Dycing and Tanning Materials Cwt. V.—Oils— Mineral— Kerosine Gals Other kinds of oils, VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt. Ivory lbs Shells and Cowries Cwt Silk Cwt Nool All other articles, unenumerated Value			
Mineral — Kevosine Gals Other kinds of oils VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt Ivory lbs Shells and Cowries Cwt Silk Cwt Wool All other articles, unenumerated Value	100000		
Kerosine Gals Other kinds of oils, VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt. Ivory lbs Shells and Cowries Cwt Silk Ubs Wool All other articles, unenumerated Value			
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt. Ivory lbs. Shells and Cowries Cwt. Silk Lbs. Wool All other articles, unenumerated Value			•••
Articles— Gums and Resins ,, , , Cwt. Ivory lbs Shells and Cowries Cwt. Silk lbs Wool All other articles, unenumerated Value			•••
Shells and Cowries Cwt. Silk Ibs Wool All other articles, unenumerated Value		1	
Shells and Cowries Cwt Silk Ibs Wool All other articles, unenumerated Value	•••	•••	•••
Wool		:::	•••
All other articles, unenumerated Value			•••
Manufactured —		:::	·
1.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics— Cotton—	1		
Twist and Yarn lbs Manufactures— Piece-goods—		•••	
Grey Yds			
Coloured	:::	•••	•••
Other sorts of Piece-goods ,,			•••
Other sorts of Manufactures Value		'	410
Silk piece-goods, pure and			410
mixed Yds Woollen goods Value		:::	
All other articles, unonu-		***	•••
merated		•••	•••
Apparel ,,			668
C.—Other Articles—	•••		•••
Corals, real lbs Class and Glassware Value			'
All other articles unonu- ,,	712	:::	7,880
merated.			
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.	2,648		10,643
I - Animale lining No.			
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—	•••	•••	•••
Coffee Cwt Value		::: •	•••

THADE—continued.

Produce and Martifactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

•	GE	MANY.		HOLLAND.					
189	4-95.	18	96-96.	18	394-95.	1	895-96.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	. Value		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
	•••								
	1214011	cascer			•		,		
	•••	···	82			:::			
•••	•••	7 ,2 80	1,300	•••	•••	•••	•••		
	•	•••							
			1			1	1		
		•••				1			
•••	1,010	•••	938	•••	49	"			
	2,290	•••	285	•••					
	•	•••		•••			<i></i>		
" i	60	•••		•••					
•••		•••		•••	"				
•••	90	1	200	•••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	:::	•••					:::		
	288	•••	200	•••					
•••	790	•••	200	•••		•••	•••		
•••		***				"			
		•••	•••	***		1			
594	1,188	•••	•••	•••	•••				
				•••			•••		
•••		•••		•••	:::				
				•••	:::	:::			
•••				•••	•••				
•••	***			•••	•••				
1,200	600	10	10		•••				
•			10.20						
:::	:::			•••	•	:::			
	•••	•••	•••		•••	•			
	•	***			•••				
	•••	•••	300	•••	•••	•••			
	21	•••	208	•••	•••	•••			
	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••		
•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•	•••		
,	100	•••	50		•••	•••	•••		
•••		•••				•••	•••		
:	•••		40	•••	::.	::: -			
	1,901		40 2,440			`	•••		
	8,338		6,253		42		,		
							•••		
•••	91		15				***		
•••	31	:::			•••	•••	•••		

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

•				It	ALT.	
ARTICLES.		•	1894	1-95.	189	95-96.
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	-		2	3	4	6
FOREIGN MERCHAL	N DISB.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	•••	No.				
Il-Articles of Food and Drin	k	Cwt.				
Provisions		Value		•		3,600
Spices	•••	lbs.	•••		•••	
Sugar- Refined or crystallises	l (includ-		1			
ing sugareandy) Unrefined, viz., Mole Jaggery or Gur and	asses, and	Cwt.		***	•	•••
charine produce	•••	. 20		•••		••
Tea	•••	lbs. Value		•••		•••
III Metals and Manufactures	of Metals		"	•••		
A.—Hardware and Cu B.—Metals—	itlery	Value	i	300		•••
Copper Iron	•••	Cwt.	5,000	11,350	•••	•
Tin	•••	"		11,550	•••	
Other metals,	unenu-		; l		3350	
merated C.—Machinery and M	illwork	Value	1	•••	•••	i :::
Other articles		,,		•••	•••	
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medical Narcotics; and Dycing ning Materials—	and Tan-					
Chemicals		Valuo		•••		
Drugs, Medicines, and Dyeing and Tanning M	Narcotics	Cwt.	•••	•••	•••	•••
VOils-			•••	•••	•••	
Minoral — Kerosine		Gals.				
Other kinds of oils	••	"		•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
VI.—Raso Materials and Unman	ufactured					
Articles— Gums and Resins		Cwt.			•••	
Ivory	•••	lbs.			•••	
Shells and Cowries Silk	•••	Cwt. lbs.		••	•••	•••
Wool	•••	,.		:::	•••	•••
All other articles, unen VII.—Articles Manufactured an Manufactured— A.—Yarns and Textile I	id partly	Value		•••	•••	•
Cottor —						
Twist and Yarn Manufactures—	•••	lbs.	•••		•••	•••
Piece-goods—						•
Grey	•••	Yds.		***	•••	
White Coloured	•••	,,	:::	•••	•••	•••
Other sorts of P	ince-goods		:::	•••	•••	•••
Other sorts of factures	Manu-	Value	0.	3343.2 %	•	
Silk piece-goods,	pure and			•••	•••	
mixed Woollen goods	•••	Yds.		•••	•••	•••
All other article	s unenu-	Value	•••	•••	•••	•••
merated		,,			•••	•••
B—Apparel— Apparel	•••			1		
Boots and Shoes	•••	Prs.	:::	:::	•••	•
C.—Other Articles— Corals, real	V2500000	lbs.	9 100	200000	1 000	14.027
Glass and Glassw		Value	2,166	46,971	1,086	21
All other article merated.	s unonu-	••		1,840	•••	•••
merated.	tal			60,011		17,848
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MAN		550				
I - Animals, living II - Articles of Food and Drink-	•••	No.			•••	•••
Coffee Fruits and Vegetables	•••	CWL		1	•	

TRADE-continued.

	Russia	IN EUBOPE.			Mozambique.					
1	894-95.	189	5-96.	1	89 4- 9 5. ·	18	96-96.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
•	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
•••			•••							
•••			•••	·	i					
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	•••		•••		70		18			
			***		70		18			
							•••			
***		•••	•••	• ***						
		•••	•••	:::	•••		•••			

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

•	 		ZANZ	IBAR.	
ARTICLES.	•	1894	-95.	1896	i-9 6 .
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	i			•••
11 Articles of Food and Drink-	Cwt.			100000	
Coffee Provisions	Value	::.	. 		
Spices	lbs.	•••	•••	•••	•••
Sugar— Refined or crystallised (includ-			l	•	•
ing sugarcandy)	Cwt.			••	
Unrefined, viz., Molasses, and Jaggery or Gur and other sac-		į		;	
charme produce	,,	•••		••••	
Ten	lbs. Value	::: i		•••	•••
III Metals and Manufactures of Metals	-				
1 Hardware and Cuttory B Metals	Value		350	•••	•••
Copper	Cwt.		•••		***
Iron		***	•••	•••	•••
Other metals, unenu-				•••	***
merated	3. Y			•••	
C.—Machinery and Millwork Other articles	\ niue		•	•••	•••
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tan- ning Muterials—				;	
Chemicals	Value		•••		•••
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	Cwt			• •	120
Dyeing and Tanuing Materials	CNI	•••	•••	•••	•••
Mineral—	Gals.	1		:	
Kerosine Other kinds of oils			•••	i	•••
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured		10-7-7-7	N CHARLE	i	
Articles - Gums and Resins	Cwt.	eganora	9509	V2-4167	
Ivory	lbs.			:::	
Shells and Cowries Silk	11		••	•••	• •
Wool	s see and a see				•••
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—			 .		
A Yarns and Textile Fabrics-	-			!	6
Twist and Yarn	lbs.				
Manufactures-		000004	900404	harquictif	
Piece-goods— Grey	Yds.				
White	••			••• ,	•••
Coloured Other sorts of Piece-goo			:::	.::	•••
Other sorts of Manu-				••• .•	•••
factures Silk piece-goods, pure and		•••	•••	•••	•••
mixed	Yds.				
Woollen goods			••••	•	•••
All other articles, unenu- merated	- 1				
B.—Apparel—		1207	## · ·		7.55
Apparel Boots and Shoes	Value Prs.	:::	•••	•••	1
COther Articles-					•••
Corals, real Glass and Glassware	37 1	•••	•••	•••	18
All other articles unenu			17		
morated.			367		
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE	1,000		307		138
7 Animala linina		1	Ĭ.		
II Articles of Food and Drink-			•••	•••	
Coffee	Vales		•••	•••	•••
Fruits and Vogetables	A WING	•••	•••	•••	•••

TRADE-continued.

	Eq	YPT.		_	MAUI	ativs.	
189	4-95.	1898	5-96.	189	1-95.	1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	ì	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	!		•••	i i	•••		
•••		I	***			!	•••
•••			•••	1	 5,361	•••	20
•••			•••	29,584	0,801	11,474	3,03
•••			•••	·		;	
•••			•••			1	•••
•••		:::	2,250				•••
•••			2,200	' i			
•••			•••		50	•••	5,00
			•••	1,545	17,923	2,786	32,85
•••			•••	1,040	17,923	2,786	32,89
				13	715	:	
				11	1.300	•••	70
***			***	:		;	•••
		İ	i	1	G		
•••	900	:::			16,132	••• •••	11,16
•••		•••	593		120	•••	•••
	•••					1,000	400
			•••	•••	•••	1,280	2,00
			•••	15	1,455	51	1,60
						•••	
•••	•••	:::	•••		:::		
•••			•••	•••		}	***
•••		•••	• •••		252	•••	59;
				400	150	400	150
•				2,257,877	2,65.880	1 401 677	2,34,02
			··· !	82,200	14,050	1,921,077 103,461	8,972
•••			•••	263,163	48,662	137,098	27,784
•••	•		•••		240		300
							•••
			•••				•••
•••			132	!			•••
••			•••		•••	•••	260
•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••		
•••	:::	:::	550			:::•	°
	200		200		8,419		4,168
	1,100		3,132		3,80,715		3,33,16
	•		1	10	400	}	•••
	:		::: 1		860	::: \	4 ,54

H.—
II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

			South	AMBRICA.	
ARTICLES.	•	1894	L-9 5 .	189	5-96.
*		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	-				5
		2	3		
Foreign Mrrchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I -Animals, living	No.	•••	•••	•••	
Coffee ··· C	Cwt.				
2 10 11 10 11	alue	•••	1,254	•••	2,651
Spices Sugar—	lbs.	10,264	1,760	1,616	229
Refined or crystallized (includ-				1.4	ł
ing-sugar-candy) 'C Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other sac-	Cwt.		•••	•••	••-
charme produce	••			***	} .
Tea	lbs.	•••		•••	
Other articles V. III.— Metals and Manufactures of Metals—	arue	•••	4,024	•••	853
A Hardware and Cutlery V	alue	•••	40	•••	
BMelals- Copper C	Cwt.		Outros		
Iron	,,		•••		' :::
Tin	,,		•••		•••
Other metals, unenu- merated			et epitako	econo.	
C. Machinery and Millwork V.	alue	•••			
Other articles	,,		•••	•••	
11.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tan- ning Materials—					
Chemicals V	alue	•••	60	•••	
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics Dycing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	•••	450	•••	•••
1'Oils-	. W t.	•••	•••		•••
Mineral—	a .				
Other binds of sile	Gals.	•••	•••	•••	•••
VIRow Materials and Unmanufactured	"	•••	•••	•••	
Articles-	~ .				
r	Cut.	1	80	•••	
	Cwt.	•••	•••	•••	
• • •	lbs.		•••	•••	
Wool All other articles uncnumerated V	alno		•••	•••	1
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured -	a.u.			•••	•••
A Yarns and Textile Fabrics	İ				
Twist and Yarn	lbs.		•••		
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods— Grey Y	Yds.		•••	•••	•••
White	,,		•••		
Coloured Other sorts of Piece-goods	••	•••	•••	•••	
Other sorts of Manufac-	"		•••	••• •	•••
	Value			•••	,
Silk, piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.				
Woollen goods 1	Value	:::	•••	•••	
All other articles unenu- merated	1	f			1551
B.—Apparel—	"		•••	•••	•••
Apparel	Value	•••	500	•••	
Boots and Shoes I	l'rs.	•••	•••	•••	•••
Corals, real	lbs.				
Glass and Glassware V	Value		80	•••	•••
All other articles unenu- merated.	,,	•••	2,208	•••	•••
Total			10,456		9,736
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.	Control of the Contro				
IAnimals, living	No.				(_lation.c
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—		•••	•••	···.	•••
	Cwt. Value	•••		`	•••
Fruits and vegetables V	· aine	•••	•••		••.

Thade—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

	Uni	PED STATES.				ADEN.			
18	394-95.	189	95- 9 6.	18	394-95.	1	895-96.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	. Value.	Quantity	. Value.		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	1	Rs.		
•••					•••				
					1		<u>.</u> .		
•••	1,699								
•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			
•••	***	•••		`					
•••		•	!	•••					
•••	237	•••	23	•••	118		54		
•••		•••	! 1	•••			-		
•••	800	••• _	300	•••	406	5	•••		
1	5,544	4,342	11,831	•••	•••	•••	•••		
2,181		**,042		•••	:::	:::	•••		
	Angarese P	675		3	150				
	:::	•••	:::		550	:::	•••		
•••		•••		•••	-	•••	•		
	••••		•••	. • • •	320		2,000		
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	820	***	2,000		
•••		•••				1	"		
		•••		•••		***			
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	•••	***		•••			•••		
	•••			•••			•••		
†						1,750	1,375		
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•••	•								
···•							•••		
:::			650	•••	•••	•••	•••		
				•••	•••		•••		
	700		800	•••	1,355	•••	90		
			•••	•••	•••		•••		
	,,,	•••	188		250	9	150 160		
:::	150 2,340	:::	155 5,677		1,124		470		
	11,470		19,436		4,273		4,725		
500	2,000			•*			•••		
	••		***	•••	•••		•••		
•••				• •••	•••	***	***		

H.-

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandles and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

			Ara	BIA.	
. Articles.	•	1894	-96.	1890	5-9 6 .
3.0		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
IAnimals, living	No.		•••		ļ '
II Articles of Food and Drink-	Cwt.		•••	56	3,955
Provisions	Value	13,776	1,968	25,704	3,808
Spices Sugar —	lbs.	13,770	1,800	20,109	3,808
Refined or crystallized (includ- ing sugarcandy) Unrefined, viz., Molasses and	Cwt.		•••	`	
Jaggery or Gur and other sac					
Tea	11		•••	•••	•••
Other articles	Value		•••	•••	
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals A.—Hardware and Cutlery B.—Metals—	. Value		40	•••	995
Copper	Cwt.		•••	1	79
Iron Tin	"	:::	•••	1	79
Other motals unenu-	i i				}
merated	Value		150	•••	
Other articles IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dycing and Tan-	"	•••		•••	
ning Materials—	Value			50.5500	7
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics			 250	•••	'
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.		•••	2	102
Minoral—	Service and				8
Kerosine Other kinds of oils	Gals.		•••	•••	•••
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured	,,		•••	•••	•••
Articles— Gums and Resins	120				
Ivory	Cwt. lbs.		•••	•••	•••
Shells and Cowries	11		•••	•••	
Silk Wool	lbs.		•••	•••	,
All other articles, uncoumerated VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				•••	34
A.— Yarns and Textile Fabrics— Cotton— Twist and Yarn	••			•••	***
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey	Yds.		•••		
White		•••	•••	1,400	320
Coloured Other sorts of Piece-good	ls ,,		•••	•••	•••
Other sorts of Manu-	• ·		•••		•••
factures Silk picco-goods, pure and mixed	Vda		•••	•••	k. .
Woollen goods	Value		4,570	•••	11,695
All other articles unenumerated B.—Apparel—	,,,		•••	•••	•••
Apparel Boots and Shoes			***	•••	,
· COther Articles-	Prs.	•••	•••		•••
Corals, real	lbs.	•••		3 .●.● .£	
Glass and Glassware All other articles unenu-	Value	:::	50 872	•••	73 1 5 0
merated.	"				
Total	7.55		7,900	•••	21,218
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTUR 1.—Animals, living 11.—Articles of Food and Drink—	BY-				•••
Coffee	Cwt.		•••	•	•••
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	•••	•••	•••	•••

TRADE-continued.

-	O ₁	TLOY.		CHINA.				
16	894-95.	1896	5-9C.	1894-	95.	1895-96.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
6	19,500	18	20,400	1	900			
				i		1	•••	
	408		···	:::	43		•••	
666	174	6,996	1,254	112	18			
							•••	
•••	077						•••	
•••	377		272	•••	3,616		2,57	
	2,435		648		1,030		19	
16	1,230		3,865	3,200	6,400	4.900	11,00	
"	377	414	3,860	3,200	6,400	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		
							•••	
•••	1,640	183	407 1,976		••••	•••	•••	
	2,020	:::	1,876			:::	•••	
R.							****	
	160		235					
	14,568		14,771		3,912		7,54	
7	250	•••	•••	21	63	80	31	
10,000 1,616	3,500 3,509	967	2,305		:	4,800	··· 5,70	
							-,	
3	120						30	
	•••			•••	•••	•••		
•••		:::				•••		
•••						:::		
	124		1,620	**	100		1:	
28,900	28,447	26,750	18,390					
0.000	200							
8,900 6,16,260	600 1,10,172	8,000 215,080	862 39,343	84	40	•••	•••	
1,30,200	27,910	39,062	4,944			:::	•••	
•••	8	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••	
	452		611		27		•••	
•					202,500		•••	
	875	:::			73	:::	22	
	421		120				30	
	3			1	j			
5	3,469 20	:::	6,890	:::	73 P	:::	48 0	
740	4,125	098995145	100 COOCC	1			•	
740	430	607	3,450 327		2,464		542	
•••	5,883		8,841		5,5.14	<u>```</u>	2,474	
	2,31,169		1,31,534		24,991		30,920	
				1	1	L.		
6	2,330	8	1,900	30	3,700	7	1,160	

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Presidency of Bengal during the

					
•	•			APAN.	
ABTICLES.		189	4-95.	189	5-96.
ć		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	6
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.				
IIArticles of Food and Drink-	Cwt.				
Provisions Spices	Value		•••	•••	:::
Sugar—		•••			
Refined or crystallized (inch ing sugarcandy) Unrefined, viz., Molasses a	Cwt.			`	
Jaggery or Gur and other s	ao-		•	1	
charine produce	lbs.		•••	:::	
Other articles	Value			:::	384
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Meta A.—Hardware and Cutlery B.—Metals—	Value				
Copper	Cwt.				
Iron Tin	,,				•••
Other metals, uner	,, au-				
merated C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value				
Othor articles	••• ••	•••			
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs Medicines a Narcotics; and Dyeing and To ning materials—					
Chemicals	Value	·			
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcot Dyeing and Tanning Materials	ics "			•••	440
F.—Oils—	Cwt.			1	•••
Mineral— Korosino	Gals.			1	4.00
Other kinds of oils	Gais.				•••
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactur		515.95	1		
Articles— Gums and Resins	Cwt.		•••	:::	:::
Ivory	lbs.		•••		
4.111	Cwt.			•••	•••
Wool	,,			•••	
All other articles unenumerat VII.—Articles Manufactured and part Manufactured— Manufactured— Manufactured— Manufactured—	ly	•••	•••	•••	•••
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics— Cotton—					
Manufactures-	lbs.	•••		•••	
Picce-goods— Grey	Yds.	•••		•••	·
White	,,	:::			
Other sorts of Piece-goo	ds ,,	•••		•••	:::
Other sorts of Manufa	C- Walne		1333	•	1
Silk piece-goods, pure an	Value	•••	•••	•••	:
mixed	Yds.			•••	
Woollen goods All other articles unen	Value u-	•••	•••	•••	•••
merated	••• ,,		•••	•••	
B.—Apparel— Apparel	Value		1,050	•••	
Boots and Shoes .	Prs.	***		•••	::: •
* C.—Other Articles— Corals, real	lbs.	87	3,500	2	1,158
Ghes and Glassware	Value	0,	•••		80
All other articles unen merated.	u- "		400		820
Total .	•••	•••	4,950	•••	2,372
Indian Produce and Manufactu	RES.				
I.—Animals, living II.—Articles of Food and Drink —	No.	•••	•••		
Wanite and Vegetables	Cwt.	•••	100	*	•••
Trans and 1 cherapies	Varue	•••	100	•••	

TRADE-continued.

	PERSIA.				Russ	A IN ASIA.	•
18	94-95.	189	9 5-9 6.	• 18	89 4 -9 5 .	18	95-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.	Ì	Rs.		Rs.
•••				•••			
•••		l				1	
•••	202		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••	•••			•••			•••
•••							
•••							
•••	•••		•••				
***	•••	•••	•••	•••			
•••	••••		100	•••			
•••	•			•••		1	
`••• .		•••	•••	***	•••		•••
•••		•••	•••	***			•••
•••			•••	•••		•••	
•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	3000	•••
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•••			•••	•••			-
•••		•••	30	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••	"		•••	•••	•••	•••	
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•••		•••	****	•••			•••
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•••	:::			•••			:::
•••			•••	•••	•••		
•••	::	:::	75				
•••	"						
	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••
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•••		•••			•••		•••
•••		:::	:::	:::	•••	:::	•••
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•••	•	\	•••		•••	•••	
:	•••	··· \			•••	•••	•••
•		•••	1,275	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••	•••	•••	1		•••	•••	•••
•••	1,077	4	525 40	:::		•••	•••
			1	1		F= -	•
•••	20	•••	165	:::	•••		•••
•••	36		805		•••	?	*** 1
	1,334		3,015				
•••					•••	***	•••
					•••		•••
	•			•••	•••	770	•••

H.—
II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of
Presidency of Bengal during the

	(Presidency of Bengal during th				
				STEALTS SI	ettlew ents.			
ABTICLE	18 .	•	18	94-95.	18	9 6-9 6.		
	•		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1			2	3	4	5		
FOREIGN MEEC	HANDISE.		1	Rs.]	Rs.		
I.—Animals living II.—Articles of Food and L	rink— ."		2	1,100	2	3,000		
Coffee Provisions		. Cwt. Value	,	475	••• •••	106		
Spices Sugar—	··· ·	. lbs.	973	212	1,724			
Refined or crystal	llised (includ		1	1		1		
ing sugarcandy) Unrefined, viz., 1 Jaggery or Gur	Molasses and and other sac	. Cwt.			••••	•••		
charine produce		. ,,	•••					
Other articles	•••	. Value		1,009	:::	524		
III.—Metals and Manufactu A.—Hardware and B.—Metals—	res of Metals Cutlery			14,212		8,014		
Copper	•••	Cwt.	4	239		11		
Iron Tin	•••		21	243 280	1	•••		
Other met			_			German .		
merated C.—Machinery an	d Millwork	Value	6	1,020 8,527	2	21,179		
Other articles .	 edicives and	,,						
ing Materials—	y unu zum			Sign terrories				
Chemicals Drugs, Medicines,	and Narotics	Value		4,837 15,396	•••	1,992		
Dyeing and Tannii	ng Materials	Cwt.	10	370	•••	9,454		
V.—Oils— Mineral—						2000		
Kerosino . Other kinds of oils .		Gals.			•••			
VI.—Raw Materials and M		**	•••		1,240	1,930		
Articles-			1					
Gums and Resins	··· ••	Cwt.	2	110	1	60		
Shells and Cowries.		Cwt.						
Wool	•• •••	lbs.						
All other articles us VII.—Articles Manufactured Manufactured—	nenumerated	Value	100	20		97 0		
A Yurns and Text	ile Fabrics—							
Cotton— Twist and Yarn	보 안보조	lbs.	1900	Section .				
Manufactures Piece-goods-	•••			•••	•••	,		
White .		Yds.	4,475 109,140	20,708	14,990 80,8 5 6	1,932 15,523		
Coloured		,,	39,225	5,170	15,840	4,355		
Other sorts of		**		•••	•••			
tures Silk piece-goods,	pure and	Value Yds.	•••	1,017		600		
Woollen goods	·· ···	Value		6,557	•••	. "8,371		
All other articl		uc (10						
B.—Apparel—	• •••	"	•••	1,340	•••	2,948		
Apparel Boots and Shots and Shots and Shots and Shots articles—	soos	Value Prs.	2	58,830 30	5	64,086 94		
Corals, real	•••	lbs.	17,038	2,02,188	19,137	93,218		
Glass and Gl	icles noonn.	Value		992	•••	645		
merated.		,,		43,726		14,140		
• 1 and 1 an	Total	***		3,88,685		2,53,711		
Indian Produce and A		No.	24,365	2,62,857	36,685	3,77,912		
II.—Articles of Food and Dr	ink—			2,02,007	90,000			
Fruits and Vegetab	los	Cwt. Value	:::	7,603	'	54 5,110		
		ADDITION OF THE RES						

TRADE—continued.

	TURKEY	IN ASIA.	Newscool of	AUSTRALIA.				
189	1-95.	18	95-96.	1894	-95.	1895-96.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	
	Rs.		Rs.	1	Rs.	<u> </u>	Rs.	
•••				2	20,000	7	4,90	
٠.	···				70	1	•	
	20				715	:::	20	
•••	•••	-	•••	1,728	40 0	2,635	524	
	•••	•••					•••	
•••	••		44				•••	
	•••	•••	44	•••	201		126	
	•••	•••	•••		2,600		600	
•	•••						•••	
	···		:::	:::	•••	•••	•••	
							•••	
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		9,000	
		:::	:::		[:::		
	İ				ł			
				•••	10			
•••	•••		120	:::	119		377 17	
							(0	
	•••			4	4		• • •	
				-	-		•••	
	••	•••				•	•••	
9	144	25	420	:::	::: 1	:::	•••	
•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••		:::	::: 1	266		188	
	•••	50 0	342				•••	
•			1	900	50	1		
***		:::		300 1,244	50 325	1,053	599	
•••	•••			280	220	20	20	
•••	• "	•••	•••		***	•••	•••	
•••	•						•••	
		'					•••	
	510	•••			150		•••	
		•••	960				•••	
	62 0		8,475		20		550	
		•••				:::		
200	1,000						0222	
	50 1,082		980	:			12	
	1,082		1,013		975	:::	7,154	
	3,426		7,954		26,025		24,086	
				160	32,000	139	7,900	
6	422			5	409		•••	
	•	:::			409 20		•••	
			11.1	10.5				

H.—Quantities and value of principal and other articles of Foreign
Treasure experted to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of

Treasure experies to Foreign Con	1	Отна
ARTICLES.	}	
*	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	, s
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.	<u> </u>	Rs.
I.—Animals, living No. II.—Articles of Food and Drink—	1	•••
Coffee Cwt. Provisions Valu		1,614
Spices 1bs.		
Sugar— Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) Cwt. Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other sac-		
_ charine produce ,,	•••	
Toa lbs. Other articles Value	,	2,685
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals— A.—Hardware and Cutlery Value B.—Metals—	and I untilized	814
Copper Cwt.		•••
Iron ,,	207	1,431
Other metals unenu-		
merated ,, C.—Machinery and Millwork Value	. 1	19 775
Other articles ,, IV Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dycing and Tan-	:::	•••
ning Materials—		
Chemicals Value Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics ,,	·	12,292
Dycing and Tanning Materials Cwt.		
V.—Oils— Mineral—		(40.000.00
Kerosine Gals. Other kinds of oils ,, VIRaw Materials and Unmanufactured	16,803 121	8,056 5 9
Articles— Gums and Resins Cwt.		190
Ivory lbs.	3	
Shelfs and Cowries Cwt. Silk lbs.		:::
Wool	:::	
All other articles unenumerated Value VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—		5,723
A Yarns and Textile Fabrics -	1	1
Cotton— Twist and Yarn lbs.	540	535
Manufactures— Piece-goods—		1
Grey Yds.	13,950	1,870
White ,, Coloured ,,	1,470	534 307
Other sorts of Piece-goods "	1,060	
Other sorts of Manu- factures Value.		1,505
Silk piece-goods, pure and		
mixed Yds. Woollen goods Value.	:::	::
All other articles unenu.	1	4.075
merated ,, B.—Apparel—		4,875
Apparel Value. Boots and Shoes Prs. C.—Other Articles—	6	86,008 80
Corals, real lbs.	817	4,500
Glass and Glassware Value. All other articles unenu-	•••	8,575
merated.	<u> </u>	
Total		96,147
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.		
I.—Animals, living No. II.—Artsoles of Food and Drink—	6	24
Coffee Cwt. Fruits and Vegetables Value,		*** 114

TRADE—continued.

Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Bengal during the official years 1894-95 and 1896-96—continued.

COUNTRIES	3.		Total.					
1	.8 95 -96.	• 1	1894-95.		1805-96.			
Quantity	y. Vaiue	. Quantit	y. Value	. Quantit	y. Value.			
4	6	6	7	8	9			
	Rs.		Rs.	1	Rs.			
	•••		1,04,0	000	30,800			
	6 6	40	6 7,9	27 2	18,287 8,997			
10,35	50 1,9		17 14,9		40 13,052			
•••								
•••	•••							
•••	21	18	18,28	86	13,104			
•••	82	20	45,95		68,068			
20	7 2,90	6 41,71	1 1 94,44 4 28	17 35,8	26,641 10 1,18,336 1 79			
•••		3						
•••	9,53		63,43 25		89,922			
	3,83	2	6,67 67,17	2	5,014 58,437			
1	20	0 3	8 80	8	1,219			
91 5,458								
12	248	28	2,178	8 6	7 1,914			
•••		211	3,320	25	1,920			
•••	""		11,921					
•••	11,756	' "	11,921		16,895			
•••		31,460	29,962	156,681	83,891			
9,645	1,254		2,71,691					
17,574 10,952	3,209 5,432		1,46,280 84,920	263,513				
•			8					
***	***	103	3,241 527		6,243			
			34,893	:::	29,819			
•••	365		7,184		4,799			
	36,576 	183	1,73,833 1,124	39	2,03,012 415			
		21,078	2,62,284	20,841	1,12,243			
	302 7,666		12,277 2,04,093		41,466 1,90,709			
***	91,967		16,94,979		15,09,345			
1	200	46,826	3,05,484	3 6, 866	3,89,892			
	1	- 1						

H.—

II .- Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Presidency of Bengal during the

			United Kingdom.							
ARTICLE	s.		189-	1-96.	180	6-96.				
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
			2							
			2							
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANU	cor or order than its			Re.		Rs.				
11 — Articles of Food and 1 Grain and Pulso — Gram		Cwt,	611	2,474	312	J. 1,254				
Rice in the husk Rice not in the		C ,, L,	20 1,058,259	55,57,655	1,016,141	68 49,93,273				
35714	***		228,599 180,075	8,00,079 5,54,109	925,193	33,90,650 13,54,895				
Jawari and bajri			100,010	86	1	5				
Provisions Spices	•••	Value lbs.	1,763,215	1,14,205 3,40,00 2	1,037,013	\$8,548 1,41,628				
Sugar	•••	Cwt.	22,728 116,201,629	2,41,627 6,79,57,674	1 101 121,178,649	10,392				
Other articles uner		Value	200,200	0,70,01,01	721,111,1021	, 0,,0.,,222				
A Hardware and B Metals		Value		37.672 10,005		41,017 8,255				
C Machinery an IV Chemicals, Drugs, Me	/ Willwork	131		1,010		109				
Narcotics; and Dye										
Chemicals Drugs, Medicines, an	d Narcotics~	Value		13,31,195		14,47,182				
Drugs and Medicir		Value Chests	5	89,380	23	41,200				
Opium Tobacco—	<u>}</u>	Cwt.	7	6,900	33	32,930				
Unmanufactured Manufactured		lbs.	22,100 2 5, 561	2,137 25,136	23,200 25,931	580 2 0,954				
Dyeing and Tanning Indego	Materials—	Cwt.	31,218	1,04,55,124	33,130	1,12,23,363				
		,, ,,	15,903 13,681	26,747 • 90,763	17,220 26,404	55,996 1,25,717				
1Oils		,,	461	24,061	740	25,990				
Mineral		Gals.		9 8 7	2	2.54				
Vegetable, not esse All other sorts	•••		675,453	6,68,526	414,428	3, 99, 59 6				
VI Raw Materials and Uni Articles -	manufactured									
		Cwt.	568	65,150	951	1,13,239				
Cotton Gums and Resins (exc	cluding Cutch	,,	19,881	4,62,867	39,172	9,09,838				
Hemp		,,	735 41,702	16,9 7 6 3,90,690	39,234	4,13,178				
Hide's and Skins Hides, raw	}	Cut.	88,698	} 33,50,513	89,826	36,96,587				
Shin		No. Cwt. No.	1,390,917 1,695 191,392	} 1,62,237	1,298,681 3,174	3,23,793				
Horas		Cwt.	15,249	4,80,641	350,314 21,911	7,47,646				
Precious Stones and 1	Pearls, unset	Value		18,650		10,750				
	•••	Cwt.	6.835,911	5,87, 33,01 4	7,330,254	6,25,02,516				
Manures— Animal bones Other kinds	•••	Tons	1 2,632 62	7,60,881 3, 750	11,739	7,02,608				
Mica (commercially call Seeds—	led tale)	Cwt.	9,023	2,76,573	8,408	4,54,783				
Essential Other than essential-		Cwt.	887	7,430	336	3,377				
Pacton	···	Cwt.	3,003	13,308 	0.40					
Linsecd Mowa or mowra	•••		2,926,100	2,13,27,095	2,116,259	1,53,45,712				
Mustard			97 1.500	749 10,220	89 2 0 , 99 5	680 1,86,069				
Runa			6,027	33,556		 				
O4h	•••		14,610	36,200	8,007	12,555				

TRADE-continued.

		Austria-	HUNGARY.		Belgium,						
	189	01-95.	0 1	893-9 6 .	18	94-95.	18	395-96			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	. Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs			
		ļ . . .		!		i, I	ļ	<u></u>			
		i						1			
	1,008	4,489	i	2,780	10	12	7,961	29,865			
	•••	·•			1	!		20,000			
	•••				•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
	•••			8,541		100	•••	•••			
			235,200			:					
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	2,013	2,191		d common a	(i) to the control of		i ··				
	•••		į	•••	, ,,		""				
		195		: 55							
	•	20	ļ	91	· · · ·	300					
	•••										
		ļ .i.									
	•••		· · · ·			4,004	ļ	8,207			
	•••					76					
	•••		•••								
	10,920	38,05,347	12,629	45,24.165	1,594	5,46,858	1,875				
	2,524 910	4,760 6,053	200	954	1,050	5,861	1,000	2,690 2,131			
			i			1					
		•••	· · ·					:::			
	•••						•••				
•		••••		•••	•••						
	 9,732	 2,24,9 2 0	21,218	5,02,397	 5,287	1,11,459	30,727	7,29,233			
	•										
	29,397 415,527	} 11,30,449	{ 32,424 434,437	} 14,09,190	•••	! ! •••	{ 241 3,750	} 10,312			
		i	52 3,900	1,950		•••					
	20	660	•••	'	•••						
			•••	4,500							
	423,356	43,10,539	373,500	32,40,426	•••	•••					
					•••		300	17,988			
	•				•••	•	•••	•••			
60 64	4	1,718	2	802	•••	•••		•••			
•		!		•••	•••	•••	•	•••			
		•••	•••	••	•••	•••	∴	••••			
		•••		***	1,001	7,161					
					3,960	16,200	•••	•••			
			7	46	79,316	4.70,729	93,692	8,68,223			
	•••	•••	•••		61,706	3,38,460	2,511	15,582			
	•••	•	•••		4,001	13,690	***	•••			
	10 march 2000	THE STATE OF THE S	5406357		4.001	10 400	•••	•••			

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H.—

.II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Mcrchamliss and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

					FRANCE.							
•	Artici	.es.		•	169	4-95.	189	5 .96 .				
		ï			Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.				
5	1				2	3	4	5				
						l		<u> </u>				
	AN PRODUCE AND MA Articles of Food and Grain and Pulso	Drink-				Rs.		Rs.				
	Gram	•••	·	Cwt.	•••	•••		, etc.				
	Rice in the hu Rice not in the		•••	,,	1	7						
	Wheat	nusk	•••	"	1		24,024	81,90				
	Pulse	•••		"		•••	. 1					
	Jawari and baj	ri	•••	,,		•••		•••				
	Other sorts Provisions	•••	٠	Value		5 9 2		15				
	Spices		•••	lbs.	62,720	13,310	145,418	18,9				
	Sugar			Cnt.	02,720							
	Tea		•••	lbs.	7,140	4,709	2,175	1,66				
	Other articles ur	enumera	ted	Value		•••		•••				
1.—1	Metals and Manufact	ures of A	Ictals—					12				
	A —Hurdware a B.—Metals		ry	Value	•••	12	•••	.16				
	C.—Machinery a	nd Mills	cork.	"	•••			•••				
1. – C	Themicals, Drugs, Narcotics; and I	Medicine	e and	"								
	ning Materials-				Ī							
	Chemicals	•••		,,		69,416		51,99				
	Drugs, Medicines	and Nar	cotics-	- 		675		0				
	Drugs and Me	aicines	•••	Value Chests		070	•••	•••				
	Opium	•••		Cwts.	{	•••		•••				
	Tobacco-			(0 11 15.	1	All Control and Miller						
	Umnanufactu			lbs.	1,126,700	41,812	304,675	14,65				
	Manufacture			••		•••	•••	•••				
	Dyeing and Tann Indigo	ing Mate	rials—	Cwt.	13,377	43,29,659	17,021	56,42,93				
	Myrabolams Turmeric	•••	•••	"	6,361	38,538	6,827	34,04				
	Other kinds		•••	"	5,052	92,920	1,299	32,82				
10				"			30.					
	Essential	•••		Gals.		•••	•••	•••				
	Mineral		•••	,,		•••	•••	•••				
	Vegetable, not es All other sorts	Bontial	***	,,		•••	•••	•••				
	Raw Materials and Unticles—	Inmanufa	ctured	••		•••		in a second				
70/5	Cnoutchouc-											
	Raw	•••	•••	Cwt.	****	0.00.000		0":				
	Cotton		1 1:	",	10,847	2,69,020	8,918	2,17,37				
	Gums and Res Cutch and Gamb	ier)	10.75		j		•••	•••				
	Hemp		•••	"	:::							
	Hides and Skins		•••	- 1			(- m - m - m - m - m - m - m - m - m - m				
	Hides raw	622	S	Cwt.	34,524	} 15,68,819	28,586	} 14,99,86				
	J 1411	•••		No.	695,750	3	6 577,521	3				
	Skins, raw	•••		No.	1,5 64 1 75,5 00	1,88,162	{ 1,418 135,700	1,15,56				
	Horns			Cwt.	4,201	1,46,386	460	12,00				
	Jewellery-				.,	10,194		-010 Day				
	Frecious Stones a Jute—	nu Pearis	, unset	250			***	14,10				
	Raw Manures—	•••	•••	Cwt.	867,859	48,31,349	644,818	47,38,63				
	Animal bones	•••	•••	Tons	•••			•••				
	Other kinds Mica (commercially	on Harl to	٠٠٠ ادا	Cwt.	20	5,050	3					
	Seeds	ound th		Cwt.				3,00				
	Essential Other than essent	ial—	•••	Cwt.	•••	•••	***	••• •				
	Castor Earthnut	•••	•••	3.254 5073000000000	•••	•••	•••	•••				
•	Linseed	•••	•••	"	324.737	29,40,134	139,432	10,37,16				
ž.	Mowa or mowr			,,	51,041	1,95,009		***				
	Mustard	•••	•••	,,		0.00	***					
	Porpy	•••	•••	,,	112,103	8,10,984	59,661	4,67,01				
	Rupe	•••	•••	"	24,317 31,072	1,92,640 1,92,030	•••	•••				
	Til or Jinjili Other sorts	•••	•••	"	31,072	1,52,050	••• ,	•••				
	TOTAL BOLUS	•••	• • • •	"		***		•••				

TRADE—continued.

•	GER	MANT.			Holland.							
1	894-95.		1895 96.]	1894-95.		1895-96.					
Quantity	. Value.	Quantity	y. Value.	Quantit	y. Value	. Quantit	ty. Value.					
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			P.s.					
<u>.</u>												
465,45	1						6,142					
	24,00,400	51,00			1,04,3							
•••	•••			•••		•••	•••					
			•••	:::			•••					
93,938	27,593 18,937	505,34	17,597 70,27		2,10		5,511					
93,836	25	•••										
178,063	1,04,186	227,45	17.00	в		13,73	5 8,594					
						•••						
	545		726				350					
	87		225	· :::		•••	•••					
					"	•••						
İ	1											
	•••	•••	•••			•••						
	7,332	•••	1,800	10	•••	•••	•••					
	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••						
1,050	49	2,950	127		27,09	9						
•••	211	229										
14,026 2,326	49,70,221 7,261	14,648 1,200	48,20,835	1,448			21,14,483					
5,266	84,963 67	6,345 560	29,269	200 100	1,22	350	1,551					
		•••	0,2.0	1	7,20							
1	60 0	•••										
5,9 93	6,382	2		•••		•••						
,· •••		··· ·	•••	•••		•••						
	1						į					
71,383	17,39,325	35 154,284	5,400 36,91,845	•••	i							
	1					1						
370	9,031	775	11,701	i								
	"						"					
{ 212,878 3,213,534	80,23,651	209,257 3,089,846	89,85,122	{ 1,282 20,784	42,318	24,720	61,920					
894 56,870	44,871	87,771	66,263	{ 185 12,550	13,312	344 19,850	21,350					
1,761	26,549	2,597	53,007			19,830	,					
				•••	•••							
2,379,977	2,07,39,387	1,754,785	1,50,45,912				1					
2,762	1,65,421	4,957	2,83,181	•••		9						
	28,038	285	21,794	•••		···						
92		28.0	21,184	•••	•••	•••						
146	751	•••	•••	•••	•••	•						
•••		•••	•••		•••							
265,819	19,78,034	229,541	17,32,404	169,982	11,46,438							
			•••	•••	•••		•••					
20,839	1,54,787	49,898	4,22,469	:::								
87,830	2,07,203	6,002	28,319	•••								
	•	•••		:::	•••		•••					
	7.5.5											

H.—

*II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

•		øs	ITALY.							
ABTICLES.			189	4-8	05.	189	5-96.			
•			Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Va	lue.		
1			2		8	4		5		
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES- II.—strticles of Food and Drink—concl					Rs.		B	ls.		
Grain and Pulse— Gram		Cwt.		1	•••		-	*		
Rice in the husk	•••	,,	•••		•••			••		
Rice not in the husk	•••	**	•••		•••	183		562		
Wheat Pulse	•••	,,	•••	1	•••	. •••	1	••		
Jawari and bajri	•••	**		1	•••			••		
Other sorts	•••	,,	•••	1	••	•••		••		
Provisions	•••	Value	•••		22,771	•••	2	28,2 35		
Spices	•••	lbs. Cwt.	•••	1	•••	•••		••		
Sug ar Te a	•••	lbs.	9,668	1	6,572	5,235	•	8,691		
Other articles unenumerated	•••	Value	•••		•••					
III Metals and Manufactures of Mct	als—	-	25.5.53			\$13.50 \$13.50				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	••	Value	***	1	- 70	•••		••		
B.—Metals	,	**	•••		100	•••	•	••		
C.—Machinery and Millwork IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, o Narcotics; and Dyeing and T	and	**			•••		•	••		
ning Materials-				1		1				
Chomicals	···	Value	•••		5,376	•••		6,098		
Drugs, Medicines and Narcot		Valma			244					
Drugs and Medicines	•••	Valuo Chests	•••	1	544			••		
Opium	••••	Cwt.	•••	1	•••					
Tobacco -				1		1		•		
Unmanufactured	•••	lbs.	•••		•••					
Manufactured	•••	**	•••	ļ	•••	•••		••		
Dyeing and Tanning Material		Owt.	2,055		G 57 104	9741		7710		
Indigo Myrabolams	•••		2,066		6, 57 ,194 307	2,741	0000	17,716		
Myrabolams Turmerio	•••	"	220		1,809	150	••	750		
Other kinds	•••	,,	***		•••	•••				
V.—Oils—		a .	8					~		
Essential	•••	Gals.	•••		•••	•••	••	•		
Mineral Vegetable, not essential	•••	"	•••	l	•••	•••	••			
All other sorts	•••	"	•••		•••	•••	•	2000		
VI.—Raw Materials and Unanufactus Articles—	red	"	•••		***		•	38 30 € 3		
Caoutchouc-										
Raw	•••	Cwt.	55,460	I	12,96 934	117 450	97			
Cotton Gums and Resins (excludi	in or	"	80,400		12,90 934	117,452	21,4	8,058		
Cutch and Gambier,		,,	3		124			22		
Hemp	•••	",	7		68	•••	•••	170		
Hides and Skins-		α. I	A	-	Alactica (
Hides, raw	}	Cwt. No. Cwt.	91,207 1,488,479 210	ş	85,92,192	60,684 948,404	ξ '	1,547		
Skins, raw	}	No.	11,000	1	9,200	893 44,720	} 8	8,837		
Horns	`	Cwt.	***		•••	•••	'			
Jewellery-										
Precious Stones and Pear	rlø,	W-1		!						
unset Jute —	•••	Value	•••		•••	***	••	•		
Raw Manures—	•••	Cwt.	862,9 36		83,44,078	848,814	80,8	9,706		
Animal bones	•••	Tons	•••		•••	•••				
Other kinds	•••	**	•••	1	•••	•••				
Mica (commercially called talc)	•••	Cwt.	•••		•••	•••	••	•		
Seeds— (Essential Other than essential—	•••	.,	•••		•••		••	.		
Other than essential— Castor		1	46	1	317	2200	′			
Earthnut	•••	"				***	***	-70		
Linseed	•••		•••	I	•••	••	•••			
Mowa or mowra	•••	,,	•••		•••		•••			
Mustard	•••	"	•••		•••	•••	••	• 1		
Poppy Rape	•••	**	•••		•••	•••	••			
Til or Jinjili	•••	"	3		8	•••	•••			
Other sorts	•••	:	4		270	•••	••			
		!			!					

TRADE-continued.

		Russia 1	N EUROPE.			Mozambique.							
	1894	-95.	18	89 5 -9 6 .	18	94-95.	18	95-96. *					
Quantity	y.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value					
6		7	8	. 9	10	11	12	13					
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
-		•••				. •••							
•••	- 1	•••											
•••		•••			•••								
•••		•••		•••	•••								
•••	- 1	•••	***		· · · ·	:::							
•••		•••					•••	***					
•••		***	•••	•••	•••		•••						
•••	6	9	33	28	:::	:::	:::						
•••		•••	•••	•••			•••						
•••		•••	•••					7222					
•••		•••				:::							
•••		•••	•••			"							
•••		•••											
•••	1	•••											
•••		•••	•••										
•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***					
•••		•••	:::		:::	•••							
	_					•••							
1,83	6	6,70, 525	8,085	11,66,817	•••	•••	***						
•••	- 1			•••	:::		:::	:::					
	9	123		•••			•••						
•••		•••											
• ••		•••											
•••	- [•••		. •••		•••	•••	•••					
•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••					
2,050	6	50,074	 3,516	 1,01,2 5 0	:::			***					
•••		•••											
				•••		•••							
	,		(137)	c))					
•••	18	•••	{ 137 { 900	4,050	{ :::	}	 	}					
•••	13	•••	\ \ \ \	}	{ ··· })	{	}					
•••	,	50000W)	·)	(7					
•		o •••			7.5.5	12 48 .)		•••					
					•••								
•••		•••	5,857	45,000		•••		•••					
•••		•••	:	78				•••					
•••		•••		'8	::			100					
		11978/558	DELICES.			475/A	AAAAA						
•••		•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••					
•••]		•••	•	***					
•••		•••				•••	•••	•••					
•••		***	•••			***		•••					
3,608		19,640	:::			: ::	:::	*** ***					
7	1	50	•••		***	•••	•••	•••					
7					•••	•••	***	•••					
(1000000)			7	940	1	15	constant (d	10 E 10					

H.—
II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal Juring the

		١			LTC8	uency of Be	ngat suring t					
			S 2 2	Zanzibar.								
ABTI	CLRS.		•	18	04-95.	18	95-96.					
	•			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.					
]	L			2	8	4	6					
INDIAN PRODUCE AND N II.—Articles of Food and Grain and Puls	d Drink-c			7.	Rs.		Rs.					
Gram	•••	•••	Cwt.				•••					
Rice in the hi		•••	100	33,921	1,66,963	7,452	81,786					
Wheat		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		05,621	1,00,000	,,402	31,730					
Pulse	•••	•••	1-0-0									
Jawari and be Other sorts		•••			•••		•••					
Provisions	•••	•••	Valuo		5,850	1 :::	1,750					
Spices	•••	•••		•••								
Sugar Tea	•••	•••)ha	400	180		1 650					
Other articles u	nenumerate	ed	37.1	,	The second		10					
III Metals and Manufac	tures of Me	etals-		"			•••					
A.—Hardware	and Cutter	y	Value.				•••					
B.—Metale C.—Machinery			**	•••	4,180		• ••• ,					
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs,	Medicines.	and	,,	•••	•••		•••					
Narcotics; and D				1			1					
ning Materials—			77 1		1		1					
Chemicals Drugs, Medicine	os and Nar	cotica	Value.	•••	•••	•••	•••					
Drugs and Mo	edeines	COLICS	Value			1	120					
20.00			Chosts	,		5	2					
Opium	•••	•••	¿ Cwt.		}	1	3					
Tobacco— Unmanufac	hanad		lbs.	1								
Manufactu:		•••	108.	529	628	993	1,450					
Dyoing and Tan	ning Materi	ials—	,,	020	020	000	1,000					
Indigo		•••	Cwt.		•••	•••						
Myrobalans Turmeric	•••	•••	**	•••		•••	•••					
Other kinds	•••	•••	"	***	l :::		•••					
V.—Oils—	•••			The Court			"					
Essential .	•••	•••	Gals.	71	673							
Mineral Vegetable, no	t oppostiel	•••	"	•••	•••	•••	•••					
All other sorts	cessential	•••	"		1 :::	l :::						
I.—Raw Materials and Articles.—		lured					ε.					
Caoutchouc— Raw	No.	70.000 P. I	Cwt.	S		20000	Name of the State					
Cotton	•••	•••	,,	•••	:::	:::						
Gums and Resins (e	excluding C	utch			•••							
and Gambier)	•••	•••	**	•••	•••	•••	•••					
Hemp Hides and Skins—	•••	•••	"	•••	•••	•••						
			Cwt.	•••	7	5	7					
Hides, raw	•••	•••	No.	•••	} ···	ξ :::	} ···					
Skins, raw	•••	•••	Cwt. No.	•••	}	} ,	}					
Horns	•••		Cwt.		,	(,					
Jewellery-					•••	••• 、	•••					
Precious Stones	and Pe	arls,					č					
unset	•••	•••	Value	•••	•••	•••	•••					
Jute— Raw	•••	•••	Cwt.	.	•••							
Manures-	a .a.71	- 1 1 1 2 1	07550040400400 (2002)			,						
Animals, bones	•••	•••	Tons	•••	•••	•1•	•••					
Other kinds Mica (commercially o	folat follar	•••	Cwt.	•••	•••	•••	***					
Seeds		•••	"	55.554 514.44	•••	•••	•••					
Essential		•••	,,	80	730	•••						
Other then essentis					-							
Karthnut	•••	•••	"	***	***	***	•••					
Linseed	•••	•••	"	•••	•••	•••						
Mowa or mowra	•••	•••	,,	•••	•••	•••						
Mustard	•••	•••	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••					
Poppy Rape	•••	•••	"	:::	***	***	***					
Til or Jingili	•••	•••	"				•••					
Other sorts	•••	•••	,,	•••		•••						
				1		A						

TRADB—continued.

		Egy	PT.		MAUBITIUS.						
	189	4-95.	189	9 5 -96.	1894	4-96.	1898	5-96.			
Qu	antity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Ra.			
	•				42,236	1,47,885	136,698	4,55,6			
	2,505	13,279	1,117	 5, 4 39	1,397,967	80 65,64,92 0	1,242,909	49,00,7			
	•••	0	•••	•••	586 28,553	2,400 1,18,972	294 97,306	1,46 3,80,9			
	32		i	•••	877	2,690	87,493	2,81,0			
		110		320	62,120	2,01,006 2,61,412		2,81,00 2,39,39			
	•••				77,292	10,305	45,440	6,6			
	3,580	2,083	32,136	16,228	79	39	3,200	1,49			
	•••	••				•••		***			
•	' · •	20		•••		45 17,8,3	:::	69 12,36			
	•••					•••					
	•••					4,93,635		3,66,54			
	•••	10,970		1,740	1	49,508		34,60			
	•••	}	\{ ··· \	}	{ 60	82,200		} 43,30			
	•••)	(,	1 88		1	•			
	•••	·•	•••	::	73,822 6,002	10,0 73 50 6	199,450	29,49 2			
	1,04	9,37,815	86	30,285	0,002			=			
	•••			30,260	66	355		•••			
	30	27 5		••• •••	451 10	3,688 15	199 36	2,16			
					9	34	17	26			
					181,853	2,17,880	133,435				
ų	2,733	2,429	1,765	1,946	181,853	2,17,880	133,430	1,7 2, 90			
					21		46	 4 1)			
	••							•			
	•	:::			1	24	:::	•••			
	1,034) 00.550	(189) 8000	s)	5	1			
	3,601	26,559	{ 189 2,215	8,090	}	} ···	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	}			
		<i>§</i>	}	} ···	{ :::	}	\ \	} ···			
	···•	•••		••	••••	***		•••			
						•••					
			43,529	3,95,516			•	•••			
					275	16,871	•••	14,03			
19		•••			28	2,090	242 26	2,22			
•	•••		••••	•••	•••	•••		• •••			
					984	7,281	937	12,34			
								•••			
	86,608	6,49,561		:::	··· 221	1,603	166	1,1.2			
		***			382	2,364 270		2,31			
	::.			::: }	37		347 74	UB			
		•			7	50	••• 15	8			
		8	1	37	26	2,942		•••			

. II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

				South A	MERICA.	
ABTICLES.		•	1894	L-95.	1	5-96.
·. (Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3	4	6
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES- II.—Arietles of Food and Drink—cond	-cor	ntinued.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—	ES .	0-4	234	904	73	228
Rice in the husk	•••	"			7	15
Rice not in the husk Wheat	•••	"	329,018	16,59,915	193,952 9	8,17,658 30
Pulse	•••	,,	8,783	38,769 20	• 8,893	38,786 21
Jawari and bajri Other sorts	•••	"	579	2,160	13	37
Provisions	•••	Value.		24,797	4,144	4,869
Spices Sugar	•••	lbs. Cwt.	8,863	1,247 24	9	494 98
Ten	•••	lbs.	12,200	6,206		
Other articles unenumerated			•••	•••	•••	••••
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Med A.—Hardware and Cutlery	ais-	Value	}	1,126		88
B.—Metals	•••	"		906		4,010
C.—Machinery and Millwork 1V.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics; and Dycing and T	and l'an-	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••
ning Materials— Chemicals	12.2.2	Value.	•••			31
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotic	cs					
Drugs and Medicines		Value. Chests	••	5,408		342
Opium	{ `	Cwt.	••	:::		
Tobacco-	100	Nation 1				
Unmanufactured Manufactured	•••	lbs.	151	135	157	180
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	<u></u>	,,	101	100		1
Indigo	•••	Cwt.	3	19	10	45
Myrabolams Turmeric	•••	**	199	1,146	124	701
Other kinds	•••	"	8	205	13	338
VOils- Essential	•	Gals.			1	32
Mineral	•••	"		•••		•••
Vegetable, not essential All other sorts	•••	,,	7,796	11,177	11,357	14,914
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufact Articles—	ure	₃ "		•••	•••	
Caoutchoue— Raw		Cwt.	•••			
Cotton		"	•••		•••	•••
Gums and Resins (exclude Curch and Gambior)						
Hemp	•••	"	•••	•••		
Hides, and Skins—	_		2.294.590			_
Hides, raw	3	Cwt.	•••	{	}	}
Skins, raw	Š	Cwt.		ź	ς ·	1
Warns.	ı	No. Cwt.	•••	3	ι	5
Jewellery-	•••	Owt.	•••	•••	••• `	•••
Precious Stones and Pearls,	un-					•
Jute —		Value.	***	•••	•••	•••
Raw	•••	Cwt.		•••		
Manures— Animal bones						
Other kinds	•••	Tons	•••	•••	•••	•••
Mica (commercially called tale Seeds—		Cwt.	497	3,448	 511	0 1/4
Otherthan essential-	•••	,,	401	0,440	911	8,144
Castor	•••	"	•••	•••	•••	•••
Earthnut Linseed	•••	**	103,236	7, 96,089	72,707	5 84 784
Mowa or mowra	•••	s, s,	9	21	•••	5,64,754
Mustard	•••	"	157	1,091	59	417
Poppy Rape	•••	"	•••	•••	•	•••
Til or Jinjili		"	10	113	1	8
Other sorts	· •••	"	6	72	1	52

TRADE—continued.

		United	STATES.			ADEN.							
1	189	94-95.	,	895-96.	11	394-95.	11	895-96.					
6	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	. Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Valve.					
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
	12 6	34					33						
1	20,021			:::	206,99	10,40,505	2,00,114	8,80,088					
	•••				37								
1	•••	:::			3	200	087	2,420					
	•••			•••	37	153							
1	278 890,198 1,82,747 882,162		355 2 1,19,893		5,528	68,416	8,104						
1					1,309	17,221							
	225,056	200 53	574,27	10		12	1	6 5					
					•••	•••							
	•••	400		428		5,000		480					
	••	350	:::	11,231	:::	5,000	· :::	50					
			,										
	9,35,048			16,04,232									
	3,628		1,324		2,143		2,720						
			•••	•••	• •		•••						
	•••				•••								
	•••			•••	161		8,016	1,174					
8				6,725	1,086	8,016	1,174						
	23,601	66,81,431	17,148	53,44,607				•••					
	100 7,279	281 41,682	11,640	55,872		1 :::	:::	:::					
	36,778	5,50,765	20,420	3,27,139									
		140				99	46	561					
	2		•••		:::								
	26,008	23,812	16,426	15,550	812	812	576	680					
	8***	•••	•••				•••						
	1,591	2,09,835	1,124	1,50,237			•••						
	200	5,000	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••					
			(100)				.	***					
	•••	•••	***		i •••		•••	•••					
(48,037	} 13,76,424	\$ 83,843	} 26,97,686	S 3	5	}						
{ { 7	321,910	ا د	\$ 593,031 \$ 84,885	1	£ }	}	}						
{ 7	76,504 ,179,453	} 74,12,326	7,356,995	\$ 93,56,458	{ ::: }	{	::: }	•••					
_	•••	125	•••	•••	•••	•••	••••	•••					
				•••	••••		•••	•.•					
2,	,166,738	1,15,97,894	1,577,377	86,34,416	•••		•••	•••					
	678	41,891	45 0	23,750	•••	•••	•••	1.00					
	1,937	2,91,940	5,056	5,10,218	•••	::: '		•••					
•••			•••		•••			•••					
							••	•••					
	:::			15,96,622	:::		:::	•••					
	409,309	31,60,537	223,568	Children Control Control	•••		•••	•••					
	•••	:: }		j	:::	:::	:::	•••					
		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••					
	•••				•••	:::	•••						
	1,001 • 3,289			271	271		•••						

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

-mu				; -	:=:			بر مستند			<i>D</i> (71	gal dur	ing th
				ARABIA. 1894-95. 1895-96.									
ARTICL	ES.		•			189	4-95	·.		1895-96.			
	•				Quan	tity.		Valu	10.	Quan	tity.	Value.	
1		-			2			8	3		4		5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MAN	Drink-cor			j -			j	Rs	ı .	j		R	8.
Grain and Pulse- Gram			Cwt.								952		1,680
Rice in the hus Rice not in the Wheat	husk	٠	"		Alexander (Carlos de Carlo	.681		32,43	3,619	59	2,75 0	26,2	3,674
Pulso Jawari and baj	v 		"		•••	78 73		•••	332 300		704	1	3,840
Other sorts	•••	•••	"		•••	70						::	•
Provisions Spices		•••	lbs.		4	816		2	431 3,247	12	, 8, 926	1	517 5,812
Sugar Tea	•••	•••	Cwt.		11	271	Ì		,841		22		338
Other articles un			Value.			054			,541		5,291	.	8,497
III.—Metals and Manufact A.—Hardware and	ures of Me								125				50
B.—Metals			vatue.		•••				80				
C.—Machinery and IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, A	Millwork		,,		•••			•••					
Narrotics; and Dye	eing and To	unu 1111-										•	•
ing Matarials — Chemicals			Value.									1	_
Drugs, Medicines	and Narcot	lics-	-						~=~				
Drugs and Medic		•••	Chests.)	•••			10	,673	•••			8,083
Opium Telessas	•••	•••	Cwt	}	•••			•••		•••			• 15
Tobacco— Unmanufacture	d	•••	lbs.		222			822					200
Manufactured	. Nr. (,,		22,766			1,997		1	2,391		1,112
Dycing and Tanning Indigo	g Minierinis	···	Cwt.			8		1	,350		2		460
Myrabolams Turmerie	***	•••	,,					•••					
Other kinds			"		•••	1		•••	50		16		160
V.—Oils Essential			Gals.			29			494				
Mineral	•••	•••	onis.			20		•••	494		62		735
Vegetable, not essen	ntial	•••	,,			9			14	•••			
VI.—Raw Materials and Un Articles—	nmanufactu	red	,,		•••			•••		•••			•
Caoutchouc— Raw			Cwt.									1	5
Cotton	•••	•••	"		•••			•••					
Gums and Resins (ex and Gambier).	cluding Cu	tch	,,		•••			•••					
Homp	•••	••.	,,										
Hides and Skins-			Cwt.				,						
Hides, raw	• • •	••••	No.		•••		}	•••		!	}		
Skins, raw	•••		Cwt.		•••		}			§	Ì		
Horns	•••		Cwt.		•••	4	,		250		,		
Jewellery— Precious Stones	and Pes	rls,											
unsct			Value.		•••			•••			٠]	
Jute— Raw	•••		Cwt.		•••								
Manures-		1.55			•••			•••		****			
Animal bones Other kinds	•••	•••	Tons.		•••			•••		:::			
Mica (commercially ca Seeds—		•••	Cwt.		•••			•••					
Essontial	•••		"			41			455		71	1	,420
Other than essential Castor			,,		•••			•••)(2 (2)(2)		120	
Earthnut Linseed"	•••	•••	"		•••			•••		•••		:::	
Mowa or mowra		•••	"		•••			•••		•••		***	
Mustard	•••	•••	.,		•••			•••		•••		•••	ł
Рорр у Каре	*	•••	"		•••			•••		,		100	İ
Til or Jinjili Other sorts	•••	•••	,,		•••			•••	0	•••	,	•••	
Other sorts	•••	•••	"		•••			•••		•••		•••	i

TRADE-continued.

												
Į.	•	Св	PLON.			CHINA.						
•	18	94-95.	1	895-96.		• 18	94-95.	1	189	95-96.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	1	Quantity.	Value.		
	6	7	8	9		10	11		12	13		
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		
	4,958 18,544 2,414, 838 30 9,892	49,765 1,29,50,054 135	32,323 3,228,876	50,180 88,274 1,61,11,745 14 98,890		171 100 782 324 104	5,095 1,331		199 4,4 00 964 189 70	7,876 4,969 949		
1	558	32,538	859	3,603 46,383			76,555		4	 12 76,584		
	115,526 1,092 65	17,435 15,981 49	179,123 745 450	28,731 10,680 600		6,578 40,701			23,372 110,585			
	•••			•••	İ	•••			•••	•••		
1	•••	1,767		1,654		•••	47			326		
1	•••	10,835	:::	5,425			516		•••	207		
				•					••••			
		18,924		2 8,120			11,68,770		•••	16,71,317		
	109	2,264	ſ 123	5.484	-	00 701	8,033	1_		13,869		
	161	1,45,550	179	} 1,68,800	{	22,784 33,411	3,05,38,725	1	21,185 31,071	2,94,57,230		
	81,216 14,972	16,957 1,752	39,667 34,508	9,360 4,622		112 10 ,784	2,518		10,969	5,102		
	50	169	:::	•••		21 1,763	6,700 7,234		596 221	1,17,930 816		
	3 21	31 625	71 45	964 1, 54 5		609 681	2,655 7,218		169 992	800 13,270		
	19	326		•••		•••	l		8	88		
	1,950	2,295	3,269	3,801		135,726	1,50,671		82,069	1,02,251		
	•••					•••						
						and the second						
	•••	•••		•••		5,006	46 1,10,869		23,473	5,95,604		
	•••	:::	•••	•••			1,10,609		20,410	0,00,00		
İ	2012-201			***********	i i		Automate					
1	•••		•••	•••	_			_		•••		
		•••			{	62 1,270	3,178	{	100	350		
1	200	} 600		1	Ĭ	125	3,350	}	206	24,822		
1	200	•				6,200		(33, 525			
		o								•••		
	•					21,931	1,94,714		27,854	2,19,856		
	3 2	180	53	6,905					1	45		
	2	300	162	8,852		24	228		65	655		
•	1,160	15,686	2,935	41,752		34	268		30	234		
										•••		
	21	155	17	126			31,108		8,057	61,412		
	21	108	17	126		4,025	31,108		8,007	61,443		
1			15	120					•••	•		
				16					:::	•••		
	1,243	1,000 1,27,304	3,055	2,725 3,34,798		17	222		119	1,029		
_	-,	-,-,,,,,,,		5,02,100		-: 1	~~					

H.—

II—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

		· : : : : : - ·	- A-11-2-2 1-11			±7- 7		
,			,			JAP.	AN.	
ARTI	CLES.			1:	891-95		189	5-96.
•	•			Quantity	r.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	1			2		3	4	6
INDIAN PRODUCE AND M. II.—Articles of Food at	nd Drink-c					Rs.		Ks.
Grain and Pulse			Cwt.	•••	- 1	•••		
Rice in the hus	sk	•••	,,	•••	- 1	•••	•••	
Rice not in the Wheat		•••	"	•••		•••	5,293	21,794
Pulso	···	•••	,,	•••	- 1	•••	•••	:::
Jawari and ba	jri		"	•••		•••	***	
Other sorts Provisions	•••	•••	Value			1,139	•••	499
Spices	•••		lbs.	•••			295	292
Sugar	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••			***	
Tea	···	•••	lbs. Value		50	31	65	67
Other articles, un III.—Metals and Manu			_	•••		•••	•••	
A.—Hardware a	nd Cuttery	•••	Value.	•••		96	***	37
B.—Metals	7 3677	,	,,	•••	1	•••	***	
C.—Machinery a IV.—Chemicals, Drugs Narcotics; and	, Medicines Dyciny and	, and	**	•••		•••	•••	
ning Materials— Chemicals Drugs, Medicines	and Narcot		Value.	•••		77,888		58,176
Drugs and Med	dicines	•••	Chests.	•••		•••	•••	986
O piu m	•••	••••	Cwt.		Ì	•••	•••	
Tobacco-	=		-	553				
Ummanufact Manufacture Dycing and Tane	ed	 ls—	lbs.	•••		 	•••	
Indigo	•••	•••	Cwt.	99	2	2,08,089	271	76,126
Myrabolams	•••	•••	,,	•••		····	•••	•••
Turmerie Other kinds	•••	•••	"	•••			12	640
V.—Oils—	•••	•••	7.6				\$142,9 ST00	
Essential	•••	•••	(fals.	•••	1		•••	•••
Mineral Vegetable, not es	sential	•••	"	•••	l	•••	1,908	2,027
All other sorts			"	•••	1	···		•••
VI.—Raw Materials and Articles— Caoutchouc—	Unmanufac	lured						•
Raw	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••				•••
Cotton	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	;;	,,	•••	1		2,015	49,270
Gums and Resins and Gambier)	(exemaing C				7	300	18	300
Hemp	•••	•••	"	•••	-			***
Hides and Skins	-							
Hides, raw	•••	•}	Cwt.	•••		•••	•••	· •••
61.		ć	Cwt.	•••			20)
Skins raw	•••	{	No.	•••	i		4,943	} 2,609
Horns Jewellery—	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••	1		•••	•••
Precious Stor	nes and Pe	earls,	Value.	•••				
Jute— Raw	•••	•••	Cwt.	38,36	8	3,27,100	21,618	1,72,917
Manures — Animal bones Other kinds	•••	•••	Tons.					
Mica (commercia Seeds—			Cwt.		6	972	:::	,
Essential Other than ess	ential—	•••	"	•••			•••	•••
. Castor	•••	•••	"	•••	ı		•••	•••
Earthnuts Linseed	•••	•••	**	•••		***	***	•••
. Mowa or mo		•••	"	•••			:::	•••
Mustard	•••	•••	"	•••			•••	•••
Popp y Rape	•••	•••	,,	***	i	•••	19	147
	•••	•••	20	-	1	••• {	10 [74/
Til or Jinjili Other sorts	***	•••		***	1		1	•••

TRADE -- continued.

	Рич	BIA.			Russia	IN ASIA.	
189	4-95.	189	95- 9 8.	1894	4-95.	1890	5-96.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			•••			1	
•••	5,10,196	l	•••	•••	•••		•••
109,291	9,10,196	104,887	4,61,410	:::	•••		•••
	***	5	28			:::	•••
•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	
	99		317		•••		•••
			•••		•••	.:	•••
1	67,149	8	45				•••
145,978		61,766	28,263	•••	***	•••	3. ●
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
	50		20				•••
•••	30				•••		•••
•••	•••			•	•••		***
					•••		•••
- 1							•••
				•••	***	:::	***
•••	•••			•••	•••		***
					222		***
8,123	654	11,546	1,051	:::		:::	•••
561	2,21,462	125	47,763		•••		•••
•••				:::	•••	:::	***
	•••				•••		***
2	60	19	141				
	60	18			•••	:::	•••
		•••	•••	•••	•••		***
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
				1			
]	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
		•••	•••		•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	··· j	•••	···	•••
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
•				•••	. •••	•••	***
	•••		•••		•••	•••	.40
	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••
:::	, ::-	:::	:::	:::	:::		***
•							
			•••		•••		100
							•••
•••							140
•••		•••		•••	•••		•••
•••				•••		•••	***
				•••		1	•••
					•••	•••	•••
100		•••		:::	***	:::	•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••
	•••	•••	***	•••			
	:::		•••		•••		•••
		500000	1	200000			

H.—

II .- Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

30

198

4,916

42

19

249

836

1,097

1,870

...

•••

...

•••

SUBLING SETTLEMENTS.

•	D	m	•	•	T	R	a	

Til or Jinjili

Other sorts

			STRAITS SE	TTLEMENTS.	
ARTICLES.		1894-	95.	1896	5-96.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		2	8	4	. 5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTUR		ļ	Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—	·	3,410	12,601	6,444	25,250
Rice in the husk	Owt.	CONT. 1007-100 100		•	•••
Rice not in the husk Wheat	•••	17,408 3,505	74,013 15,332	15,205 3,250	66,747 14,316
Pulso	···	13,058	52,195	16,266	62,788
Jawari and bajri Other sorts	•••	2,111	9,042	1,663	6,620
Provisions	Value	7,725 (#	2,79,576	•••	2,87,169
Spices Sugar	lbs. Cwt.	143,113	19,344 27	15,775 3 7	2,684 115
Tea	lbs.	34,140	19,874	55,404	22,460
Other articles unenumerated III.—Metals and Manufactures of A					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery			8,145		21,562
B.—Metals C.—Machinery and Millwo	rk ,,		19,311 1,300		17,4 7 8 390
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicine Narcotics; and Dyeing and ning Materials—	s, and				030
Chemical	Value		1,23,497		1,72,992
Drugs, Medicines and Nare Drugs and Medicines			7,038		14,443
Opium	Chests	14,558	1,92,89,955	12,502	1,72,56,210
Tobacco—	{ Cwt.	21,340	3,839	19,337	* 1,72,00,210
Unmanufactured	lbs.	16,303	11,081		•••
Manufactured Dyeing and Tauning Materi	alu	76,489		70,298	9,139
Indigo	Cwt.				
Myrabolams Turmeric	,,	110 597	345	121	590
Other kinds	,,	720	4,5 75 9,4 96	32 693	182 8,201
V — Oils —	Gals.	***	.11+40. - 00+40.402		155 ABANDAN
Essential Mineral	Gais.	7 0	635	21 75	26 0 60
Vegetable, not essential	,,	226,404	2,44,945	236,712	2,53,130
All other sorts VI Raw Materials and Unmanufa	ctured "				
Articles-					
Caoutchouc Raw	Cwt.				
Cotton	,,				80
Gums and Resins (excluding and Gambier).					24
Hemp	,,				24
Hides and Skins—	(Cwt.	!>		11	
Hides, raw	{ No.	}		100	660
Skins, raw	{ Cwt. No.	24 }	24	16 3,298	1,313
Horns	Cwt.	12	495	J,289	
Jewellory— Precious Stones and E	earls.				
unset	Value				
Jute— Raw	Cwt.	535	4,656	467	4 050
Manures-		V			4,052
Animal hones Other kinds	Tons	508	31,469	487 105	32,502
Mica (commercially called tale) Owt.		•••	195 4	10,67 4 ° 80
Seeds— Essential		3,976	47,184	4,158	49,018
Other than essential— Castor					
Earthnut	•••		•••	8	24
Linsced Mowa or mowra	•••		801	36	880
Mustard	•••	182	1,200	115	· · · 795
Poppy ·	***	126 30	855 198	169	1,371

TRADE -continued.

		Tunksy	IN ASIA.			AUST	RALIA.		
	. 189	4-95.	189	5-96.	1894-95. 1895-96				
Que	ntity.	Value.	Quantity.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
•	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
	•••	•••		•••	456	1,5 9	149	58	
	1,152	6,286	4,518	21,047	23,844	1,38,085	32,954	1,75,42	
		•••				16,279	4,277	20,70	
	•••	••••	:::	***	3,276	16,279	4,277	20,70	
		1,129		1,117		47,643	•••	85,2	
•	9.148	1,638	6,748	630	28,925	6,414	34,945	6,1	
	54,121	4,28,125	975,462	4,61,254	19 4,854,434	148 22,26,695	6,747,213	29,35,6	
		***		4,01,202	***		0,747,218	20,00,0	
	}	36		128		1,683	1	19	
		116	•••	•••		683	•••	1,2	
•	•••	***	•••	•••				•••	
						9,498		17,4	
•	•••			•••	•••	ē [
•	•••	. 600		5		326		6	
•		•••	•••	•••				•••	
		•••					:::	•••	
	•••		164	20	2,110	2,340	1,959	3,3	
	8,659	12,64,208	1,398	4,67,350]	1		•••	
	12	64			9,326	38,894	2,802	12,1	
	63	537	1	16	201 26	1,606 364	271 51	1,8	
	1						l		
							;;; ;;;	-111-	
		•••	685	1,027	736,716	8,39,104	663,979	8,25, 5 (
•	•	•••	•••						
•	1	30	:::			45,171	1,935	 5 2,34	
	- 1						10	20	
		:::	:::		1,250	7,080	103	99	
	756 2,647	} 18,167	{ 412 }	14,916	{ 3 20	80	140 2,460	12,69	
	56 2,780	}- 4,060	{ ::: }		{ ··· 10	10	{ :::	}	
						•••			
	.	Pesso		Ì	ſ		1		
•	•••	•••		•••		•••		•••	
•		•••	•••		3,700	38,766	7,221	62,57	
•			.,.		400	28,891	543	80,38	
	:		•••	***	20	··· 200	:::	•••	
• ·	8	18			403	4,239	382	3,62	
73 1840-		ya.					. 6	4	
	.		22	*** 256	10,227	79,376		•••	
	-	•••	•••	***	1		547	4,30	
	:	:::	•••		3	82			
•	•		•••	•••	683	4,220	141	97	
	-	•••	•••	•••	000 1	-,		8	

H.--

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of

exported	to Foreig					<i></i>
	,			N	Отн	er -
ABTICLES.			. •	188	4-95.	
•	•			Quantity.	Value.	
1				3 -	8	
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUE II.—Articles of Food and Dr	FACTURES—	con	tinued.		Re.	
Grain and Pulse— Gram			Cwt.	2,596	7,95	7
Rice in the husk			"	7	1	8
Rice not in the husl Wheat		••	"	1,110,445 7,445	58,03,65 32,10	
Pulso		•••	,,	20,287	86,34	3
Jawari and bajri Other sorts		••	**	11 66	12 25	
Provisions .		••	Value	,	2,25,36	0
Q	F170	••	lbs. Cwt.	12,185 894	1,71 5,57	
Tea .		•-	lbs.	412,049	2,98,81	8
Other articles, unenun	nerated .	<u></u>	Value	•••	6	0
A.—Hardware and Co	utlery .	••	Value	•••	1,75	
B.—Metals C.—Machinery and M	illwork .	••	"	•••	8,49	8
1V Chemicals, Drugs, Me	dicines an	d				
Narcotics; and Dyein ning Materials—	g ana Tai	n-				
Chemicals	•	••	Value	•••	37,65	0
Drugs, Medicines and Drugs and Medicine			,,		1,12	9
Opium		\$	Chests Cwt.	2,266	29,05,41	
Tobacco-	IS U	(Cwt.	3,32 0) 20,00,41	-
Unmanufactured		•••	lbs.	16,514	8,30	
Manufactured Dyeing and Tanning M		••	,,	84,841	9,46	0
Indigo .	 .	•••	Cwt.	480	1,49,92	4
Turmeric .	•	••	"	549	5,94	7
Other kinds		••	•,	12	27	
V.—Oils— Essential			Gal.	78	1,37	,
Mineral		••	"	•••	•••	
Vegetable, not essenti		••	"	214,690	2,52,56	8
VI Raw Materials and Unn	anufacture	d		•		
Articles— Caoutchouc—						
Raw		••	Cwt,		,	.
Cotton Gums and Resins (exclu	ding Cute	h	"	7	9	4
and Gambier .	California - II. Series - Constitution of	••	,,	•••	•••	
Hemp Hides and Skins—		••	"	•••	•••	
Hiles rew		9	Cwt.	7,399	} 2,36,47	1
	•=·		No.	72,8 61	}	-
Howns	•• •	{	No.	•••	} ··· ·	
Jewellery-	•• •	••	Cwt.	•••	,,	
Precious Stones a	nd Pearl		W.			
Juto-	•• .	••	Value	•••	•••	1
Raw		••	Cwt.	179,175	15,99,80	5
Manures— Animal bones	••		Tons	101	5,90	8
Other kinds		••	,	•••		
Mica (commercially call Seeds—	on rate) .	••	Cwt.	•••		1
Essential		••	,,	366	5,02	8
Other than essential—			,,	•••	*	
Forthant		••	"	•••		
Mowa or mowra		••	"	160,718	11,60,59	8
Mustard	100	••	"	44	82	
Rape	7.70	••	"	2	1	
Til or Tiniili		••	"	•••	****	
Other sorts .	••	••	"	. 271	15,61	8

٠.

TRADE—continued.

Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure Bingal during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

O	OTHTRIES.				T	OT	AL.	
	189)5-9	6.	- 18	94-95.		189	95-96.
-	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
-	. 4	}=	5	6	7		8	9
_			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
	14,298		44,516	54,714 18,688			172,713 86,746	5,80,878 96,227
	1,022,923 17,752		47 02,641 24 77,192	7,915,631 240,526 264,149 968	8 51,526 9,08,413 3,130		7,925,038 1,011,934 606,581	3,72,41,813 37,14,489 20,40,876 26
	538 21,052 516		1,819 1,70,718 2,680 7,190 2,61,486	9,459,153 25,822 128,000,733	2,15,290 11,38,265 6,65,423 2,87,470 7,12,35,965		90,670 3,332,368 2,433 130,495,190	2,93,146 10,23,679 4,62,245 28,868 7,16,26,537
	456,368		•••		60			
	:::		9,946 	:::	53,774 78,841 2,310		•••	71,504 70,512 499
	•••		12,888		42,60,897		•••	54,96,037
{	2,525 3,704	}	2,496 35,05,400	{ 39,782 58,327	2,03,649 5,29,68,740	{	36,390 5 3,370	1,38,027 } 5,04,68,935
	17,805 71,272	T	5,569 8,000	2,140,181 259,416	1,05,318 67,371		587,747 248,674	59,769 56,712
	423 67 306 18		1,36,183 816 2,719 480	106,830 32,283 37,579 43,893	3,47,75,823 86,436 2,43,759 6,88,671		111,714 22,641 5 3,554 24, 880	3,72,38,471 76.474 2,59,229 4,19,618
	95		. 679	281	4,232		269 75	2,782 60
	261,284 	•	3,16,090	2,216,145	24,20,615		1, 827 ,895	21,09,443
	4,922	2000 - 100	1,06,276	2,16 ₀ 181,588	2,75,031 43,15,910		2,110 407,079	2,68,87 6 97,03,92 3
	:::		•••	1,116 42,969	26,455 3,97,838		804 39,387	12,225 4 ,1 4 ,168
{	4,462 50,405	3	1,88,930 	{ 515,277 7,627,200 81,242 7,685,479	} 1,93,68,716 } 78,38,152	4	511,735 7,027,671 91,998 8,021,016	} 2,12,44,949 } 99,52,960
	,		•••	21,247	6,54,846		24,908	8,12,653
		1.4		 1 2,97 0,18 5	28,844 10,57,21,302		 1 2,2 62, 9 53	29,350 9,99,03,2 52
	282,859		1,960	17,359	10,45,507	J.	18,806	11,13,356
	12		5,890	92 5,1 2 6	6,140 6,04,719		383 8,835	9,95,103
	308		3,258	8,527	92,518		9,668	1,18,182
	1 104,400		7 8,94,842	3,048 4,452,083 55,010	19,525 8,26,73,690 2,11,230		7 25 2,894,729	9 52 979 2,12,38,718
ł	78 • 167		642	4,473 213,923 180,600 81,299 21,663	25,400 14,47,858 7,16,322 1,93,201 2,04,793		695 224,404 7,715 711 11,377	4,898 19,45,947 45,356 3,945 3,78,688

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

						UNITED	Кінаром.	
	Ār	TICLES.		r	189	4-95.	1	5-96.
v i					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		1			2	8	4	5
				. , , ,		D.	<u> </u>	Rs.
Indian Product VI.—Raw Mate Article Silk	erials an	d Unmanuj		lbs.	201,199	Rs.	268,624	18,67,461
Wax	(excludi d—Tcak	ng candles) and other k	inds	Cwt. C. Tons	2,56 4 8	2,52,410 848	1,424 11	1,44,040
Woo All o <i>VII.—Articles</i> ,	l ther artic	cles unenun ctured and	nerated	Value	3,335,113	11,88,849 7,87,172	8,136,158	10,21,190 9,56,018
A.—	Yarns an Cotton	nd Textile 1 —	Fabrics—					
		st and yarn iufactures—		lbs.	•••	•••		. "
		eco-goods	••• 7	Yds. No.	2,027	3 444	23,400	5,569
	Juto-			Value.	•••	42,258	•••	8,886
	Gr Gr Or	ufactures o unny-bags unny-cloth ther kinds	···	No. Yds. Cwt.	27,950,790 15,693,703 6,398	64,04,800 15,75,592 80,361	23,881,650 16,956,900 10,422	55,12,119 17,74,869 50,507
	Silk go Woolle	en goods		Value	•••	6,71,052 5,88,541	:::	6,68,241 8,66,813
_	Other mera		unenu-	,,				
		el and shoes	•••	Prs.	•••	1,74,610	79	1,56,274 321
<i>C.</i> —	Coir n	etware and F canufacture	s	Value Cwt.	 2,2 2 3	29,907 25,723	 2,398	26,511 30,984
	Hid	and skins- es, dressed ed		Cwt.	532 6,723	} 44,274	{ 784 11,672	80,066
	Skir ne Jewell	ed ery (ex	cluding	Cwt. No.	109 6,23 5	8,006	{ 7,349	7,855
		ious Stone ls, unset)	s and	Value	•••	74,229		84,199
	Shel But Othe		occified)	Cwt.	69,317 21,889 104	59,62,744 19,29,165 9,975	76,793 33,552 13	66,68,812 31,46,812 334
	expe	orted by poi ier articles,	st	Value	:::	4,98,681	:::	5,55,043
Indian Produce			{Free Dutial	ble "		19,06,30,084 55,57,723		19,48,01,934 49,93,336
			Total	•••		19,61,87,807		19,97,95,270
Total of Mercha	ndise, F	oreign and l	Indian	****		19,66,16,904		20,03,89.091
Treasure— Gold Silver	···		•		 	46,56,751	•••	8,82,087 800
			Total		···	46,56,751		8,82,887
Grand total of I	Exports o	of Merchan	dise and			20,12,73,655	•••	20,12,21,978
Government— Stores	•••					78,828		45,913
Treasure—Gold Silver		•••					•••	
SHVOL	•••	Total of Tr	***					
m				•••	•••	79 000		45.01.0
10	MIT OF ST	ores and Tr	casure	•••	•••	78,828	*** *	45,918

TRADE—continued.

	Austri	A-HUNGARY.			Be	LGIUM.			
1	894-95.	18	39 5-96. •	18	1894-95. 1895-96				
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
6	7	* 8	9	10	11	12	13		
	Re.		Rs.	Ì	Rs.		Rs.		
12	100								
41	1	340					•••		
1,400	841	1,750	512			:::			
•••	420		4,525	•••	8,869	•••	1,64		
•••			•••						
•••	3	5	}	5	15	5	12		
•••	,	٠	1-	١٠. ١٠	3,850	١	3		
•	•, "	•••		•••	3,000		1		
692,100	1,25,917	903,100	1,90,481	755,100	1,91,975	1,384,700	3,16,53		
97,000	13,605	55,400	8,116			897,500	97,47		
•••	725	·••	836	i	:::	:::			
•••	379		1,313		350		70		
•	•	•••				•••	ļ		
	607	•••	500		105		i		
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••					
		•••							
•••									
•••	}	{ :::	 }	}	}	{	i}		
•••	§		į			}	i≨		
•••	,	(,	(,	(,		
		•••	2,000						
3,268	2,84,798	3,887	3,60,356	•••		•••	i		
:::	:::	605	51,000		•••	110	9,00%		
				200	40.0				
	4,475		2,915		2,575	:::	400		
	• 99,78,168 4,489	<u></u>	1,03,53.107 2,730	:::	17.22,624		26,8 <,455		
	99,82,647		1,03,55,837		17,22,636	•••	26,88,45 5		
	90,82,672		1,03,65,997		17,21,376		26,88,555		
•					*****				
	:::		:::	:::	:::		***		
					•••				
	99,82,672		1,03,55,937		17,24,376		20,88,555		
•	300						,		
							. ,		
•••	\	•••				•••	***		
		-							

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

			•		,	2 / 00140	are a series	al auring the
(a)				N.		FB	ANCE.	
ï	ARTIC	LES.			169	4-95 . °	189	05-96.
*:		4			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	1				2	3	4	6
Indian Produce	AND MA	NUFACTU	BES CO1	ncluded.		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Mater		Unmanufa						
Silk Wax (excluding	candles)	. ,	lbs. Cwt.	841,901	29,61,739 3,000	1,105,010	86,81,060
Wool				C. Tons	3,000	1,205	•••	•••
	ier article. Vanufacti	s, unenun	nerated partly	Value		16,680	·	4,080
	arns and Cotton—	Textile I	abrics—	•				
	Twist a	nd yarn ictures—		lbs.		•••		
		-goods		Yds.		3	§	1
	Other	r sorts	•••	No. Value		S	۱	3
•	Jute-Manufe	actures of						•••
	Gunr	y-bags	•••	No.	256,600	63,172	384,625	90,884
	Othe	y-cloth r kinds	•••	Yds. Cwt.				
	Silk good	S	•••	Value	:::	2,85,962	:::	8,60,815
	Woollen Other a		unenu-	"	•••	290		1,434
	merated	1		,,	•••			•••
	Apparel Boots and			Value		11,554		15,198
CO	ther Artic	·les	•••	P i s.		•••		•••
	Cabinetwa Coir mana Hides and	ntactures A skins—	•••	Cwt.		:::	***	1,072
	Hides, ned	dressed (100		•••	3	5	2
		dressed	or tan-	No.		ξ	٠	٠٠٠ ا
	ned Jewellery	•••		No.		}	{ :::	}
	Preciou Pearls, Lac-	s Stone	a nnd	Value	•••	240	•••	1,000
	Shell	•••	••.	Cwt.	5,481	4,90,964	7,811	•
	Button Other k		•••	39	1,318	1,14,540	1,421	6,96,147 1,24,845
	Articles	(not spe	rcified)	"	•••		•••	•••
	All other	d by post	unenu-	Valuo	•••	22,519	•••	
	merated	ıL.	Free	-				5,321
Indian Produce as	uu Manui		Dutial	olo "	•••	1,92,46,345	•••	1,89,62,705 6
		Total	•••	99		1,92,46,352	`	1,89,62,711
Total of Morchan	dise, Fore	ign and I	ndian	,,		1,92,49,000	•	1,89,78,364
Treasure— Gold								
Silver	•••		•••	,,	•••	•••		
		Total	•••	,,				1,030
Grand Total of Ex			••• !: 1	**				1,030
Treasure	- hours or 1	orchand	nse and			1,92,49,000		1,89,74,384
Government— Stores		•••	I.MA	,				1,00,74,884
Treasure-			•••	,,				
. Gold		•••	•••		222			
Silver		•••		"			•••	
To	tal of Tres	astro	•••	,,			}	
Total of Store	s and Tree	asure						
-			***	,,		•••	****	•••

TRADE--continued.

		GE	BMANT.			Hon	LAND.	
	18	39 4 -95.	189	95-96.	18	94-95.	18	95-96.
Q	uantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	•••						1	
	5 120		2	194		•••	•••	•••
	1,120	720	6,300	1,662				•••
	•••	1,48,764		2,13,319		800		81,900
	•••							
5	•••	1}	§	}	§	13	5	}
L	•••	47,741	<i>(</i>	92,245	٠	} ···	١	
2.	366,400	5,28,255	4,786,050	8,56,950			164,900	31,187
~	586,500	68,130	4,521,500	4,69,343	24,000	3,600	101,000	
	•••		7	100		•••	•••	•••
	•••	4,869		4,051	•••	•••	•••	•••
			•••		•••			
		9,708		9,335	998 MILES	V 4.000000		100
	···				:::	:::	•••	
	•••	832		3,434 				
[•••	}	<pre></pre>	} 6,900	§	}	{ ···	}
		}	{	}	{ ::	}	{ :::	j
		700		2,000	•••		•••	
	9,999 3,398 13	8,39,511 3,09,664 640	22,035 2,456 	18,99,841 2,12,767 	1,074 	98,120 	2,422 110 	2,23,100 12,000
	••• •••	17,828	•••	31,101			•••	3,400
		• 4,02,72,408 21,60,439		3,94,18,619 14,13,899		18,07,198 1,81,324		25,17,845 6,142
-		4,27,32,847		4,08,32,518		19,91,522		25,23,987
		4,2:,41,185		4,08,38,771		19,91,564		25,23,987
	:::			:::	:::	:::	:::	
_								
		4,27,41.185		4,08,38,771		19,91,564		25,29,987
		100					•	
			1		l			•
				:::	***	:::		•••
_								
		7						
	•••	• 100	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	***

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

						IT	ALY.	,
,	Artic	CLES.		•	1894	-95.	189	5-96.
•		ř			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
L THE STREET, COLUMN TO STREET	1	1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	8	4	5
INDIAN PRODUC	B AND MA	NUFACTU	RRS—con	cluded.		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Mate		Unmanuj				į		
Silk	(excluding	o candles)	lbs. Cwt.	41,738	3,56,084	62,706	4,78,184
\mathbf{W} ood	l—Tenk n	nd other	kinds	C. Tons	•••	:::	50	10,050
Wool				lbs.	**:	783	,	
II.—Articles, Manuf	ther article Manufact octured— Yarns and	ured and	partly	Value	2,804	17,555		3,447
	Cotton-							1
		and yarn factures—		lbs.	***	•••		•••
		e-goods		Yds. No.	•••	12	Ìs	1
		CHOICE CONTRACTOR		No.	•••	}	į	}
	Jule-	er sorts	•••	Value	•••	•••	•••	. ····.
		factures of	f					
		ny-bags	•••	No.	****		800	76
		ny-cloth or kinds	•••	Yds. Cwt.	275,900	30,000	74,500	9,472
	Silk good	ds	•••	Value	•••	250	•••	
	Woollen			,,	•••	125	•••	80
	Other		unenu-			70		
B	Apparel—		••••	"	•••			•••
C(Apparel Boots an Other Arti	d shoes	:::	Value Prs.	•••	330	:::	7,8 35
0	Cabinety Coir man	ware and F nufacture nd skins-	ч	Value Cwt.	***	102	:::	
		, dressed		Cwt.	•••	7	5	2
	ned			No.	•••	Ş	į	3
	okins ned	dressed	or tan- §	No.	•••	}	!	 }
	Jewoller Precio	y (ex-	cluding	/##ET 10	•••	,		,
	Lac-	, unset)	•••	Valuo	•••	75	•••	1,000
	Shell Buttor		•••	Cwt.	1 020 115	86,298 10,974	983 48	94,558
	Other		•••	"		10,874	40	5,280
	Articles		ccificd)	same a				
		ted by pos r articles,		Value	•••	38,789		27,416
	merate			,,		30,709		27,410
Indian Produce	and Manu	factures	{ Free Dutia	ble ,,	•••	91,78,769		1,01,00,930
			Total			94,78,769	•••	1,01,19,340
Total of Mercha	ndise, For	eign and l	Indian	•••		95,38,780	'	1,01,19,340
Treasure-				i				
Gold	•••	***	•••			•••		
Silver	•••	•••	•••	•••				
			Total	}	•••	•••		•••
Frand Total of I	In ports of	Merchand	lise and	1				
Treasure			•••	•••	•••	95,38,780	•••	1,01,19,340
Government—	11.00	•••	•••					
	8.5	5.63						
Treasure—Gold	1222	994	o goganiano.	02972403	755555	0	SERVICES.	
Silver	•••	•••	•••	•••	:::	•••	•••	•••
	otal of Tre			ľ				
			•••	•••			<u></u>	
Total of Stor	es and Tre	esure	•••	••• }		•••	••• •	

TRADE-continued.

	Trussia i	N EUROPE.			Mo	ZAMBIQUB.	dbique.		
,18	394-95.	18	95-96.	18	394-95.	18	395-96.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	. Value.	Quantity	. Value		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
•••	ĺ		 		}·	Ì			
168	8 18,319								
•••	•••	•••			•••	•••			
	:::		60) :::					
•••									
•••	}	\{\} :::	}	\{	 }	} :::	 }		
· ···									
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••		
•••	•••	:::	:::			•••			
•••] :::	} :::					
•••				•••					
•••		:::	:::		9	***	:::		
•••									
•••	•••		•••						
•••	}	{ :::	}	{ :::	}	§	}		
•••	}	{	} }	{ :::	j	{ :::	}		
2000					30				
•••			•••		110,200,000	•••			
•••	:::	•••	•••		:::				
•••		•••	•••		•••		•••		
•••	:::	:::	300	:::	:::	:::	:::		
	7,58,740		13,18,513		54		•		
	· 7,58,740		13,18,513		54				
	7,58,740		13,18,513		124		18		
					•••	•••	•••		
									
					— <u></u>				
<u></u>	7,58,740		18,18,513		124		18		
						•			
							•		
		•••				•••	•••		
					•••				
				ا حصوصے معاصرے ا	The second livery is a second livery in the second				

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

			· · · · · ·			1 7001110	ncy of Donge	e during the
						ZAN	ZIBAR.	
•	ABT	TCLES.		•	189	4-95.	189	5-96.
		•			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	/ m. n. =	1			2	3	4	5
Indian Produc	P AND N	LANDEACTO	D 29	ooludad	1	Re.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Mat				************	ļ	100.	1	100.
Article	s—conclu	ded.	•	1he				1
Silk Wax	(excludi	ng candles)		lbs. Cwt.		1	:::	
Woo	d—Teak	and other I				•••		
Wool		.1		lbs. Valuo	•••			•••
VIIArticles Manuf	Manufuc		partly		•••			
A.—	Cotton-	d Textile 1 — t and yarn		lbs.		<u> </u>		
		ifactures—			•••			1
	Pie	ece-goods		Yds. No.	6,200	1,540	3,690	1,576
	Ot]	her sorts	•••	Value.	•••	,		·
	Jute-	· C						
		ifactures of nny-bags		No.	88,350	18,648	32,500	7,148
	Gu	nny-cloth	•••	Yds.				1,140
		her kinds		Cwt.			7	105
	Silk god Wooller		•••	Valuo	•••	685	•••	2,361
		articles	unenu-	••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	mei	rated	•••	,,	•••	700	•••	700
B 2	Apparel— Apparel Boots as			Value Prs.		1,642	•••	9,232
C C	Other Art	icles-		West and the second	•••	•••	•••	•••
	Coir ma	wareand F nufactures nd skins—		Value Cwt.	:::	:::	•••	•••
		, dressed		Cwt.	•••	}	{	}
	ned S k ins	dressed o			•••	3	ξ	ξ
	ned		{	No.		}	į	} ···
		ry (exc ous Stone s, un. et)	cluding s and	Value		•••		
	Lac— Shell			Cwt.	53000	10000		
	Butto	n	•••	,,		•••		:::
		kinds		••		•••		
	Articles	ted by pos	ecified) t	Valuo				
	All other	r articles.	unenu-	,,	:	5,454	:::	6,472
Indian Produce a	nd Manu	$factures \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$	Freo Duti a blo	.,		40,810 1,66,963		32,556 31,736
			Total			2,07,773		64,292
Total of Merchan	udise, For	reign and In				2,08,140		61,430
Treasure								
Gold	•••	•••	***					`
Silver	•••	•••	•••					:::
			Total					
Grand Total of E	xports of	Merchand	ise and					
Treasure	***	···	•••			2,08,140		64,450
Government—		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						
CELL CONTROL CONTROL OF CONTROL O	···	•••	•••	•••			•••	
Treasure—Gold				1				10-11-10-1-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10
Silver	•••	••• ·	•••	:::	•••	•••	•••	
		N.C		-				
		Total of Tr	A SELECT	['	
Tot	al of Sto	res and Tr	easure				,	
		15T - 5	1 2 (1	-			

TRADE—continued.

		E	GYPT.					MAU	BIT	tus.		
	18	94-95.	1	895-90.		18	894-	95.		18	95-	96.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	. Value.		Quantity.		Value.	j	Quantity.		Yalus.
	6	7	8	9		10	-	11	Ì	12	Ì	13
•		Rs.		Rs.				Ra.				Ra.
	418	300	280	840			;		İ			•••
	•••	:::	1	68		•••		•••	1	•••	i	•••
	•••			1		•••			1			•••
	•••					•••		6,275		•••		90,00
	•••					1,210	-	502		1,300		450
Ş	5	} 5	{ 4,227	8,770	15	1.372	13	70	15	***	13	
L	•••	,		3	1	•••	15	175	15	•••	15	
	4,495,300	15,81,589	5,936,750			1,674,000		3,35,166		1,255,000		2,20,198
	5,000	800	13,000	2,415		•••				•••		
	•••	2,209	1	•••		118		1,605 1,580		491		6,835
	•••				1	•••		11,012	1	•••	1	6,169 9,315
	0.000	y Schwerzgaur							ĺ			
	•••					•••		•••		•••		•••
	•••	3,020	:::	1,680		16,111		44,734 10,955		 24,360	 	44 ,637 18,526
	•	6,000	:::	:::		179				168		 1 .9 66
	43 380	2,301	{ 38 122	} 1,686	{	•••	}	•••	{		}	•••
		}	{ :::	}	{	•••	}	•••	{		}	
,	•••		•••	• •		•••	Ì	•••		•••		•••
			•••	•••		•••		•••				•••
	•••	:::				•••						•••
	•••	 1,165	•••	 63 5				80,139	0			 1,25,891
_		26,27,219		24,41,13?				21,47,662				25,91,874
		26,40,498		21,16,571	_			65,61,950 87,12,612				71,92,651
		0 26,41,598		21,49,703	_			50,93,327				78.26,809
-	•				-				-			
		 										•••
_												
		26,41,598		24,49,703				90,93,327				7 8,25,800
		150										49
_												
												•
				•••								•••
				···					_		_	
		. 150	•••			•••						40

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

•	-7:2:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			**********			South A	MBRICA.		
	ARTI	CLES.		•	180	4 -9	5. "	1896	-96	•
•		•			Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
		1			2	Ì	3	4	İ	5
INDIAN PRODU	OR AND MA	ANUFACTUR	es—rone	cluded.			Rs.	-		Rs.
VIRaw Me	aterials and les—conclu		irtured							
Sil	k av (excludin		`	lbs. Cwt.			•••	•••		•••
w	ood—Teak a	nd other k	inds	C. Tons	•••	1	:::	•••	!	• •••
	ool	, •••	··· ,	lbs.	•••			•••		•••
VII.—Article: Manu	factured-	tured and	partly		•••		855			•••
.1	-Yarns un Cotton-		Fabrics-	-		1				
		nnd yarn		lbs.	,••			•••		•••
	Manu	factures-			35.50			(XXX)		ament (Tal
	Pie	ce-goods		Yds. No.	•••	18	{	•••	1	•••
		ier sorts		Value		1		•••	1	•••
	Jute-				1922000		TRANSCO .			•
		factures of uny-bags		No.	12,053,650		21,27,025	14,631,20		28,30,245
	(÷u:	nny-cloth	••·	Yds.	411,300		37,106	3,422,000		3,42,173
•	Oth	ier kinds		Cwt.	•••			•••		•••
	Wooller	ds 1 goods	•••	Value	•••		150 948	•••		1.502
	Other s	irticles, un		,,		1		###U		
70	merat	ed	•••	,,	•••			•••		•••
B.—2	Apparel— Apparel			Value			10,820	•••	1	1,561
c.—c	Boots and Other Articl	shoes les—		Prs. Value	932		466	164		177
	Cabinetwa Coir manu	ire and Fu ilactures	rnituro	Cwt.	•••		•••	•••		•••
	Hides and Hides,		r tan-	Cwt.		3			3	•••
	ned Skins.	dressed of		No.	•••	13		•••	3	North Address
	ned		7	No.	•••	13			3	•••
	Jewellery Precious Pearls,	s Stones	luding and	Valuo			8,500	•••		50
	Lac-			O-t			~			•
	Shell Button	•••		Cwt.	•••		•••	•••		•••
	Other k	inds	•••	,,	•••	1		•••	1	•••
	Articles	ted by post	cified)	Value		1	1		١	
	Allother	articles,	unenu-	,,		. _	4,011			389
Indian Produc	e and Man	ufactures {	Free Dutiabl	e ,,			30,84,961 16,59, 915		•	38,09,716 8,17,678
			Total	•••			47,44,879	,		46,27,389
Total of Merch	handise, Fo	reign and I	ndian				47,55,335	<u></u>		46,31,126
Treasure-					ear Att &		1		ĺ	•
Gold	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••		•••	•••]	•••
Silver	•••	•••	 	•••						
			Total	•••						
Grand Total o	f Exports of	Merchand	ise and		•••		47,55,335	•••		46,31,125
Government—	٠.	•••		***						,,
Treasner Gold		•••	•••					•••		:
Silver	•••	•••	•••	•••		1.	•••	•••		•••
		Total of T	reasdre	•••		-		······································		•••
	Makel -£ Di	ower == 3 M	5 00 (73 5			- -			_	- I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I
	Total of St	ores and T	remuto	•••	•••	1	••-			•••

TRADE-continued.

Rs. Rs.		Uniti	ED STATES.		ADEN.						
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 1,173 11,400 3,674 30,241	18	91-95.	189	95-9 6.	189	1-95.	189	5-96.			
Rs. Rs.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
1,173 11,600 1,600	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
11,600		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
11,600	1,173	11,400	9,674	30,241							
11,600	•••	•••			•••		•••				
\$2,994 \$65,378 96 \$223 \$	11 600		70 195	24.000			The second second	•••			
	89				100000	584	() () () () () () () () () () () () () (99			
S S							•••	•••			
S S	•••	2	5	1	1,225	1 100	5 1,953	2			
.881,800	1340,000)	1.5	5	l	5 1,041	. 3	5 1,08			
74,48,615	•	2 A.B			b=50000 51			100,000			
3,600 4,540 674 7,856 10 160 97 1,33 5,709 16,815 4,130 7,28 2,875 3,113 5,601 20,41 950 180 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 5,78,894 46,273 44,84,111 6,162 10,823 15,308 30,18 1,09,234 10,308 30,18 4,73,49,849 4,73,00,298 11,20,887 9,85,21 4,73,49,849 4,73,					DOWNERS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE						
3,805 6,465	3,600	4,540		7,856		150	97	1,33			
2,876 3,113 6,601 20,41 950 22 325						4,130		7,28			
2,875 3,113 5,601 20,44	•••	3,865	*11	5,455	•••	•••	•••	•••			
2,875 3,113 5,601 20,44											
960	•••		•••								
950 180 325		2,875		3,113		5,601		20,41			
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		••••				
		950		180		1772					
1,000 1,		NALSO LESS	22			}					
1,000 1,				,							
	1	{	1 3	}	! 5	{	1 5	}			
39,481 35,78,894 46,273 41,84,111		1	Č	1	(1	Č	í			
30,481	FEET (1997)	<i>y</i>	1 3	<i>s</i>)	,	١٠	۰۰۰ ز			
924 87,870 517 53,326					•••	•••	•••				
		35,78,891 87,870	46,273	44,84,111)		1				
6,162 16,823 15,308 30,16 4,72,40,615 4,73,00,298 10,40,505 8,80,06 4,73,49,849 4,73,00,298 11,20,887 9,85,24 4,73,61,319 4,73,19,734 11,25,160 9,89,96	.0020200000	196091	8 870 [P. 1000	1	F10703	4				
• 4,72,40,615 4,73,00,298 10,40,505 8,80,08 1,05,18 1,05,18 1,05,18 1,05,18 1,05,18 1,05,18 1,05,18 1,05,18 9,85,29 4,73,61,319 4,73,19,734 11,25,160 9,89,96	•••				3.11						
1,09,234 10,40,505 8,80,08 4,73,49,849 4,73,00,298 11,20,887 9,85,23 4,73,61,319 4,73,19,734 11,25,160 9,89,96			}	16,823	1		1	30,15			
4,73,61,319 4,73,19,734 11,25,160 9,89,96		4,72,40.615			1	10,10,505	NAME OF THE PARTY	8,80,08			
		4,73,49,849		4,73,00,298	•••	11,20.887		9,85,21			
		4 ,73,61,319		4,73,19,734		11,25,160		9,89,96			
4,73,61,319 4.73,19,734 11,25,160 9,89,96											
4,73,61,319 4.73,19,734 11,25,160 9,89,96 13,961 , 37,28											
4,73,61,319 4.73,19,734 11,25,160 9,89,96 13,961 , 37,28		•••		•••		•••					
		4,73,61,319		4.73,19,734				9,89,96			
						13,961	•	37,28			
	•••	i				3100	•••	••			
						•••		•••			
18.951 \$7.28				,	*	•••					
		·'			•••	13,951		\$7,28			

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

			-=		2 / colution of Dengal du						
•		•					ARAI	SIA.			
•	AR	TICLES.		*	1	804	4-95.		189	5-9	6.
		•			Quantity	.	Value.	Quanti	ty.	Ī	Value.
-		1		516	2	- 1	3	1. 4		Ī	5
			~		-	_		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
INDIAN PRO		MANUFACTUI					Rs.				Rs.
. Art	icles-concl			lbs.	1						
v	ilk Vax (exclud	ing candles)		Cwt.							
	Vood—Teak Vool	and other k		C. Tons	i	1	18				•••
VII.—Artu	ll other arti	cles, unenu actured and		l Value		i		::			48
.1	Yurns a	nd Textile F	abrics-	-	1 !	ï					1
	Cotton Twi	st and yarn	***	lbs.	·	!	***				
	Mar	ufactures—		(Yds.	81,35	a !	3	72,7	146	,	
		icce-goods	•••	No.			38,603		38	3	19,685
	() Jutc 	ther sorts	***	Value	•••	f	***	•••			
	Man	ufactures of	_	N T		1				(8)	ero!
	G:	unny-bags unny-cloth	•••	No. Yds.	•••	•	•••		25()		660
	O	ther kinds	•••	Cwt.		į	••		1		14
	Silk go Woolle	oods en goods	•••	Value ,	•••	1	66, 557 920	•••			85,086
	Other	articles,		,,							İ
B	mersApparel-		••••	••	•••	į	•••	•••			•••
	Apparel Boots an	•••		Value Prs.	5-	1	23,503 148	•1.	50		34,740- 150
C	Other al	rticles-			•	, 				•	2000
		etware and Fi	urnitur	Cwt.	•••	İ		••			1,595
	Hides Hide	and skins— es, dressed o	or tan-	Cut.		. .	} 28	{		}	
	ne Skin	s, dressed o	r tan-	No. Cwt.		6 :	{	·		{	
	ne Jewell	d	 luding	₹No.	•••	i.	5	1	1	5	***
	Prec	ious Stones	s and	Value	***	İ	•••	•••			;
	Shel		•••	Cwt.	•••	-			Ì		• ;
	Butte Othe	on er kinds		"		i	•••	•••			
	Article	es (not spe	ecified)	Value	•••	1			1		
	All oth	rted by posi ier articles,	t unenu-	varuo			5,070	•••	1		5,524
Indian Produ	mera acc and Man	Total Control of the	{ Free Dutia	., ble .,		-;- 	1,63,027 52,43,619				2,00,005 26,23,674
			Total	••.			34,06 546				28,23,679
Total of Merc	chandiso, F.	orek a mid L	ndian			- - - -	34,14,446				28.44.897
Treasure-							veneza esta H) 4
Gold Silve r	•••	•	•••		***	İ					
			Total			- -			-		
Grand Total of	f Exports o	f Merchandi	se and			- -	31,14,146		-		28,44,897
Government-		•••				- -			-		 ,
*	··· ,					- -			-		
Trensure-		•••	•••		••			•••			•••
Silver	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	_ _			[[-		
•		Total of Tr	easure*		•••			•••		•	
	Total of S	tores and Tr	easure		•••	-			-		
	14.544 E 14 (4)					1			•		

TRADE -- continued.

-		Ска	LON.			C	HINA.	
	. 18	9 4-95.	18	95-96.	18	394-95.	16	95-96.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	. Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	,Value.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	19
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			10,013	90 900	1	1	i	1
	•••			83,800		1 :::	:::	
	22	3,345		50				30
	:::	4,63,731	:::	5,41,308		34,139	***	32,574
	•••				7,008,020	23,44,460	6,726,156	23,19,249
•	20,397	1	5 45,914		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,		2.,10,020
	20,337	8,602	20,512	16,665	\{\} :::	 }	1,500	571
				400		4,081		1,998
	117,750 1, 0 01,500	27,989 1,21,578	95,460 1,110,050	20,685 1,28,885	6,6 54,65 0 3, 0 8 7,55 0		14,978,625	20,02,325
	243	3,120	291	4,254	223	3,43,491 2,895	4,025,900 6,602	4,41,351 98,916
	•••	574 40	•••	5,493 982		75 773		75
	•••			2223	7	173		3,724
	•••	210		70				
	 	13,600		14,998 	1,005	6,157 4,076	210	9,899 840
	•••	589		1,315	•••	337	3	1,200 81
	•••							
	•••	}	 	}	{ :::	 }	{ :::	}
	 	}	{ :::	}	{ .::	}	{ 500	} 975
		295	•••	670		150	•••	
•	2 2	250	4	390	579	40,638	617	45,583
	12.00	225		•••	•••	:::	:::	•••
	•••				***		•••	•••
		1,69,021		1,30,221		17,468		23,297
_		12,98,372 1,29,99,819	<u></u>	18.17,544 1,62,00,019		3,61,22,569 5,369		3,74,15,138
		1,42,98,191		1,80,17,563		9,61,27,938		3,74,27,982
		1,45,29,360		1,81,49,097		3,61,52,929		3,74,68,902
	•	402			•••			•••
	•••	36,50,000		9,50,000	•••	•••	•••	•••
		86,50,000		9,50,000				
		1,91,79,860		1,90,99,097	•••	3,61,52,929		3,74,58,902
_	<u></u>	92,491		13,294		21,339	i"	4,693
				•••	•••	•••		··· ,
_								
	•				•			,
		92,491		18,294	•••	21,839		4,693
		•	100	0.50	17775	(40)		

11 __

11.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengul during the

			Presi a	ency of Ben	gal during th
			J	PAN.	
ARTICLES.	•	189	4-95.	189	5-96.
• •		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	8	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—conc	lud e d.		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				1	i
	lbs. Cwt.	•••		•••	•••
Wax (excluding candles) Wood—Teak and other kinds C		···	1	:::	
Wool	lbs.			7,700	6,306
All other articles, unenumerated	Value		40	·	14
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufatured— A.—Yurns and Textile Fabrics—	V 4240			"	
Cotton—	200		İ		1
Twist and yarn	lbs.	•••	•••		
Manufactures—	Yds.		1	5	iz
ricce-goods {	No.		}	1	3
Other sorts Jute—	Value	•••		•••	
Manufactures of —		-	1		
Gunny-bags	No.	2,167,610	4,87,127	1,267,700	2,52,712
	Yds. Cwt.	314,300 10,014	33,931	162 900	17,728
	Value	10,014	1,38,836	42,400	5,96,022
Woollen goods	,,	•••			868
Other articles, unenumerated	"	•••			•••
BApparel— Apparel	Value	•••	536	}	1,120
Boots and shoes	Prs.	•••		•••	
Coir manufactures C	Value Cwt.	:::	:::	:::	:::
Hides and skins—	Cwt.)	C)
Hides, dressed or tanned {	No.		} ···	{ :::	} ···
	No.	•••	}	§]}
Jewellory excluding Frecious	Value		5 0		10
	Cwt.			169	14,207
Button	,,		•••	•••	
Other kinds Articles (not specified) export-	*	•••	•••	•••	
ed by post	Value			•••	
All other articles, unenumer-		,,200	S MALLEMAN		Mariana.
ated	"		280	•••	589
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free Dutiable	,,	:::	12,26,515	:::	.12,52,674 21,794
Total			12,26,515		12,74,468
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian			12,31,465		J2,76,840
Treasure-	1		ı		
Gold Silver					•••
	••• -				
Total	•••		•••		•••
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.			12,31,465	•••	12,76,840
Government— Stores				•••	•••
Treasure-	1-				
Gold					
Silver			:::		
Total of Treasure					
	-			[
Lutal of Stores and Treasure				<u> </u>	

TRADE--continued.

0		PR	BSIA.			Russi	A IN ASIA.	
	18	94-95.	- 1	89 5 -9 \$.	18	94-95.	18	95-96.
(Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	·6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
						1 1		,
	•					:::	:::	
	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	
	•••			•••	•••			•••
			•••					
	•••							
	480)	C)	10	12	(
	•••	388	\{ :::	}	\{ :::	 }	} :::	}
,	· `	•••			•••			
	13,750	3,162	31,000	7,296		1	13,300	3,14
	80,000	3,450	65,000	7,662				
	•••	1,235		1,677	•••	·		
	•••	1				:::		•••
	•••	780			•••			:::
		240	1	1 200	1	1		
	•••	240		1,300		•••		:::
	•••	260		40				
					:::		•••	
		7	5	7	5)	5	3
	•••	Ş	{	}	ξ	}	{	}
	•••	}	 { ···	}	\	}	\{	}
	•••	,	(,	·	ر	·	,
	•••	***	•••	•••	****	••		•••
	•••	***	1	90	•••			
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		`	•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
		4,030	•••	559				•••
	•	3,03,549 5,10,196		96,252 4, 61,410		***		3,140
_	•••	• 8,19,745		5,57,662				3,140
_		8,15,079		5,60,677				
	•	11.202.40					ĺ	
			***			•••		•••
_						•••		···
		8,15,079		5,60,677		,		8,140
		60						
_							<u>;</u>	·····
								,
		•••		•••				•••
-								
		60						
	•••	. 50	***	•••	•••	***	•••	***

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Prosidency of Bengal during the

***************************************					Trustu	ncy of Beng	as adveny co
, "					STRAI	ts Settlemen	TS.
,	ABTICLES.		•	18:	94-95.	189	5-96.
× ,	•			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
-	1			2	3	4	5
funting Dage	OUCE AND MANUFAC	TH D PG	meluded		Rs.	j	Rs.
VI Paw Ma	terials and Unman				115.		100.
Silk	x (excluding candle	•••	lbs. Cwt.	2,704	2,49,140	2,185	2,02,603
Wo	od-Teak and other	kinds	C.Tons				
Wo			lbs.	•••	•••	,	•••
at	other articles, we ded Manufactured an		Value	•••	1,86,378	•••	4,14,850
Manu	factured— Yarns and Textile	Fabrice-	_				
A.C	otton —	T. WUITES	1			/\$2651\$2555555 - 44450-4046	S Miller Transporter
	Twist and yarn	•••	lbs.	160,400	50,637	674,400	2,49,277
	Manufactures -	Ξ(Yards	2,513	2 1704	5 2,760	2
	Piece-goods	•••	No.	100	} 1,724	640	1,554
	Other sorts	•••	Value	•••	1,149	•••	1,803
0.	Manufactures of-			35 011 040	01.01.000	00.004.000	
	Gunny bags Gunny cloth	•••	No. Yds.	15,611,940 140,200	31,31,386 10,694	21,884,072 240,500	42,75,009 20,119
	Other kinds	•••	Cwt.	3,896	56,197	5,241	74,190
Si	lk goods	•••	Value	•••	8,485 1,270	•••	7,254
O	oollen goods ther articles, unenu	morated	"		154		920
	-Apparel	••	Value Prs.	 3,970	1,60,380	3,819	1,17,809
c	Boots and shoes Other Articles—	•••	L'rs.	3,570	11,692	3,618	12,316
0	Cabinetware and E Coir manufactures Hides and skins—	urniture 	Value Cwt.	7	2,300 44	38	2,079 332
	Hides, dressed o	r tanned	{ Cwt. No.	 *** a4	}	{ :::	}
	Skins, dressed or	r tanned	{ Cwt. No.	24 1,948	1,748	}	 }
	Jewellery (exclud-	ing Pre- l Pearls,		2,0 =			
	unset) Lao	•••	Value	•••	1,410	•••	1,364
	Shell	•••	Cwt.	511	41,105	581	44,968
	Button Other kinds	•••	"		•••	•••	•••
	Articles (not spec	ified) cx-	"	•••	•••	•••	•••
	ported by post All other articles u	•••	Value	•••	•••	•••	•••
	ated		,,	•••	4,02,033		3,41,776
Indian Produce	and Manufacture	s {Free Dutia	ble .,	•••	2,48,12,036 74,013		2,44,91,059 66,747
		Total			2,48,86,048		2,44,97,799
Total of Merch	andise, Foreign an	d Indian			2,52,74,733	•••	2,47,51,510
Treasure-			ľ				
Gold	•••	•••	1	•••	··· <u>·</u>	•••	***
Silver		•••			2,073		8,108
	•	Total	•••		2,073	•••	8,106
Grand Total o	f Exports of Men	rchandiso		•••	2,52,76,806		2,47,54,616
Government— Stores		•••			1,70,884		1,36,279
Treasure							-,55,2,0
Gold Silver	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	***
Bilver		- ···	1				
		Treasure	•••		•••		
	Cotal of Stores and				1,70,884		1,86,979

TRADE-continued.

		Tobes	IN ASIA	۷.					A ,	JSTI	RALIA.	AUSTRALIA.						
	1	894-95.	}	1	1895-96.	1.	1	894 8	95.			189	5-98.					
•	Quantity	. Value.	Quant	ity.	Value.	Qui	ntity	.	Value.		Quantity		Value.					
	6	7	8		9		10		11		12		18					
		Rs.			Rs.				Rs.			İ	Rs.					
	8,18	5 45,03	4 8,6	58 6	23,710 6 to	1	•••				40		2,04					
	•••		***		:::	1.		7	1,090)	8	2	5,92 •••					
		3,04	7		1,830	; .	•		10,190		•••		4,74					
					•••	.					2,750	3	1,22					
	1,168 802 	3,040		83	2 ,166	η .	 	}	 26,015	1) }	30,40					
2	?,260,850 304,300 		275,80		10,28,553 34,156 410 18,303	78	•		88,98,519 1,10,227 819 2,386 100		24,377,080 341,900 396 		69,50,145 47,341 5,805 9,611 4,939					
	222	8,774			1,768 1,568	-			39,211 1,639		65		38,1 68 146					
		186	:::	l	25		882		23 i 19,316		706		2 55 20,216					
	::: ₁	}	{	3		ş 5	5 0	}	400	{	 	3	•••					
	98	} 170	1	3		ξ		5	(* • • •	1	•••	,	•••					
	•••		•••		•••				180				123					
	24	2,181	1	L	135		509 211		41,009 19,370		502 151		45,36 4 15,2 5 9					
	•••	•••			•••	•••			•••		X***		•••					
	•••					•••					•••		•••					
	···_ ,	3,644	•••		1,744				36,346				30,395					
		25,14,589 6,286	:::		20,61,732 21,047				8,38,787 1,38,085			1,	12,49,674 1,75,476					
_		25,20,875		-	20,82,779			1,27	7,76,872			1,	14,25,160					
_	٠,	25,24,301			20,90,133			1,28	3,02,897			1,	14,49,236					
		.::	•••						200		·•• ···							
				1-					200				•••					
-		25,24,301	•••	1	20,90,133			1,29	,03,097			1,1	4,49,236					
		125			16						:		386					
	•••		•••		:::								'					
_										C. 15.00								
-		125			16								886					

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of

	·=-^				OTHER
ARTICLES.				189	4-95.
:	*		Quantit	ies.	Value.
1			3		3
Indian Produce and Manufactures	-conc	luded.			Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufact Articles—concluded.	ured				
Silk	•••	lbs.	•••		
Wax (excluding candles) Wood—Teak and other kine	ds C			359	306 56,315
Wool All other articles, unenumer	rated	lbs. Value	•••		48,474
VII Articles, Manufactured and po		,	19.53.		,
Manufactured— A.—Yarns and Textile Ful	rics—				
Cotton— Twist and yarn		lbs.			
Manufactures-		Yds.		417	•
Pieco goods	{	No.			8,344
Other sorts Jute—	•••	Value	•••		103
Manufactures of-		No.	9,289	750	23,77,784
Gunny-bags Gunny-cloth	•••	Yds.		,100	5,052
Other kinds Silk goods	•••	Cwt. Value		37	563 32,796
Woollen goods	•••	,,			2,747
Other articles, us merated	 mu-	,,			198
B.—Apparel— Apparel		Value			1,05,371
Boots and shoes	•••	Prs.	•••	482	452
C.—Other Articles— Cabinetware and Fur	niture				820
Coir manufactures Hides and skins —	•••	Cwt.		129	1,774
Hides, dressed or			•••		}
ned Skins, dressed or		No. Cwt.	•••		1
ned Jewellery (exclu	l	No.	•••		· · ·
Precious Stones	and	37 - 1			2 4 55
Pearls, unset) Luc—	•••	Value	•••		3,625
Shell Button	•••	Cwt.		53	4,400
Other kinds	'::	"	•••		:::
Articles (not spec exported by post	itied)	Value			
All other articles, enumerated	un-	* 10.00 ft. 20.00 * 40.00 * 60.00			40,615
	- ···	"			
	Free Dutial	olo "			96,84,165 58,03,670
Tot	al	•••			1,54,87,835
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and In					1,55,83,982
ACCUMENTATION CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE		•••			
Treasurc— Gold	•••				
Silver	•••	•••			1,71,625
Tot	nl	••			1,71,625
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandi	80				
and Treasure	•••	•••			1,57,55,607
Government-					110
	•••	•••			110
Treasure— Gold	2002	82			
Silver	•••	•••			
Total of Teasu	re	···	•••		•••
Total or Stores and Treasu		2,300,000			510
Total of Broins and Treasu		•••	•••		110

TRADE-continued.

Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Bengal during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—concluded.

Co	UNTRIES.			T	OTAL.			
-	18	95-96.	• 18	91-95.	18	895-96.		
Q	uantities.	Value.	Quantities	Value.	Quantities	. Value.		
	4	5	6	7	8	9		
		Rs.		Ks.		Rs.		
			1,097,656 5,515		1,459,373 3,617			
	311	43,572	516 3,855,037	76,936	3,231,033	61,134		
		79,403		17,20,783		24,35,387		
	•••		7,167,630	23,95,599	7,404,612	25,70,204		
{	31,370	} 14,038	{ 140,160 902	63,701	190,843			
Ĺ	•••	150	902	1,25,845	680	1,40,819		
1.	5 ,5 78,755	40,03,780	140,369,420	3,13,00,943	164,963,697			
	56,112 141	7,007 1,658	102,993,422 24 ,539	98,33,121 2,38,247	114,002,238 66,799	1,11,39,000 8,18,004		
	•••	49,759 5,937		11,03,079 6,18,729		12,39,796 9,08,027		
	•••			6,232	•••	2,708		
	747	1,51,410 1,031	22,101	6,23 417 29,700	 29,794	6,40,919 33,507		
	304	2,031 9,44 5	3,420	41,717 45,363	3,579	39,731 63,349		
	4 5 U	5 00	580 7.159	47,003	{ 921 13,094	69,152		
		}	134 8,279	9,924	{ 105 7,849	8,230		
		5 25		89,484		93,841		
	672 2 	61,077 80 	131,324 27,857 117	1,14,73,912 21,71,808 10,515	162,651 3 8,972 13	1,46,28,689 36,29,890 700		
		•••	•••		•••	¦		
2.120.80		53,428	•••	13,75,663		13,93,827		
		1,20,68,431 47,02,641		41,78,79,640 4,05,42,797		42,70,3 8,4 81 3,73,38,040		
		1,67,71,072		45,84,22,437		46,43,76,521		
		1,68,63,039		46,01,17,116		46,58,86,866		
		1,91,107		46,56,751 38,23,898	••• ···	8,82,087 11,46,043		
		1,91,107		84,80,649	•••	20,28,130		
		1,70,54,146		46,85,98,065	•••	46,79,18,996		
		073		3,78,338		• 2,38,983		
						•••		
	***	973		3,78,338	•••	2,38,983		

H .- TRADE-continued.

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Spirits and liqueurs	• •	(AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.							
1 2 3 4 5	ARTICLES.		, 1894	1-95.	1896	3-96.				
Res. Res. Res. Res. Res. Res. Res. Res. Res. Res. Res. Res. Res. Ammunition, and Military stores 1.63,763 50,623 1.48,694 44,997 45,390 45,967 16,06,029 16,06,029 16,06,029 16,06,029 16,06,029 16,06,029 16,06,029 16,06,029 16,08,066 1	•		Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.				
Special Rates of Daty	1		2	3	4	5				
Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores	IMPORTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Liquors			1 59 763	50 522	1 48 694	41 087				
Aic, beer, and porter		•••	1,03,103	00,02.5		#3,501				
Wines	Ale, beer, and porter					45,256				
Other sorts	Wings	X24/21								
Salt						891				
11 12 35 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	Opium					3,366				
Secret Delies Articles of Food and Drink		•••								
Articles of Food and Drink- 1,066 1,054 608 606		••	1.1	11	30	30				
Coffee	Articles of Food and Drink-				9					
Mineral and awated waters and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages 61	Coffee	•••				608				
mented and non-alcoholic beverages			29,310	28,811	24,697	. 74,281				
Provisions, and Oilman-stores and Groceries			81	64	435	434				
Sugar, including sarcharine produce of all kinds and confectionery 2,053 2,062 1,940 1,946	Provisions, and Oilman-stores and Grocerie			일 :		1,53,459				
Linds and confectionery	Spices	•;;	1,64,512	1,63,808	1,12,952	1,12,950				
Ten		10	2 69 995	2 68 678	8 12 352	R 19 094				
Chemical Products and Preparations 92.794 92.664 88.426 88.347 During Metains and Narrotices 1.19.056 1.18.825 1.26.277 During and Tanning Materials 1.19.056 1.17.211 28.969 28.797 Metals and Manufactures of Metals 1.17.244 1.15.184 1.66.236 1.36.185 From	T					1,940				
Dueing and Training Materials 17,307 17,211 28,969 28,707 18,643 and Monafigaters of Motals 2,45,392 2,36,739 2,68,709 2,67,526 1,17,241 1,15,184 1,56,236 1,56,238 1,22,133 1,26,238 1,22,133 1,36,266 1,31,87 1,24,135 4,21,434 4,61,009 4,64,317 3,187 3,	Chemical Products and Preparations		92,794	92,669		88,347				
Mictals and Manufactures of Metals		•••	1,19,056	1,18,825						
Hardware and Cutlery	Metalegral Manufactures of Metale-	•••	17,307	17,211	28,969	28,797				
1,12,838	Hardware and Cuttery	•••	2,45,392	2,36,739	2,68,709	2,67,625				
Silver bullion and coin Steel St	Copper	•••				1,54,182				
Steel		•••				1,31,872				
Tin Other metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery and component parts thereol.)	Q+1	100								
Other metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery and component parts thereot.)						98,459				
thereal.)					ii .					
Petroleum			1 15 249	1 15 145	9.05.939	9.09.509				
Petroleum 15,90,262 16,89,025 27,46,993 27,44,201		•••	1,10,245	1,10,110	2,00,803	2,00,082				
Other Articles, Unmanufactured and Manufactured—Appared (including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and millinery and other uniforms and accoutrements) 2,73,218 2,69,418 1,86,371 1,85,962 Cotton, articles made of—Piece-goods—White 10,67,943 10,67,767 43,41,624 43,55,619 9,06,631 0,06,074 0,074 0,074 0,074	Petroleum	•••				27,41,201				
Apparel (including drapery, baberdashery, and millitary and other umforms and accoutrements)			18,954	18,620	44,882	44,879				
millnery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements)										
2,73,218 2,69,418 1,86,371 1,85,962	millinery, and military and other unifo		1							
Piece-goods— Grey 10,67,913 10,67,757 43,41,624 49,35,512 White 3,25,690 3,25,600 9,06,631 9,06,074 Coloured, printed or dyed 1,14,051 1,14,051 6,10,567 6,09,84 Other goods 1,27,709 1,27,517 4,21,820 4,15,830 Paints and colours, painters' materials and compositions for application to leather wood and metals 62,624 62,117 79,899 70,868 Paper and Pasteboard 38,033 38,014 52,824 62,146 Silk, raw and manufactured 59,071 58,903 62,932 62,586 Stationery 42,192 42,249 47,177 47,145 Wood and timber and articles made of wood 12,102 11,864 12,782 12,776 Woollen goods 3,63,311 3,62,676 2,83,100 2,81,918 Imports by post 6,43,733 6,41,522 7,65,006 7,47,092 Total Daty on Imports 3,31,87,091 3,28,71,551 3,95,78,629 3,92,19,868 Rice in the husk 4,848 19,77,419 20,88,196 20,23,168	and accoutrements)		2,73,218	2,69,418	1,86,371	1,85,962				
Grey										
White			10,67.913	10,67,757	43,41,624	49,35,519				
Other goods Paints and colours, painters inaterials and compositions for application to leather wood and metals Paper and Pasteboard Silk, raw and manufactured Silk, raw and silk, sp. 38,033 Sep. 14, 21,820 Sep. 14, 21,820 Sep. 14, 21,820 Sep. 14, 21,820 Sep. 14, 21,820 Sep. 14, 21,820 Sep. 14, 21,820 Sep. 14, 21,82	White		3,25,590	3,25,500	9,06,631	9,08,074				
Paints and colours, painters' materials and compositions for application to leather wood and metals		••				6,09,841				
sitions for application to leather wood and metals		ייינו	1,27,709	1,27,517	4,21,820	. 4,15,839				
metals 62,624 62,117 79,899 79,859 Paper and Pastebeard 38,033 38,014 52,824 62,164 Silk, raw and manufactured 69,071 58,903 62,932 62,586 Stationery 42,192 42,249 47,177 47,145 Umbrellas 86,187 85,772 80,658 80,598 Wood and timber and articles made of wood 12,102 11,864 12,782 12,776 Woollen goods 3,63,311 3,62,676 2,83,100 2,81,918 Imports by post 5,41,522 7,55,006 7,47,092 All other articles not enumerated 3,31,87,091 3,28,74,551 3,95,78,629 3,92,19,866 Exports 3,31,87,091 3,28,74,551 3,95,78,629 3,92,19,866 Rice in the husk 20,31,261 19,77,419 20,88,196 20,23,156 Rice flour 20,31,261 19,77,419 20,88,196 20,23,156	sitions for application to leather wood	and								
Silk, raw and manufactured 69,071 58,903 62,932 62,586 Stationery 42,192 42,249 47,177 47,148 Umbrellas 86,187 85,772 80,653 80,598 Wood and timber and articles made of wood 12,102 11,864 12,782 12,776 Woollen goods 3,63,311 3,62,676 2,83,100 2,81,918 Imports by post 6,43,733 6,41,522 7,55,006 7,47,092 Total Daty on Imports 3,31,87,091 3,28,71,551 3,95,78,629 3,92,19,865 Exports. 4,848 4,848 8,615 8,336 Rice in the husk 20,31,261 19,77,419 20,88,196 20,23,156 Rice flour 20,31,261 19,77,419 20,88,196 20,23,156	metals					79,859				
Stationery						62,164				
Umbrellas 86,187 85,772 80,663 80,598 Wood and timber and articles made of wood 12,102 11,864 12,782 12,776 Woollen goods 3,63,311 3,62,676 2,83,100 2,81,918 Imports by post 6,43,733 6,41,522 7,55,006 7,47,092 Total Daty on Imports 3,31,87,091 3,28,71,551 3,95,78,629 3,92,19,868 Exports. Grain and pulse— 4,848 4,848 8,615 8,338 Rice in the husk 20,31,261 19,77,419 20,88,196 20,23,156 Rice flour	Stationary									
Wood and timber and articles made of wood 12,102 3,63,311 3,62,676 2,83,100 2,81,918 11,864 12,782 2,83,100 2,81,918 11,864 12,782 2,83,100 2,81,918 11,864 12,782 2,83,100 2,81,918 11,864 12,782 2,83,100 2,81,918 11,864 12,782 2,83,100 2,81,918 11,864 12,782 2,83,100 2,81,918 11,864 12,782 2,83,100 2,81,918 11,864 12,782 2,83,100 2,81,918 12,776 2,83,100 2,81,918 12,776 2,83,100 2,81,918 12,776 2,83,100 2,81,918 12,776 2,83,100 2,81,918 12,776 2,83,100 2,81,918 12,776 2,83,100 2,81,918 12,776 2,83,100 2,81,918 12,776 2,83,100 2,81,918 12,776 2,83,100 2,81,918 1,864 2,83,100 2,81,918 2,83,100 2,81,918 2,83,100 2,81,918 2,83,100 2,83,10	Umbrellas		86,187	85,772	80,653	80,595				
Imports by post All other articles not enumerated	Wood and timber and articles made of wood			11,861	12,782	12,776				
All other articles not enumerated 6,43,733 6,41,522 7,55,006 7,47,092 Total Daty on Imports 3,31,87,091 3,28,74,551 3,95,78,629 3,92,19,865 Exports. Grain and pulse— Rice in the husk 4,848 Rice not in the husk 20,31,261 19,77,419 20,88,196 20,23,156	Impurety he road		3,63,311	3,62,676	2,83,100	2,81,918				
Exports. Grain and pulse— Rice in the husk 4,848 Rice not in the husk 20,31,261 Rice flour 20,31,261 Rice flour	All other articles not enumerated			6,41,522	7,65,006	7,47,092				
Grain and pulse— Rice in the husk 4,848 Rice not in the husk 20,31,261 Rice flour 20,31,261	Total Daty on Imports	•••	3,31,87,091	3,28,71,551	3,95,78,629	3,92,19,865				
Grain and pulse— Rice in the husk 4,848 Rice not in the husk 20,31,261 Rice flour 20,31,261 Rice flour 20,31,261	Exports.									
Rice not in the husk 20,31,261 19,77,419 20,88,196 20,23,166	Grain and pulse-									
Rice not in the husk 20,31,261 19,77,419 20,88,196 20,23,166	Rice in the husk	•••				8,335				
	Rice flour		20,31,261			20,23,155				
Total Duty on Exports 20.36.109 19.82.207 20.06.211 . 00.21.400	, and nout	•••				٠٠ •••				
THE PERSON NAMED OF THE PE	Total Duty on Exports		20,36,109	19,82,207	20,96,811	20,31,490				

H .- TRADE -continued.

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastleise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

•				2 3	Mg	RCHANDISE.				
•	•		C	ountry.	, 1	Foreign.		Total.	Tı	REASURE.
			1894-95	. 1895-96	5 1894-9	5. 1895-9	6. 1894-9	5. 1895-9	6. 1894-9	5. 1895-96.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imp	orts into Bengal.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bom		•••	1,55,43,87	8 1,59,67,0			269 ¹ 1, 7 3,73,9	23 1,90,14,29	1	
" Sind		•••	1,43,83,57	8,2 9 1,30,77,6	14 1.09.6	11,0)23 89 1,14,93,2	22.2	59	
, Bur	na		1,04,32,71	1 87,89,7	7,30,1		68 1,11,62,9	05 95,93,83		
From Briti	sh Ports in other Total	r Pro-	4,03,60,16	3 3,78,42,5	82 26,69,8	82 40,43,9	049, 4,30,30,0	4,18,86,55	31, 1,17,0	00 1,80,060
From Brit Presid	ish Ports within	n the	1,41,95,01	6 1,72,72,3	27 50,58,10		-	52 2,20,35,21		- -
From Goa	•••	•••	8,69	100	- <u>-</u> -		8,6		-	-
Coal	ichery in—Nasrákál	•••	66,99	1000			20 72,9		9	
, Mali	yapuram		1,40,87		oo		1,40,8	72 9,90	00:	
" Cute	h-Mandvi (Allope y		5,43,08		19		75 5,43,0	93 81 6,09,02		
" Trav	ançoro { Koláche Quilon		243	38			, , , , , ,	12 39		
" Katt	Set		:::		:::			***	j :::	
,, A&00	War { Mangro	1				_	27	2	7	
From India	n Ports not Britis Total	sh— 	7,69,872	6,45,11	8 5,98	6,1	7,65,83	6,51,24	0	
From All P	orts— Total		5,63,15,081	5,57,60,02	77,33,97	88,12,9	60,6,30,49,0	6,45,72,98	7 24,01,92	25,03,876
Government	Stores and Trea	sure	3,61,028	5,39,26	0 4,01,72	7,22,5	7.62,73	12,61,83	63,53	
Expor	ts from Bengal.				- 		-	-	30,00	- 0,020
To Bombay			1 40 88 500	1,50,26,40	0 00 00	0.000	13 . 45 45 13			
" Sind		[2,74,218	2,91,10	5 22,01	2 14,30	2,96,28	6 1,53,64,751 8 3,05,413	3	•••
" Madras " Burma	•••		1,08,46,139 1,47,34,209	1,27,82,45	25,96,91 1, 57,83,36	6 18,36,01 6 63.43.11	9 1,31,13,05	5 1,46,18,477 4 2,20,66,129	13,97	500 march 200 ma
	orts in other Pre	1						2,40,00,122	1,14,46,12	70,07,802
ces—	Total		3,99,23,091	4,38,22,986	86,82,949	85,31,78	4 1,86,06,04	5,23,54,770	1,14,60,008	70,07,802
To British I	orts within the		1,41,67,485	1,79,82,510	68,19,55	58,40,21	5° 2, 0 0,07,03°	2,38,22,761	23,21,109	23,81,633
To Goa ,, Pondiche	•••		1,13,999	79,768	1,510	21,99		1.01.550		
" Karikal	·						0 1,1 5 ,516	1,01.758	· :::	•••
" Mahó " Cochin—	Narrákál	:::	21,855	9,52,094	1,213	42	 8. 26 ,068	9,52,522		
" Cutch	••		195	6,720			193			
	Bot Dwarka		250	•••		:::	250			
" Kattywar	Junágarh Mángrol	•••		•••					•••	
579 1/7-	Porbandar	:::	2,363	831	::: :		2,363	831	••	•••
	(Verawal	•••		•••	i		1	!	•••	•••
	Koláchel		2,06,812 16,282	1,48,971 72,528	5,932 	466			•••	•••
" Travanco	o { Quilon Trevandrum		1,667	3,516	1,741	923	3.408	3,869		
•	Poracand		20,016	4,08 0		···	2 0,016	4,080		•••
lo Indian Po	rts not British— Total		3,86,439	12,68,538	10,402	23,211	20000	• 12,91,752		
o All Ports-	- Total	5	,44,67,018	5,30,74,070	1,45,42,903	1,43,95,213		7,74,69,283		
overnment 8	tores and Treasu	re -	21,11,253	17,33,491	17,52,286	24,53,180	38,63,539	41,86,671	4,49,772	90,000

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which
Bengal in the official year 1895-96.

2	Ввітівя	(Отцкв тн.	AN BRITISH	Indian).		BRITIS
COUNTLIES WHENCE ENTERED AND SWHICH CLEARED.	To Ente	ered.	Clea	red.	Ent	ered.
•	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	' 5	6	7
United Kingdom { Steam Sailing	108	296,060 78,258	169 26	460,584 54,116	l :::	
Austria-Hungary { Steam Sailing	:::	.::	2	3,777		•••
Belgium {Steam Sailing				•••		•••
France Steam Sailing			4 9	7,518		
Germany Steam			5	16, 8 35		
(Steam		20,092	6	12,053		
Steam			9	 1 8 ,013	•••	•••
Italy { Sailing	:::	:::			•••	
AfricaEastern Coast { Steam Sailing	:::		4	4,556 	'	•
Steam	6	11,397	1	1,261		•••
Steam	8	20,952		 27,767		
Steam (Steam	4	4,253	16	29,103 2,050		
Craming	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••
North America Steam					:::	•••
South America { Steam Sailing			19	20,673		•••
United States Steam	1 23	1,967 49,199	2 31	3,884 66,891		•••
Aden {Steam	5	9,555				
Arabia Steam	5	9,190	4	7,374 817		
Ceylon Steam	4	7,298	31	57,207		,
China-Hong-Kong Steam Sailing	44	71,805	45	73,381		
per unitern	•••					•••
apan Steam		:::	:::		:::	•••
ava {Steam Sailing	2	5,109				•••
Waldiren (ergent Minigory) (Steam						
(Staning					,	
rersia " { Sailing	1	2,277	1	909		
Russia in Asia { Steam Sailing	26	<i>55</i> ,156		:::	•••	4. .
traits Settlements { Steam Sailing	4	1,682	5	11,718		•••
Curkey in Asia Steam Sailing				1,252	***	
Steam (Steam	11	19,950	12	21,777		
Steam (Steam	4	3,962	16	1,528 21,882		
(Saining	228	1,772 521,360	324	726,552		
& Sailing	82	154,421	118	214,591		
Total, 1894-95 { Steam Sailing	262 105	570,541 196,803	827 163	705 082 292,877		

TRADE-continued.

Entered and Cleared with Curgoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of compared with the totals of the year 1894-95.

NDIAN.			Aus	TRIAN.			FR	ENCH.			GER	MAN.	
Clear	ed.	Ente	red.	Clea	red.	Enter	ed.	Clea	rod.	Ente	red.	Clea	red.
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessols.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Ton
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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•••		•••		•••		•••		•••	,	1	2.313	39	76,003
•••				•••	•••	•••		•••		1	2,392	•••	•••
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•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
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									2000		•		1.000
			<u></u>		<u></u> .			2	2,090			4	1,326
		•••		2	2,346	6	5,562	7	6,489		2,313	40	77,867
	•••			•••		•••		8	2,723	1	2,392	6	3,718
		2	2,899	3	4,185	10	9,270		9,270	1	1,411	39	74,912
			mess III		1000 NEX			1	414	2	3,409	18	7,256

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1895-96, compared

and a way of the Action is a			*** 1.fm************************************	Tm.		Aw			
		TERED AND TO	Enter		Closs	red. '	Ent	ered.	
w H	ICH"CLEA	ARED.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
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	1 : .		2	3	1	5	6	7	
United Kingdon	a	{ Steam Sailing							
Austria-Hunge	ıry	{ Steamer		 !			:::	:::	
Belgium		(Steam						,	
And the Committee and the endertheads and the second		··· { Sailing (Steam	•••		•••	•••	•	•••	
France .	•• •••	{ Sailing							
Germany		··· { Steam Sailing			!			•••	
U.dland)		(Steam			l				
Holland; .	•• •••	··· { Sailing			•••			•••	
Italy .		{ Steam Sailing		•••				•••	
Africa—Eastern	Const	(Steam		•••	•••		•••	•	
		··· { Sailing (Steam		•••	••	•••		•••	
Egypt .		{ Steam Sailing						•••	
Mauritius .	. <i>.</i>	{ Steam Sailing	•••	•••	•••			•••	
		(Steam	!				•••	•••	
Réunion .	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	{ Sailing			. :::	:::		•••	
North America .		{ Steam Sailing						•••	
South America		Steam			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
South America	•••	··· { Sailing	•••	•••	••		•••	•••	
United States .		{ Steam Sailing	•••					•••	
Aden		Steam						•••	
		··· { Sailing { Steam		•••	•••		•••	•••	
Arabia .		··· { Sailing		••• •••				•••	
Ceylon .	·· •••	{ Steam Sailing	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	••• •	
OL: II IZ		Steam						•••	
China- Hong-Ko	ong	{ Sailing	··· ·		•••	•••	:::		
Japan		{ Steam Sailing			···	•••			
Java		(Steam	•••			•••			
Java	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	··· { Sailing	··· ;		•••	•••	.		
Maldi ve s (except	Minicoy) { Steam Sailing	•••	:::				•••	
Persia		{ Steam { Sailing	•••				···.	•••	
		(Steam	•••		•••	•••			
Russia in Asia	• •••	{ Sailing			:-	•••		•	
Straits Settlemer	its	··· { Steam Sailing	(•••		:::	•••	
Curkey in Asia	222	(Steam						•••	
	•••	" { Sailing	•••	- 1			•••	•••	
Lustralia	•	{ Steam Sailing	··· 1	:::	•••	.	•••	•••	
Other countries	. .	{ Steam Sailing	•••			•••	•••	***	
		-		<u></u> .					
Total,	1895-96	{ Steam Sailing	:::	•••				•••	
Total	1894-95	{ Steam { Sailing				i			
TOURL,	TOD-9-00	· 7 Sailing	•••	•••			. 3	4,570	

TRADE-continued.

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the cotals of the year 1894-95—continued.

AN.			OTHER DEPOSITIONS	ABAB.	•	OTHER NATIONALITIES.						
Clean	red.	Ent	ered.	Cle	ared.	Ent	tered.	. Cle	ared.			
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessols.	Tons.	Vessels.	Ton 1.			
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	•••				•••			1	2,170			
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	••• •••	:::										
							}					
				•••	•••		•••	2	1,701			
1	1,899	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		:::	•••			
!												
	• •				•••				•••			
:::		3	2,585	3	2,484	2	1,851	2	1,851			
·				:::		•••			···			
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_:::			-:					- 5	1,88			
1	1,899	3	2, 6 85	3	2,484	2	1,851		9,517			
					2,585	1 6	1,926	10	7,500			
1	1,540	4	3,194	3	2,585	5	3,190	10	7,500			

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which
Bengal in the official year 1895-96, compared

•			10	TOTAL	Foreign.			NATI
Countries when	CB ENTER	RRD AND TO	Ente	ered.	Cl	eared.	En	tered.
		•	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	1	*	2	3	4	6	6	7
United Kingdom		Steam Sailing		•••	1	1,864		
Austria—Hungary	ore e	(Steam.		•••		•••		•••
	•••	" { Sailing (Steam		•••	•••	•••		• •••
Belgium	•••	" {Sailing					:::	
France		Steam Sailing	:::	•••		::: `	:::	•••
Germany	•••	Steam	1	2,313	39	76,0 03		
		" { Sailing { Steam	1	2,392				••• •
Holland	•••	Sailing	::.			:::	:::	
Italy		Steam Sailing	:::	•••		•••	:::	
Africa—Eastern Cos		Steam				 ·	'	•
Airica—Eastern Cos	186	Counting		•••		•••		•••
Egypt		Steam Sailing				···		•••
Mauritius		. { Steam Sailing			2	2,803		•••
Réunion		Steam Sailing		•••				•••
S-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0		Sailing	•••			•••	•••	•••
North America								•••
South America		Steam Sailing	:::	•••	2	1,701		
United States		Steam Sailing	:::	·•·	2	4,291		:::
Aden		Steam Sailing	::	•••	; ;	:::	•••	···
Arabia	··· ··	Steam Sailing	5	 4,436	5	4,335	1	 640
Ceylon		Steam Sailing	6	5 ,5 62	9	8,835	2	• 325
China-Hong-Kong		(Steam				•••		
Jama-Hong-Kong	***	Steam		•••	•••		•••	•••
Japan	•••				;			•••
Java		Steam Sailing		•••	••• 1	•••	,	••••
		Steam				•••	•••	•••
Maldives (except Mi	n c oy)	2 Sailing			'		12	2,014
Persia		Steam Sailing	:::		8	ï,911	:::•	•••
Russia in Asia		Steam Sailing			•••			•
Straits Settlements	 .	Steam						•••
Turkey in Asia		(Steam						•••
	••• ••••	{ Sailing (Steam			••• 1			
Lustralia	•••	2 Sailing	:::	:::		:::		••• •••
Other countries '		Steam Sailing	:::		-11	5,300	:::	•••
Total, 1895	96	Stoam Sailing	7 6	7,876 6,828	49 25	88,702 20,341		3,009
		19540	-	·				

TRADE-continued.

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the sotals of the year 1894-95—concluded.

(CRAFT.			GRAND TO	TAL, 1895-0)6. (GRAND To	TAL, 1894-9	5.
1	Clea	ared.	En	tered.	;• Cle	ared.	En	tered.	. Clea	red.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	8	9	10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17
			108	296,060	170	452,448	147	368,475	179	437,900
١	•••	•••	43	78,258	26	64,116	67	112,090	38	81,592
	•••	•••	:::		2	3,777	- 1	1,173	10	17,974
	•••						1	1,411	1	2,595
	•••	•••	···		•••					•••
	•••	•••	• ••	•••	4.9	7,518 16, 3 36		•••	6 14	11,498 27,752
	•••	•••	1	2,313	44	87,551	•••	•••	47	93,300
	•••	•••	11	22,484	6	12,053	23	41,823	ii	29,074
		•••	•••		···				2	5,604
	•••	•••		•••	9	18,013			2	4,300
	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	" s	492	•••	•••	4 3	4,556 492	1	1,160	2	1,967
	S. Santa		5	11,397	1	1,261	7	15,245		2,174
	•••		"		1		'		1	
	•••		8	20,952	12	27,767	7	17,712	9	17,449
	•••	••••	4	4,253	17	31,909	7	5,729	15	17,548
	7.00	•••	•••	•••	2	3,050		•••	1 1	1, 526 1,013
	•••			•••	30.	•••				
	•••				•••					•••
	•••					22,374				30,011
					21		•••		24	
	•••		1 23	1,967 49 ,199	33	3,884 71,185	23	1,825 44.868	2 46	4.131 94,627
			5	9,555			11	19,897		
										•••
	₁	640	5 7	9,190 5,923	4 7	7,374 5,822	4 5	6,927 4,436	6 7	10,783 5,872
	1	10.20	10	12,860	40	66,012	12	12,782	96	60.147
	9	1,509	2	325	9	1,509			6	637
			44	71,805	45	73,384	45	73,904	45	74,194
	•••	***	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••
		:::					:::		·••	•••
	1		2	5,109			3	6,568		
	•:	•			•••	•••	•••			•••
	9	1.970		2,044	9	1,270		1,846	10	1,368
	950	1,270	12	2,044			3	5,164		
	•••	.9.	1		4	2,820	5	2,633	9	2.231
	•		26	65,156	•••		11	22,643		•••
	•••		•••				•••	1 100	•••	•••
			4	9,682	5	11,718	1	1,192		•••
					1	1,252				
	,	•••			•••		•••			•••
	'	-	11	19,950	12	21,777	11	21,781	15	28,505 1,436
		•••		3,962	1 16	1,528 21,882	10	10,188	17	24,441
	•••		4 i	1,772	21	17,430	10		26	22,599
	22	3,911	285 103	532,235 164,258	373 165	813,254 286,843				
							276	586,047	379	792,879
	"18	8,192	***		:::	•••	133	213,425	204	315,364

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered and 1895-96, compared with the

	<u> </u>	Ввітія		THAN BE	ITISH		Витиян	Indian.		. Αυ		
COUNTRIES WHENCE	E ENTERED AND	Ent	ered,	Clea	red.	En	tered.	Clean	red.	En	tered.	
		Vossels.	Tons.	Vessels,	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
United Kingdom	{ Steam Sailing	1 2	287 3,704				:::	•••			•••	
Austria-Hungary	{ Steam Sailing									•		
Bolgium	{ Steam Sailing				:::	•••		···				
Franco	{ Steam Sailing			1	2,657	 						
Holland	{ Steam Sailing					•••		•••				
Italy	{ Steam Sailing										•••	
20059649	000, 1000 (1										•••	
Russia	{ Steam Sailing		•••				•••					
Africa-Eastern Coas	st { Steam Sniling	7 4	8,875 6,489			•••			:::	•••	!	
Egypt	{ Steam Sailing			1	2,189	•••	•••	•••				
Mauritius	{ Steam Sailing	4 7	7. 3 72 10.919						:::		:::	
Réunion	{ Steam Sailing	4	6,501 1,013	•••		•••	•••					
South America	{ Steam Sailing	9	16,311	···	:::		···					
United States	(Steam											
	Coming	2	4,773			•••		!			•••	
Aden	{ Steam Sailing							•••				
Arabia	{ Steam Sailing							•••				
Ceylon	{ Steam Sailing	32 5	67,709 9,787	:::							:::	
China-Hong-Kong	{ Steam Sailing								:::			
Japan	{ Steam Sailing	:::	:::	:::								
Java	{ Steam Sailing	1	1,916	2	3,909						:::	
Maldives (except Mine	coy) { Steam Sailing			:::								
Russia in Asia	{Steam		:::						•••			
Straits Settlements	{ Steam Sailing	8	20,813				:::					
Turkey in Asia	{Steam Sailing											
Australia												
Other countries	{ Steam { Sailing	11	15,718 11,064		3,877							
Total, 1895-98	{ Steam Sailing		133,969 59,287		2,632							
M-4-1 1004 05	-		17,162	3	5,612							
Total, 1894-95	{ Steam Sailing	47	67,810			::: }			::: }	•••		

TRADE-continued.

Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1894-95.

HAN.	•		Grr	MAN.			FR	ENCH.		ITALIAN.					
Clear	red.	· Ente	red.	Clea	red.	Ent	erod.	Cle	eared.	En	tored.	C	eared.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	1	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessols.	Tons		
12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
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-						2	2,771						.,,		
		8	1,000			2 2	1,402	:::		:::			, 		
										<u> </u>			•		
		8 6	,638	•••		2	1,795		:::				•••		

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered year 1895-96, compared with the

		Ameri	CAN		От	IER NATI	ONALITIES	5.	· Total		
Countries whence entrerd and to which cleared.	Ente	ored.	Clear	od.	Ente	ered.	Clear	ed.	Ent	ered.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
. 1	2	3	4	5	6	1	8	9	10	11	
United Kingdom Sailing		**				•••					
Austria—Hungary Steam	• "	,						•••		:::	
Belgium Steam							,				
France Steam								•••			
Holland Steam		••									
(Steam	,		i								
Italy Sailing	· · · ·	•••	•••	} !		•••	•••		•••	•••	
Russia { Sailing		·						::: •			
Africa—Eastern Coast . Steam			· · ·		:::	•••					
Egypt Steam				`			•••				
(Steam		···							1	1,520	
Mauritius Sailing		•••		 !		•••	•••		1	633	
Réunion · { Sailing		•••									
South America Sailing		! !		····	1				1	610	
United States . { Steam Sailing							::: :::			•••	
Aden Steam						···				:::	
Arabia Steam											
(Steam											
Ceylon Sailing		•		 		•••	•••	•••	••••	•••	
China—Hong-Kong . Sailing Steam	2000	· · · ·			ļ		···	•••			
Japan Sailing		•••		!		•••					
Java Steam			···	·		••• •••		4	.		
Maldives (except Mini- Steam Sailing				ļ . 		•••					
					!	•••	•••	•	•••		
(Saining		•••				•••			,		
Straits Settlements { Steam Sailing				:::					1	1,251	
Turkey in Asia { Steam Sailing			•				•••	:::		::	
Australia Steam Sailing	• :::		- :::		•••		•••		1	:::	
Other countries { Steam Skiling		 #•			4	1,274	•••	:::	8	3,043	
Total, 1895-96 { Steam Sailing		:::			5	1,584		:::	2 10	2,771 4,286	
Total, 1894-95 { Steam Sailing	·	···	:::		5	4,382		:::•	15	11,765	

TRADE-continued.

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official totals of the year 1694-05—concluded.

FOREIGN. Cleared.		NATIVE CRAPT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1895-96.				GRAND TOTAL, 1891-95.			
		- Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cloared.		Entofed.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tous.	Vessels.	Tons
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	28	24	25
:::				:::		1 2	287 3,701	 •	:::	1 2	3,250	::	···
	•••		•••		•••		•••			:::		:::	•••
•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••			1		i	
•••	•••	:::	•		•••			:::					•••
			1000000		12-200			1	2,657				•••
:::	•••									•••			•••
4	•••									•••			•••
	•••						•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	***
	•••							•••	•••				•••
	•••				•••		•••	•••			•••		•••
	•••			}		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
	•••	• 8.		•••	•••		0.075		•••	8	13,144		•••
]	•••		···		•••	7 4	8,875 0,180			4	1,581		•••
	•••					-	100	1	2,189				
•••	•••		•••		•••			^					•••
	•••				•••	5	8,892			8	11,997		•••
•••					"	8	11,552			11	15,393	•••	•••
***		i				4	6,501			1	1,469	•••	•••
	•••		:::			1	1,013					•••	•••
1	•••						•••						•••
	•••				•••	10	16,921		•••	10	12,124	•••	•••
											•••	•••	•••
						•••		•••			3.074		•••
						2	4,772		•••	1	2,372	:::	•••
	.••		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			
	•••	•••	•••		•••			:::				:::	•••
		•••			•••	32	67,709			27	54,438		•••
•••	•••	4	820			9	10,607			10	4,774		•••
	Э.								•••				•••
:::		::.				•••			•••			•••	•••
5 175-554	•••		l				***		•••		0.700	1	2,27
	•		•••				•••		•••	1	2,738	•••	•••
						1	1,916	2	3,909	1	1,876	1	1,48
:::		ļ. "							***	3	6,320		***
													•••
•••	•••		•••						•••		•••		•••
•••	•••	•	•••			1703.50)))Menan			
***		€		***	•••			:::	•••	•••			•••
•••		•••	•••		•••	•••					00 804		
	•••			•••		9	22,064	•••	***	10	22,564 2,006		•••
	•••	•••		•••		•••			•••	•	2,000		
		i					•••		•••		•••	•••	.••
		•••		•••			•••		***	•	•••	•••	•••
	•		Zaplania (C.P.	NAME OF THE R. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P.			•••		•••		•••		•••
••••	•••									2	3,189	•••	•••
•••	•	14:350		N0868752		11	15,718	2	3,877	6	9,178	1	1,86
						17	14,107			6 27	30,111	•	
						70	196 794	6	12,632			· •	<u>,</u>
•••	•••	··· 4	920	•••		72 51	136,734 64, 3 9 3	6	12,032		•••		
		4	320										_
	•••					•••	•••		•••	63 71	117,162 81,489	3	5,61
	•••	- ,9	1,924	•••			•••		•••		54,200	\	

H.--

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal

	٠,			Bar	цен.			British	Indian.			F
		•	Ent	ered.	Clea	rod	Ente	orod.	Clea	rød.	Ente	ered.
	• •		Vessels.	Tons,	Vossols.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vossels.	Tons.	Vossels.	Tons:
	, 1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
•	With Cargoe	7.										
	ts in other provinc	es— (Steam	21	54,586	21	48,060				. <u></u>		
From or	to Bombay	··· { Sailing					•••	•••				***
,,	Sind	{ Steam Sailing			1	2,033		`				***
,,	Madras	Steam	205	446,280		229,369					57	96,82
,,		··· { Sailing (Steam		••• ••• 0 0 1	3	1,411		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
**	Burma		236 	299,051 	256 1	348,212 1,810				•••		
	m	Steam	462	799,917	384	627,624			•	•	67	96,82
	Total	··· { Sailing			4	3,221				<u></u>		***
,,		within Steam	827	373,032		682,047						•••
	the province	{ Sailing	1	2,118	1	482						•••
,,	Indian ports British	not Steam	10	22,330	2	4,170		•••				1,82
	Brush	\ Sailing	2	1,607		!					3	1,82
	Total, 1895-96	{ Steam Sailing	1,299 3	1,195,279 3,725	1,975 5	1,313,891 8,703					57 3	9 6,82 1,82
		(>				0,700						1,02
	Total, 1894-95	{ Steam Sailing	1,098 6	987,189 7,491	1,174 5	1,113,002 6,001		••• •••		•••	47 1	78,97 2,17
	In Ballast.	•										
British port	s in other provinc	es -								•		
From or	to Bombay	{ Steam Sailing	34 1	79,102 1,884				•••		•••		
	Sind	Steam	4	7,020				•••		•••		
,,	ong	17.7-0	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
**	Madras	{ Steam Sailing	26 2	46,722 954	2	4,383			•	•		•••
,,	Burma	{ Steam Sailing	12	14,650	N 100 100	37,951			4			
•		Coaning			1	1,772						***
	Total	{ Steam Sailing	76 3	147,494 2,838	22 1	42,334 1,772	.,,			1		
		Coarring										
1)	British ports the province	within Steam Sailing	59 6	86,662 11,528	19 1	17,900 2,800			::: '		1	2,17
	. •	•								"		-,-,
"	Indian ports British	not { Steam { Sailing	1	1,830								•••
: ••••		5										-
9	Tetal; 1895-96	··· { Steam Sailing	136 9	23 5,48 6 1 4,8 66	41 2	60,234 4,572	:::			•••	1	2,17
	t			010.010		47.150						
	Total, 1894-95	{ Steam Sailing	119 8	213,949 8,256	39 6	47,158 9,602		***				***

TRADE-concluded.

Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1895,96 totals of the year 189495."

ngy.	•		NATIV	e Craft.			Totan,	1895-96.			Total,	1894-95.	
Cle	ared.	Ent	ered.	Cle	ared.	En	torod.	Cle	eared.	En	tered.	Cle	ared.
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessols.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	28	24	25
													,
 	::: ,	•			:::	21	54 ,586	21	48,060 	23 4	63,141 7,601	18	31,052
•••				•	***	•••		1	2,033		 	:::	
16 2	17,616 1,558	 27	3,941	₂₅	3, 454	262 27	543,105 3,941	122 30	246,985 6,423	214 18	413,271 2,209	107 32	191,199 5,178
2	4,072	13	1,653	16	1,781	236 13	299,051 1,653	258 17	352,284 3,591	231 83	280,292 5,159	255 19	932,048 6,472
18 2	21,688 1,558	40	5,594		5,235	519 40	896,742 5,594	403 47	649,362 10,014	468 55	746,704 14,969	375 51	654,299 11,645
1	2,170	512	65,283	546	64,724	827 543	373,032 67,401	989 548	682.047 67,376	671 512	308,540 61,085	811 538	572,165 61,652
1	1,520 	1	 113	:::		10 6	22,330 3,542	3	5,69 0	6 2	10,9 20 1,756	3	3, 96 5
19 8	23,208 3,728	 583	70 ,9 90	 587	69,959	1,356 589	1,292,104 76,537	1,394 6 95	1, 3 37,099 77,390	:::	•••	:::	:::
· 15	17,427 754	 592	68,146	 577	66, 5 39	: ::	 	:::	:::	1,145 599	1,066,164 77,810	1,189 581	1,130,429 73,297
		•											
:: :	•••					34	79,102 1,884			40	88,101		
	:::		:::			4	7,020 	:::	 	1	1,529 		***
	:::	28	4,314	6	742	26 30	46,722 5, 298	2 6	4,383 742	20 34	36,269 5,012	2 5	9,591 629
		2	e 61		6,126	12	14,650 61	20 45	37,951 7,898	5 1	6,791 186	19 69	89,569 16,321
		• 80	4,405		6,868	76 33	147,491 7,243	22 51	42,334 8,610	66 35	132,690 5,198	21 64	43,160 16,850
		 273	37,804	298	41,436	59 280	86,662 51,502	19 299	17,900 41,236,	48 201	71,693 30,912	22 221	11,20 4 30,471
		· :::				1	1,330			5	9,566		<u>.:</u>
			42,209	348	48,304	136 313	235,486 58,745	41 350	60,23 4 52,876		:::	,	
4	7,208	236	32,354	279	87,719					119 239	213,949 36,140	43 285	54,364 47,321

I.-COINAGE AN

1.—

Gu		- N	lver.		Сорре	г.						
By State.	Phrate.	By State.	Paper Currency Pepartment	Pnvate.	B) State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees,	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupaga.	Single pice.
1	2	3	1	5	б	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Folus. Nıl	Tolas Nıl	Tolas. 2,695,561	Tolas. Nd	Tolus Nil	Tolas. 18,010,760	Tolas.	Nil Valuo in	Tale. Nil Value in Rs. v P	Tale. 2,110,828 Value in Rs. A r. 10,55,414 0 0	Talo. 2,652,711 Value in R4 A P. 6,63,177 12 0	Tale. 9,668,336 Value in Rs. A. P. 12,04,542 0 0	Tale. 35,743,600 Value in Rs A. P. 5,58,493 12 0

2 - Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper

N	OTES IN	CIRCUITA YEAR	HT TA NOITA	BIGINNING (OF THE				CIRCULATION CYEAR ON 81st
Sn	nall note	s under	R9. 60.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards	Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.
		1		2	3	4	6	8	7
Pieces		•••	2,972,551	270,263	61,939	41		3,131,869	2,88,150
			Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value	•••	•••	3,00,71,835	2,41,87,350	8,24,79,500	54,30,72,445	51,71,26,350	3,16,40,940	2,59,10,150
								3	į

CURERROY.

Coinage.

ES TEAR 1895	·96.			C	ing the	Es	TIMATE:		OF OF	Com in	CIR-
					anp pe	G	old.	81	lver,	Con	pper.
Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Straits cents.	Manasir coins.	Total.	Soverengus received during year 1895-96.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Fale. 9,873,826 Value in Rs. A. P 77,139 4 3	Tale. 15,207,753 Value in Rs. A. P. 79,207 0 9	Tale. 4,466,000 Value in Rs. A P 1,00,485 0 0	Tale. 678,400 Value in Ra. A. P. 5,300 0 0	Tale. 80,401,454 Value in Rs. A. P. 37,47,758 13 0	Tolas. Nil			Not I	inown.		

Currency for the year 1895-96.

THE END LEGH 1896.		RESERVE A	T THE END	OF THE YEA	R ON 31ST MARC	ен 1896,	STATED IN	Rupers.	,
	0	Coin.	В	ullion.			Note	···	
Large notes of Rs 500 and upwards	Gold.	Silver	Gold	Silver	Securities	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpur	Other circles.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
54,9 80									
Re.		Rs		Rs	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.
5,32,41,500	•	8,87,77,347	***	•••	8,00,00,000	4,54,870	7,61,780	•••	16,25,10
	0						1 1		

K.—UHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1895.

	institutions.	r of per-							Inco	OME—	•					OF I	MBBB MSTI- IONS	, Yangan <u>e</u> n
Class and object of Institutions.	of	Average number sons daily aided	Total aided in year.	From G		rn-		Fro	n ei	ndowmen	ıt.		Subscri	•	ons	AFE	ich Old Jef.	In wha shape relief i given.
	Number	Avera		me	ш.		In	lan	d.	In m	oney	7.	donat		B.	door.	Out-	
1	2	3	4		5			6			7			3		9	10	11
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives General Hospital for Europeans Campbell Hospital Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives Lunatic Asylums— For Europeans ,, Natives	1 1 5 1 1 5	790·42 218·67 622·5 1,079·27 156·05 38· 919·25	3,643 35,489 152,747 13,440 54 1,107	Rs. 1,18,854 69,392 84,311 84,000 5,326 11,901 89,348	3 7 7 0 14	0	§	A .	P.	Rs. 8,041 2,283 96 18,296 1,111	10 4 14 4 9	6 2 4	Rs. 20,888 65,031 42,303 9,499 28,897 10,937 2,030	8	P. 0 0 6 0 7 0 0	1 1 1 2 1 1 5	1 1 6 1	Medical and surgical.
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence. Hospitals and dispensaries Total	430	19,532-537	2,502,619	92,286 5,05,42 0	1 5		4,208	-			-		6,21,464 8,01,062	_		189	429	Ä

Of this, Rs. 3,291-1-0, which is an income from landed property, has been shown in column "O—From Local or other Funds" in Statement V, Part I of the Triennia R eport of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical. •

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1895-98.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of persons in Calcutta.	NUMBER OF CA		priests or min-	of churches or gs designed for worship.	Total annual income from	
•.	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.	Number of isters.	Number of buildings public wor	Government.	REWAREA
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England		25,897	8,614	126	154	1,79,730 7 11	
Do. of Scotland		619	189	21	29	22,942 1 6	
Protestant Dissenters		63,260	1,215	201	349		
Roman Catholics		66,185	5,237	144	267	6,830 11 0	
Freek Church		594	25 73	17	2	•••	
Armenians	. 230 5,851	20,473	665	27	13 61		
Christians (sect not stated) Syrians		20,473				•••	
*	1 900	20	30	3	2	:: .	
Parsees	100	5	5	8	ī		
Hindus	444 197	44,768,821					
Muhammadans	203,173	23,284,208			•••	,,,	
Buddhists	2,199	186,871	2	•••		•••	
Jains	. 494	6,498			•••		
Sikhs		127		•••.		•••	
Other sects	. 708	2,314,534	26	1	1	•••	
Total	. 681,560	70,678,114	16,081				

The details of population given in columns 3 and 4 of this statement do not correspond with the Census figures of 1891, as the latest statistics furnished by the local officers have been adopted.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

act Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1895-96.

(For details-see General Table III.)

		. • 1									•					
			a .				100						•			٠.
				-4-	£		2		Š		£				3	<u> </u>
•		recentle of	11	•		Institutions to number of towns and villages.				Male scholars	100 ÷	Female scholars	ulation of	1 20.1	(Total scholars to)	tion of school- {
		Grand Total.	16		et,371		3,483		70,863		1,568,748		114,954			1,677,008
		Other schools not conform- ing to the de- partmental	. 21	18		•		8		8,691		*			3,976	•
	STITCE	Teaching the Kotan only.	=	6,587	13,670		2	6,587	18,744	60,351	129,618	8,196	089		8,56	130,193
	Private Institutions.	Elementary.	22	4,588			3	4,887	7	32,180	24 	25			8,8	2
		у фамисод.	81	3,264			<u>:</u>]	38		8,38		8			2 2	
		Total of public institu- tions.	Ħ		58,701		8,408		61,109		14,33,236		104,674	3 3 3		1,557,810
	School educa- tion, special.	All otherspe- sial schools.	10		111		-		22		7,16		8			7,906
TIONS.		Trining Schools	6		8		•		\$		\$		202			966
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	ol education, general.	Vramitq saloodos	•		80,00		8,338		54,344		1,306,619		88,883			1,805,477
PUBLI	School 6	Secondary settools.	4		2,447				2,509		210,738		107'9			216,145
	University education.	Professional Colloges.	•		2		1		11		1,816		-		17	55, 55,
	Univeduce	Arts Colloges.	ю.		8	### ### TO 1000 A 1000 A	•		55		919		2			881,9
	schools and	scholars.	•		(For males		For females		Total		Nales		Females			Total
	College					Institutions					3					
. IOH.		Population.	•					Males 26,412,749 Females 36,630,949	Total 73,045,697		3			•		•
AREA AND POPULATION.		Number of towns and villages.	•					TOWNS 250,465	288,040	l						
		Total area in square miles.	1			ı		3000								

A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
 The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent, of the whole population.

C

B .-- EDUCATION -- GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

B.—EDCCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.	Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96 (For details—see General Table IV.)	IC INSTRUCTION. TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	- (A)	Training schools. All other special Total. Furniture and app (special grants of prection. Inspection. Miscellancous. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 11	Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.	89,314 3,15,184 77,46,354 6,41,503 44,333 6,85,836 1,53,900 70,619 6,10,460 2,15,263 3,58,071 14,08,313 98,40,503	16,700 604 8,40,764 8,40,764	1,05,014 3,15,788 85,87,118 6,41,503 44,333 6,85,836 1,53,900 70,619 6,10,460 2,15,263 3,55,071 14,08,313 1,06,81,267	29 5-3 57 17-8 -3 17-6 2-7 13-0 6-8 2-8 100	.03 1.33 68-9 ·2 ·4 ·6 ··· 21-9 2·3 6·3 80·5 100	
B.— Ed	re on Public (F	TER ON PUBLIC	ion,	Primury schools.		Rs.	29,47,851	2,97,692	33,45,543 1,		78.57	7.02
	Expenditus	DIRECT EXPREDITURE	School educat	Secondary schools.	4	R.	33,22,480	5,19,268	38,41,748	19-9	19:3	, e, y
	Leturn of	TOTAL DIRE	y edu-	Professional col-	60	Es.	3,40,199	:	3,40,199	10-4		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	bstract 1	I	University cation.	Arts colleges.	63	Rs.	7,32,326	6,500	7,38,826	, 10·7	:	-
	`		"		1		For males	-Inchesons { females	Total	penditure included involumns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction (6) Percentage of district fund expenditure included in columns	2-17 to total district fund expenditure on public instruc- tion (c) Rereentage of municipal ex-	2-17 to total municipal ex-

(d) Percentage of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction	rpendi- -17 to public			98	ø	- 1 08		÷	80-5	.	*				5.7	ė	• 	181	100	•
S AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF E OATING EACH PUPIL IN-	뵱.	A. P. Kg.	. A.	Rs. A. P.	Bs. A.	 	A. P. Bs.	8. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	* T	ual cost	he angual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls	on the lividing t	direct exp be direct	enditure expenditu	only. Ture by the	he average s	e cost of number o	educating	80 9
ë ë	icial 147 18	8 8 293	6 6	13 9	5 7	8 130	14 2 35	89	89 15 3		ly during	monthly during the year.			ij.	L i	i i			
mistrations Cost to marke and marke and		-	:	0 1 8		0	14 0 0	0 0	0 1 7											
Total cost	147 13	3 8 293	3 9 3	13 11	0 5 7	8 131	12 235	3 10	40 0 10	· &										
10 PF 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	8	8	:	8		<u> </u>	"	6 14 0	0 7											•
funds m	cipal		:	4	1 3 11	- '	: - 34	6 3 1	0	<u> </u>										
Total cost	8	0 8	:	4 6	7 3 11	- .	:: ::	3 1 1	20	1.9										
Aided institu- revenues	ncial 17 11	1 6	;	2 7 10	0	7 19	10 4	2 11 7	8 0	1 8									00	**·
:	ds		:	1111	5 0 10		:	5 14 1	0 12											
Total cost	17 11	1 6	:	4 8	3 0 14	0 19	10 4 8	8 6 8	1 4	1 1										
Unsided institutions-Total cost	#	8 6 17	9 6 2	17 11	6 2 1	1	23	3 1 9	5 15	מנו										
Cost to Provincial revenues	196	1 2 293	8 9 3	16 4	7 5 11	3 150	æ	644 13 0	40 14	. 9										
Cost to district and municipal funds			:	0 9	3 4 5	0 9	14 052	2 1 7	5 14 5	- 67										
Total cost	196	1 2 293	8 9 3	22 4 10	0 10 0	9 151	969 9	3 14 7	46 12 11	i =-									•	

B .- EDUCATION -GEN

Return of Colleges and Schools, and of Scholars attending them

								PU	BLIO I	NSTITU	TIONS.		
	× .			Unger	PUBLIC	MANAG	EMBNT.					Unti	E PRIVAT
	•	Mar	naged by	Govern	ŋent.	Mo	maged by Municipa	y Distric	t or	Aided	by Govern or Munic	nment or b lpal Board	y District 8.
	CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls or.31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
(1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9 .	10	11	12	18
	ARTS COLLEGES.		i	•			Ì				1		
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English	11	1,595	1,729	1,526	1	26	40	28	74	1,427	1,432	1,148
Usin Educ	Law	7	187 375 334	181 442 309	121 426 288	 	 	 	7	:::	:::		:::
	Total, University Education	20	2,191	2,061	2,861	2	36	48	85	7	+ 1-427	1,432	1,148
RDTCATION-GENERAL	For Boys— High schools English Middle , Vernacular For Geris—	48 5 36	13,235 746 2,985	12,635 727 2,760	9,971 610 2,008	6 18 150	1,751 1,259 8,857	1,647 1,966 8,373	1,250 1,040 6,6J2	187 063 818	20,098 48,542 44,272	28,396 46,225 42,055	21,501 85,956 82,863
N-G	High schools English Middle Vernacular	2 	251 	240 	170 	₁	 ₅₃			22 23	2,418 1,212	2,315 1,182	1,939 913
CATIO	Total, Secondary Schools	91	17,167	16,362	12,768	173	11,920	11,445	9,015	1,720	126,249	120,830	93,821
SCHOCL EDI	PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For Boys— Upper primary	10 18 	205 879 	253 335	149 179	11 7 	464 221	461 191 75	819 135 43	8,706 33,438 178 2,612	144,071 854,776 7,385 49,268	185,889 782,178 6,932 45,823	106,812 638,768 5,236 34,477
	Total, Primary Schools	23	644	588	328	20	771	727	497	39,934	1,056,350	070,822	785,293
SCHOOL EDUCA- TION-SPECIAL.	Schools for Special Instruction. Schools of Art	1 13 83 4 8	273 506 408 	255 517 397 811 621 31 1,701	237 423 262 712 565 80 1,243	:: :: :7 ::	::: ::: ::: ::: ::: :::	 200	 188	" 6 8 . 5 14 . 10	25 • 156 221 512 278	279 28 154 284 554 274	247 17 135 177 422 208
	Total, Special Schools	112	4,283	4,333	3,507	7	266	260	183	. 46	1,496	1,528	1,201
_	TAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC	246	24,585	23,944	18,964	202	12,093	12,480	9,730	41,707	1,185,522 ^e		881,468

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
(a) Arabic or Persian
(b) Sanskrit
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards
(b) With less than 10 pupils
3. BLEMENTARY, teaching the Koran
4. OTHEE SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards

BRAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

			*			T		12.00 41.000.000	ī	-							1	1
MAKA	GEMENT	·.	*		farch.	SCE 3	Numbre A) Labs (lst of b Learni	ARCH	•	CLASSI MA	FICATION BCU ACCO	OF SC	HOLARS TO RAC	ON TI	IN Slat	ρ» ՝		
	Uni	ified.		4	lst of 3			¢						•			١.	_
. Suc	r on the	the rolls by year.	lance.	of public institutions.	lars on the 3			aj.	Misns.	ion chorig.				Abo	origines.	1	girls in boys' schools.	rirls' schools.
Number of institutions	Number of scholars rolls on 31st March.	Average number on monthly during the	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of publi	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A veruscular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non chorig-	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Otiurs.	Number of girls in b	Number of boys in girls'
14	15	16	17	• 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	23	26	97	280	286	280	20	30
*18	3,145	3,871	(a)2,291	(b)37	6,193	6,182	5,149	261	61	30	5,616	63	381	11	7	12		
7	917 	885	(a)509	15 1 1	1,114 875 834	1,114 376 331		::: :::	1 49 42	8 2	1,017 319 275	5 1	53 5 13	:::	:::	2 1 	8	
25	4,063	4 ,350	(a)2.800	54	8,010	7,955	5,148	261	152	61	7,256	cto	453	11	7	15	8	<u></u>
150 225 143	15,390	95,097 14,599 8,019	27,079 11,342 6,237	008	80,452 65,927 04, 597	78,486 46,113 9,343	973	40,413 63,309 64,569		555 473 44	68,201 53,643 52,132	227 41 50	9,368 9,463 11,644	348 293 41	106 135 315	159 164 302	5 453 404	
2 8 2	197 216 115	103 236 97	178 19 - 68	25	1,169 2,629 1,380	1,017 2,623 431	415	471 23 1,350	2,561 3	175 23 611	172 17 874	186 3 16	1 1 30	2 4 113	:::	21 	:::	437 105
525	60,809	58,241	45,100	2,509	216,145	138,049	41,195	170,198	6,835	1,913	174,744	632	30,4.17	801	600	717	803	C24
10	231,980	6,082 206,266 196	171,662	190	7,613	1,713 692	56,941	152,975 1,058,772 6,907	25.3 2 671	361 2,575	113,911 725,756 6,002	1 5 53	35,505 327,201	358 4,127 466	2,416 27,987	502 1,655	5,423 82,626	460
14,367	• 7,887 247,712	7,207	5,625 182,520	-	1,305,477	3,331	·	1,300,608	954	2,125 5,715	45,845 859,551	165	7,242 370,007	5,483	892 [31,316	2,284	36,049	1,520
1 7 1 6 14 4 5 37	55 717 4 292 904 144	00 661 7 279 882 153	7 46 368 4 210 057 108 1,400	29 30 12	253 810 488 150 1,479 610 812 3,111 422	13 65 209 192 100 807 44	11 12 2,929 202	809 477 114 771 418 539 1,185 287	7 5 1 1 48 67	3 76 2 118 20 78 	253 472 831 31 1,202 621 455 21 804	6 3 1 11 2 24	15 22 65 134 63 218 3,000 66	185 45 7 35 	81 43 22 	 1 8 4 1 	₅₂ 1 ₄₇ 6 2	"1 ": :: ::
-	314,710	285,270	231,829		1,537,810		112,812		7,499	7,994	1,075,234	789	401,652	6,537		3,031	37,027	2,614
	{ } { } { }			1,425 1,839 604 15 8,916 50 5,587 297 9	16,087 18,605 9,469 218 23,101 191 68,546 2,597 378	132 22 26 4 16 155	15,589 18,590 1,125 85 446 15 67,730 617	9,434 218 23,048 191 875 2,302 808		 2 24 3 16	2,767 18,002 5,923 110 19,360 187 2 1,148 258	 6 	13,820 3 3,413 108 3,478 39 68,544 628 103	9 21 9 	120 218	::: ::: ::: 818	\$01 1 203 208 8,195 18	 16 ,
	T	otal .		13,744	130,192	845	104,147	37,194		45	48,302	8	89,612	89	338	818	8,921	28
	GRAN	D TOTAL	• •••	70,853	1,677,002	151,206	216,989	1,512,640	7,498	8,030	1,123,536	797	491,291	6,576	82,419	3,8-20	45,044	2,642

and Bishop's College unaided, not returned. the Metropolitan Institution and of its Law class is not given. females attended by 29 girls. Bengali, 3 Urdu, and 3 German. . .

B.—Education—Gen

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

•				ı	Secretaria de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la comp		****							PUBI
•					• 	Uı	NDER PUD	LIC MAN	AGEMEN	T.			•	<u> </u>
		materia wasan	Mana	ged by Go	vernmen	t.			Manag	ged or D	istrict o	Munici	pal Boar	ds,
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including tees from Mohsm Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund,	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	' 18	14	18
University Education.	Rs.	Rs.	R4,	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	*R4,	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.	2,55,647			1,51,163		12,771	4,19,881	1,230			3,176		1,849	5,24
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training. Law	,,,,,,			0,410		698	8,6)1				6/2			679
Engineering	81,313			29,048	-:::		2,21,853 93,499		_::	-::				<u> </u>
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	5,2.1,261	<u> </u>		2,01,107		13,169	7,43,837	1,220	\ '''-		2,818	-::-	1,849	5,917
Secondary Schools,									i I		•	•		
For Boys— High schools English Middle , { English	21,037		300 1,498	2,81,975 22,518 8,857	2,557	8,956 84 543	4,63,969 41,230 23,035	2,532 	2,914 4,887 35,630	3,181	31,469 7,656 25,395	833 2,156 4,237	1,010 314 136	41,945 15,018 66,389
For Girls— High schools English			1,100			1000			05,570	03,	25,050	9,201	100	00,002
Middle , { English Vornscular				8,200 	279	116 	26,307	:::		416	::: :::	::: :::		 416
Total Secondary Schools	2,22,182		1,798	8,20,350	3,515	9,005	5,57,450	2,532	43, 131	4,541	64,520	7,226	1,466	1,23,756
Primary Schools (Vernarular). For Boys—			H E POLICE TO											
Upper primary	1,000		:::	:::		9	1,931 1,299		589 228	1,083 363	200 270	:::	:::	1,879 863
Upper primary				:::		:::			:::	419	18	:::	:::	437
Total Primary Schools				- 		9	3,237		817	1,867	498		:	3,172
School Education, Special. Schools for Special Instruction.									·				ĺ	
Schools of Art	10,000			6,255			25,854							
ern-training classes 'raining schools for mistresses	4,147	453	:::	233	401		68,755 4,147		:::	:::	:::	:::	e	
urvey schools	75,800	100		21,238 10,811	513	11,939	1,12,493 18,200							•••
Andrasahs	1,368 26,189			9, 100		1,572 19,040	2,010 51,638	1,787	12,010		1,098	3,814	3,905	23,614
Total Special Schools .			<u>···</u>			35,576					<u></u>	-"-	:-	
Ruildings	4,21,442	553 89	-::-	47,946	211	31,623	2,87,030 4,59,856	1,787	12,010	1,645	1,098	137	8,905	22,614
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) Total	1,444			40	<u> </u>	1,312	2,786	30	900	101	83,		_:::	1,118
	5,886	80	 -	40	211	35,925	4,02,148		1,804	1,746	120	137		3,867
Interction		:::		:::	:::		:::	:::	:::	***	:::	:::	:::	
Arts Colleges	•••.							•••	***			***		
in— Primary schools			••• •••			:::					•••	e	::	•••
Special schools other than training schools	"				•••									
Hostel charges Charges for abelished schools			•••											•••
Charges for conducting examinations		***	•••	. ::		•••			:::	:::	<i></i>		:::	
Payments to private schools	:::	."."			:::		::-	:::	:::	:::		***	r	•••
Contragencies and miscellaneous							_==							
Total , Total Expenditure on Public	11 (16 G/G)				_::_		:						اـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	 _
											1			

⁽a) Dacca saved Fr. 1,435 and Patna Rs. 70.

Exclusive of Rs. 274 spent on abolished classes.

(b) Exclusive the Assam Government scholarships of Rs. 15,459 and Nagpur scholarship of Rs. 88.

(c) Dirio duto of Rs. 1,786 and Burma scholarship of Rs. 2,560.

(d) This includes Rs. 29,651 contributed by Native States in the Orissa Tributary Muhals, viz. 2,815, to High schools for boys; Rs. 5,033 to Middle English for boys; Primary for gurls; Rs. 280 to Industrial schools; Rs. 380 for buildings; Rs. 288 for furniture Rs. 3,519 for inspection; Rs. 1,027 for scholarships held in middle schools; and miscellaneous.

RBAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

	***		1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100					•			-					
	• `		Under I	BIVATE N	ANAGRI	ENT.	<u>, • </u>		•			TOTAL !	Expendit	TRN FROM	-	İ
Aic	led by Go	vernmen	t or by Dis	trict or M	unicipal l	Boards.		•	Unaided.			•				
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Pees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other	Total.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds,	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
16	17	18 '	19	20	21	29	23	21	25	26	27	28	20	30	81	81
R	Re.	Re.	Rs.	€s,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Ru.	Re.
25,373			60,624	2,810	74,581	1,63,600	1,04,208		41,802	1,50,100	2,82,210			3,22,671	1,88,915	7,38,820
 	 	:::	:::			:::	15,02*		513 	15,571	(a) -1,504 1,93,805 81,313			25,110 28,048 12,180		24,847 2,21,658 93,499
25,378		-	60,824	2,819	71,584	1,63,600	1,28,236		42,435	1,65,671	5,55,854			3,88,015	1,35,150	10,79,025
,08,273 67,169 45,491	2,445 1,18,950 65,276	8,239 8,718 5,732	4,38,117 2,00,155 1,84,170	92,105 1,71,400 68,959	40,161 72,590 5,745	7,02,051	5,01,426 51,188 19,543	51,607	1,27,716 19,272 5,461	7,50,376 1,15,067 43,757	2,78,"NG 88,926 66,113	5,359 1,23,886 1,00,906	11,420 6,018 8,214	13,45,987 3,47,517 1,88,465	3,43,481 3,13,423 1,04,540	19,84,533 8,79,870 4,58,577
18,185 51,721 0,072		 861	91,417 1,00,918 3,961	4,715 31,226 24,577	15,198 43,493 15,824	1,29,545 2,27,358 54,898	46,309		10 5,244 600	46,319 31,425 3,600	40,897 51,721 0,672	:::	1,277	1,40,026 1,12,780 3,964	20,348 94,263 43,401	2,02,171 2,58,783 58,814
,00,531	1,86,720	20,550	10,34,711	3,93,042	1,93,014	21,28,508	7,20,847	1,60,304	1,51,293	10,31,914	5,25,215	2,30,151	26,020	21,39,958	0,10,465	38,41,748
43,310 ,14,115	1,45,102 3,56,468	15,413 35,758 3,772	2,25,415 11,88,431	53,651 1,35,303 35,370	16,270 1,42,067 8,072	20,02,172	10,590 3 20,101	50,157	3,569 44,039 392	26,217 4,11,297 2,166	45,232 1,15,444 27,225	1,45,691 3,86,696 2,806	16, 196 86, 123 4,191	2,38,205 15,08,802 11,535	85,896 3,71,566 46,043	5,29,820 24,18,631 91,600
27,925 34,783	2,80G 38,798	6,357	11,152	71,671	27,850	1,91,915	1,938	8,407	3, 132	4,56,897	31,783	38,798	6,357	14,494	1,11,660 6,14,865	2,06,092
4,051 24 3,552 2,031 819 597	5,73,174 2,847 730 236	61,300 627 323 1,650	360 942 16 912 836	2,95,695 14,245 12,186 539 2,681 4,147	5,789 670 2,903	27,82,254 19,559 24 16,700 11,849 5,635 10,431	13 19,906 140 3,514 25	275 280 727 5,673 721	187 636 8,714 6,117	200 20,810 280 9,681 15,334 719	19,603 72,022 4,171* 3,552 75,800 7,264 5,180 26,508 607	5,73,991 	627 323 1,650	6,268 503 	197 14,646 12,186 16,264 405 25,060 34,181 7,886	26,058 88,314 4,171 16,700 1,33,308 18,480 46,984 75,607 11,180
11,477 81,002	3,813	2,600	15,225	38,597	0,424	1,53,589	23,628	7,671	7,677	25,801	4,55,171	16,376	3,959	75,758 31,843	1,10,765	6,41,503
6,195	3,182	275	18,274	2,112 40,700	2,611 67,478	32,510	20,951	3,02. 4,569	492 8,169	7,885	7,660 4,63,143	$-\frac{4,082}{6,550}$	4,535	54,610	1,57,198	6,85,886
37,197	4,666	•		:: :: ::							70,619 3,42,990 (b)78,526 (c)13,652 66,675 6,769 2,093	2,61,048 11,127 11,080 4,552	2,636 14 99 777	1,53,000 76,659	5,786 10,001 4,133 2,168 533 2,845	1,58,900 70,619 6,10,460 89,727 17,786 80,014 17,470 10,267
	::: ::: :::		:: :::				:: ::		 	::: :::	5,412 3,098 14,013 19,273	10,094 14,480 21,584 3,250 24,128	1,251 17 2,029 1,381 1,000	13,355 	406 1,651 205 3,790 907	17,868 82,601 38,129 27,694 43,627
<u> </u>			-::-	- -::-		::				::-	6,53,313	3,02,097	9,261	2,43,814		14,08,318
94,041	7,68,373		25,69,704		i	53,24,788			0 (0 000	17,35,151	06 98 870	11 90 705	1.00.009	46 79 001	20,78,647(d)	1 04 81 987

Rs. 4,002 to Middle Vernacular for hoys; Rs. 4,086 to Upper Primary for boys; Rs. 4,687 to Lower Primary for boys; Rs. 506 to Upper Primary for girls; Rs. 588 to Lower Rs. 309 for scholarships held in primary schools; Rs. 126 for hostel charges; Rs. 77 for examination charges: Rs. 172 for prizes and rewards; and Rs. 183 for contingencies

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

. Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1895-96.

,			s[]O1	Œ	Віен Siage.	pi pi	Mn	MIDDLE STAGE.	si si	UPPER PRIMARY	C. Harrison and	STAGE.		Low	LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.	BT STAGE						
		·ul	eus no	Comprising have pass lower sectors stage, but	all sed	pupils who beyond the try (middle) a not passed	· E == 2	all ged be	who the	Comprising all pupils whave passed beyond to lower primary stage, beyond	all pup	d e p	Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower	all pupils	who have primary st	not passed	beyond th	te lower	•	Torat	•	
CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS.	oodsa	iquq .do:	tb Mat	th Matriculation Examination.	Eramın-	lower se stage.	secondary (upper prin	mary stage	e.	Reading	Reading printed books.	oks.	Not readi	Not reading printed books.	books.				
ţ.		10 190	o Too		1			63	•		န			4			10					
		lotu X	mnV.	Buys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Gir's.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Toppl.	
1	_	69	8	4	2	9	7		·	10	ıı	51	13	2	2	91		€	61	8	ដ	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Boys' Schools.	r Schools.											(a) to prove control to								•		i
High English	Government District Fund Municipal Anded Unaided	3 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	13,385 771 89,078	88.729 98.45 12.849	:::::	25.25 45.75 45.75 45.51 64.85	8,578 247 287 8,515 9,931	:::::	8,573 247 8,515 9,531	8.7.3 11.0 11.0 17.7.3 11.0	1::1:	2,728 143 110 110 110 128 178	2. E & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	: i i	1,621 11.3 107 4,830 5,647	3 ::	4	2 ; <u>2</u> 2	1. 21. 28. 29.	:::	15,235 980 177 890,00	
Middle English	Government District Fund Municipal Aided Unaided		746 778 470 44,542 15,380	111		111	220 140 87 8,456 2,387	: I : 3 ⁻¹	8.510 8.510 2,396	282 12 898 898 898	:::8°	295 178 13,753	28.83 28.83 78.89,#	,	24.057 8,142	22 22 25 25 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30		6 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25.52 25.52	, 'Et	81 507 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	
Kiddle Vernacular	Government District Fund Municipal Aided Unaided	38 146 145 143	2.185 8.482 875 875 8,573	1112 :	11:::	11: 1	507 1,319 105 6,750 1,266	1 22 1	507 1,320 105 6,732 1,267	655 2.187 143 10,611 1,999	. 13	656 2,137 142 10,023 1,908	1,387 4,678 127 4,430	. E - 32 32	1,387 4,091 128 4,462	38 : 38 : 13 : 13 : 13 : 13 : 13 : 13 :	101 101 101	3.68 3.68 3.68 3.68 3.68	8,585 37.8 37.8 37.9 31.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35	17158	2,935 8,488 375 4,273 8,533	
	Total	2,447	210,976	27,730		27,73	83,783	23	13,637	61,530	81	51,631	77,644	164	78,141	884,0	225	7,9,6	210,114	22	\$10,976	1 1
Girls' L	Girle Schools.																					
High English	Government District Fund Municipal Aided Unaided	* 11	2 : 1 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	1:1:1	8 : 1 ⁸ 8	8 88 ::	11111	2 : : 2 E	22 : : 25 24 : : 25 25 : : 25	(i) i	^{: :} द्व	8 :: E	11182	83 : :122 222	2 : 138	::: ⁸ *	,	11188	11:	a : '82	8 : E8	
Middle Buglish	Government District Fund Municipal Aided Unaided	: Iu ⁸¹ °°	: : : af 3	11111	::111	1:111	: i : # ;	: i : g	::: <u>\$</u> 2	: : : * *	# £14	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: 1 1 ^{2 22}	:::2	: i : £3	: : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : 25	: 1 122	::: 1 2 2	: : : 5	: : :33	
Middle Vernacular	Government District Fund Municipal Aided Funded	:		11111	111,21			; ; no 60 es	; ; කරින	1111	: : 81 B	: ; 82 S1	!!! ^E !	: : 5 % % .		1112	::853	ៈ 'នម្មន	1::1			
	Total	23	6,169	1	E	E1	81	98	88	22	1,030	311,118	823	1,648	1,865	8	8	1,196	. 8.	9,845	3	1
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	ART SCHOOLS	2,509	216,148	27,730	E	27,901	48,797	925	#,72	51,6%	n,t	52,743	77,867	2,139	90,00	8,718	1,061	10,773	210,738	5,407	216,145	, ,
								!								100			•			1

	222	58	223	58	86.0		8	8	111		N. N.	1,808,67	- 4
		32			3	<u> </u>						3	1
	-42			200	8		, F			-	200.0	8	10.00
			388	H	1,804,630	!	125	•	1 : 1-	ā	1,969	1,206,619	1,427,987
	1			88,468	354,000	ı	,º8	8 ;	1 18	8,618	26,376	879,474	196'968
	, 23	101	30.00	4,027	15,630	ı	19 2,001	۴ ,	18.796	8,666	24,580	40,121	41,188
3	: :485	176	725	88,48	338,560	1	, ,2	,	; ¡ 5	22	8	339,343	340,065
E	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	i a	80,18 S	138,351	862,163	;	88	1	, ;es	\$50°	2	980,587	980,593
-	1,9,1	108	15,22	2,730	126,317	i	485	;		2 8	RE'ie	1901/20	908'69
911	8 3 70°	2 3 3 1 S	804.578 804.578	135,662	841,770	i	. 25 L	i	, 8 3	9 3	200	DEA, 240	787,086
8	8 7 8 8 7 8	3 ,	. 45 . 45 . 45 . 45 . 45 . 45 . 45 . 45	3 3	24,003	11	-122	i	.28	3 3			77,768
-	, 2	• !	, ,23			1 :	-84	: :	. 2	818	1		2,155
98	9 H 20 5	:	2,872	120 80	Ì	11	35-	11	;* ;	15	83.978	Ī	75,610
i	: : ²⁵	,,		100	1	11	,¤ ;	ı !	e -	3	S		911,64
1	: ;	: 11	111	-		11	, # ,	11	i	3	1 22	1	8
1	183	: 1	, ;	188		: 1	11:	11	111	:	985		44,163
; ;	111,	11	111) i	111	11	111	:			108,72
· I	1:1	11	111			;;	:::	11	111		1	,	
: 1	1:5	1:	111	,		11	111	11	1 ; ;	1	:	8	3
#3	1,629,7	200	864,776 231,980	1,240,679		: 1	8,2	1:	1,687	64,798	1,306,477	1 691 698	
20	. E. H	, Sur	13,596	900'19		1;	23	1::	2,618 883	8,338	24,344	56.855	
ŧŽ.	Aided	Government	11	Total	Nor Girls.	Government District Fund	12	Metrict Fund	Unadded	Total	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	FDART AND PRIKARY	
		Lowe Primery	•			* Opper Primery		Lower Primary			TOTAL !	TOTAL FOR SECONDARY AND PRI SCHOOLA	

B .- EDUCATION -- GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

		SEN	Numbe institu ding E	TIONS	1	Num	BERCO	EXA	KIRS	up.		Numbe	R PASS	BD.		1	RACE OF	BCHO			A SET	D	
	•	r public				public		1			public		•			eiane.	,		Ī	•	Abo	M	_
MAT	ture of Bramination.	Institutions under management.	Aided natitations.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under management.	Aided instat—ions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eura	Native Christians.	Hipdus.	Brahmos.	Kuhammadans.	Ohristians, v	Non-Christians.	Others.
	1 '	2	8	4	Б	6	7	8	9	10	11	18	18	14	15	16	17		19 5	90	21	22	21
TS Un	TI RUES-	T				1			1										ÌÌ	١			
	ster of Arts		3	1	10	74	34	3	68	177	*	19	8	24	. 82					4			٠.
, Ba	chelor of Arts Examination in Arts	!	6	9	23	316 579	312		110	1,277	108	83 187	93	10	204	-	8	26	11	18		•••	
	ES FOR PROPESSIONAL TRAIN		•	10	39	579	425	1,519	79	2,002	207	187	543	19	1,01	25	13	901	14	51	3	•••	
G—																			П				
Lau 1.	Noncom in Law								2	3													
2.			"	7	**14	51		207		348	ӕ9		121		₁₄	·::	:::	"is	4 8	··· s		***	:
Med	icina-																٠.						
1. 2.	Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. First L.M.S.	1	:::	::	1	108	:::		:::	108 117	80	•••) :::		8		1	7 5	9		:::	***	16
3. 4	Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S. Second L.M.S.		"		1	27 (a)55	•••			27 (a)55	23 (b)28				(b)2			2	1	2			
Б. 6.	Preliminary Scientific M.B First M.B.	. 1			î	116	···		::	116	59	:::		:::	5	3	1		2	3			1
7.	Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B.	. 1			1	16				16	8					В			8				
8. 9.	Becond M.B.	1 1		::	1	8		:	:::	9 2	1		:::	:::		3	***		3	•••	:::	:::	1
Eng	gineering—																						
1.	B.E. First Examination in Eng	. 1			1	12				12	8				1	3			3].
	neering	1		:::	1	82 18		:::	:::	82	11 8	:::	:::			1		1	3				1:
	LS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION-		"		_						-	"	"	"						•••	·"		1
	C Por has	- 1	180	127	363	965	1.246	2,018	10	4,248	670	679	931	4	2.28	4 41	D	2.07	7 11	141	2		
	latriculation } For boy	IB 1	0	1	9	6	26 15	8	l	3J 20	4	18	8		1 2	1 13	8					:	1
t	ion for Europeans. 1 gu		603	14H	804		17 2,514	617	2	3,379		1,529	1		1,91	8 84			1 2				I
4. M	liddle Vernacular (,, bo	ls ye 15		102	19 947		2,192	855	635	3,809	852	78 1,195	109	145	1,85	0 81	5	1,58	2 1		:::		I
5, U	pper Primary Ex- ; , bo	ls yn 12 ls	3,100	200	3,426 139	421	8,011 522	G09	153	9,197 577	281	4,890 374	359 58		5,02	1 181 1 221	33 8 114	4,82	2 1	1,084	14 15	27	
6. I		YN O		243		284	52,845 1,044	810	483	51,422	194			376	80,62	8	84	24.44	9 1	5.686	74	325 16	
	LS FOR SPECIAL INSTRU																						
1. T	rnining School Examiration	for								1					1								1
	Masters]	3 1	· [::	3		3	:::	86	1 40		1		8	25	6	, ¹	24	7	11 27			
8. Y	ernscular Medical Examinat				1				1	001		1	1	1".	1 17	9 1	8	14	7	81	"		1

[•] Including Municipal.
(a) Including 18 re-examined in November 1895.
(b) Including 14 passed after re-examination.
(c) A Rurmese.
(d) Hold in July 1895.

B .- EDUCATOIN -- GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

B.—Education—Gen

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

						1000	BXPEN	DITU	RI B	Y DUS	TRIO	BOA	RDS (N PU	BLIO I	NSTR	UCTI	ON.	
ř	•					lr	Imerir	Crion	MAY.	AGED	er Di	STRICT	BOAT	DE,				D BI— Drione	8
	oy Bz	PERDI	furb.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the Sist of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Post.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Beards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Tund expenditure public instruction.
	1				2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	19	13	14	15	16
Univa	RBITY ED	UCATI	ON.				•	Ī	Rs.	Re.	Ra.	Re.	Ra.	Rq.	Ra.	Rs.	Re.	Ra.	Ra.
	te College	6s. •																	
English SCHOOL E					<u> </u>					<u></u>		 							
Seco	ndary Sc		BRAL.																
For Boys — High schools Middle ,, For Girls —			English English Vernaou	 lar	3 14 146	980 789 8,483	909 905 7,004	696 681 6,429		2,914 4,887 35,630	2,059	18,198 4,486 23,492	9, 150 4,221	314	11,843	:::	:::	2,448 1,18,999 65,276	6,856 1,23,886 1,00,906
Middle schools			Vernacu	lar											'				
	Total Sec	ondar	y Bchools		163	10,251	9,808	7,806	1,112	43,431	2,050	46,170	7,087	1,118	1,00,983	-		1,86,720	2,80,151
	mary Sch	wols.																	
For Boys— Upper primary Lower ,, For Girls— Upper primary	 .				6 2	140 87	121 89	84 80		589 228		72 11	=	:::	661 239	=	:::	3,86,468	1,45,691 8,86,696
Lower					<u>::</u>	_::_	-::-	.::	-:::		:::	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u>:::</u>	:::	=	<u>:::</u>	38,798	2,806 38,796
	Total P	rimar	y Bohools	•••	-8	177	160	114	<u></u>	817	<u> </u>	83			900			5,78,174	5,73,991
SCHOOL I	EDUCATIO	n, Ar	BCIAL.																
Schools for	r Special	Instru	ction.																
Training schools Medical schools Industrial schools Madrassas		 	 	 	 	206 	200	 183	 1,787	 1 2, 010	:: ::	1,098	 3,814	3,905	23,614	468 100 	 	 8,847 780	453 100 14,857 780
Other schools		•••	Total	•••	""	266	260	183	1,787	12,010		1,098	8,814	3,905	22,614	553		3,818	16,876
					<u> </u>				1,101			-,,,,,,				_			10,010
Buildings Furniture and appar	atus (spe	cial gr	ants only)	::	<u></u>	:::	==	<u></u>	::	904 900		:::	187	::	1,041 900	.eo	:::	1,484 - 8,182	2,468 4,082
			Total	•••	<u>:::</u>		· · ·			1,804	<u></u> _		187	<u></u>	1,941	80		4,668	6,550
Inspection Beholarships held in Becondary schoo	_																		3,61,048 11,127
Primary Special schools of	ther than				:::	:::	:::	::	: ::		:::			::		=	::	::	11,080 4,552
Miscellaneous .	· · ·	••• ••• • ••	 D 1895.94	•••	178	10,694	10,228	8,103	2,890	58,002	2,052	47,357	10,988		1,26,838	429	4		74,890
·			W 1000-30		710	*A'093	14,020	0,110	2,000	20,002	E,000	41,001	10,000	0,020	1,20,030	638	•••	7,68,878	11,09,705

^{*} This does not include the law class

BRAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

	•	====									•	~~~		-		
	•						L BOAR	•		O INSTE	I m I	NSTITUT		A Pic	Municipal	•
			1	1						,	MA	NAGED		on Dablic	D 5-35559 013	
Number of institutions.	Number of sobolars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal fands. •	District funds.	Fees.	Sabscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure o	Total expenditure of District and Boards on public instruction.	. Rewares,
17	18	19 ,	20	gi	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	81	89	33
				Re	Re,	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ru.	Ra.	
1	26	40	28	1,220		<u></u>	2,176		1,849	5,945						
3 4	771 471 875 53		554 559 263 38	1,420	1,193· 984 416		13,271 3,170 1,903	178 		16,258 3,170 2,984 416	310 1,498	2,059 	8,290 5,718 6,731	1,277	16,779 1,39,804 1,89,120	
10	1,669	1,637	235	1,480	1,083	<u></u>	18,814	189	348	1,211	1,708	2,059	20,850	16,496	2,57,080	
5	184 86	182 75	105		365 419		259 18			624 437			35,758 3,772 6,857	36,123 4,191 6,357	6,22,810 6,997 45,155	
19	594	567	383	<u></u>	1,967	-:-	405	<u> </u>	=	2,278	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	61,300		6,37,158	
	:: :::	::: :::		::: ::: :::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	::: ::: :::		::: ::: :::	:: :: 	::: ::: :::	::: ::: :::	:: :: :: ::	 627 323 1,650 2,600	 627 323 1,650 2,600	433 100 15,484 1,053 1,886 18,976	
:::	::: •	:::		80 80	1,645 101	_:::	89 82	:::	.::_	1,718 213	:::		2,31 \$ 275	3,959 378	6,427	
		=		60	1,746	_=_	120			1,926			2,589	4,835	10,485	
														2,636	2,63,684	
:::	::			· :::	=	::	=	:		:::		:::	 	14 99 777 5,785	11,141 11,179 5,329 80,625	
23	2,289	2,944	1,620	2,700	6,185	-:	21,045	189	2,197	82,266	1,798	2,059		1,00,212	12,96,057	

attached to the Midnapore College,

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for boys and girls in the Lower Provinces for the official year 1895-96.

•	Numb	ER OF	NUM	DARR S	BOAT	TO OF	•	Expen	DITURE	FROM-	•	
OLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-ROUSES.	Hostels or Board- ing-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Scandary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial reve- nues.	Local or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Polt.	To tal expenditure.	Romarks.
1	23	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	18	13
Managed by Govern- ment— For males For females	2 5	815 40	214 7	• 471 33	:::	190	Ra. 11,598 927	Re.	Re. 5,857	Ra. 38,838 3,896	Rs. 51,988 4,998	No separate er penditure return for Europea Hostels or Hoard
. Managed by District or Municipal Boards— For males For females	==	:::	:::	::: ·	:::	: ::	:::	::	:: :	:::	• :::	ing houses are furnished. They are included in the expenditure show under different
or by District or Manicipal Boards— For males For females	26 23	1,490 1,177	1	1,331 1,088	25	758 64	872 	459	4,119 	3 ,23 048	8,689 648	classes of school to which they ar attached,
. Unaided— For males For females	10A 27	3,062 1,500	43	2,082 572	585 622	35 2 100		:::	42,099 55,679	26,282 8,556	68,891 64,235	

-	~	-
	- MOT TO STORY OT O	AND LITERARY.
v	- DULENTIFIC	AND LITERARY.

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896.

O.-SCIENTIFIC AND

•			Ix
NAME.	·OBJECTS.	From Govern- ment.	Endow- ments.
• • 1	. 2	. 3	4
(i) PRESIDENCY DIVISION— CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.		Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	The promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of India.	6,000 0 0	
Albert Institute;	The chief object of the Institute is to promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	.	•••
Ahiritola Reading Rooms	To provide a reading room and a library for public use.		265 O O
Asiatic Society of Bengal(a)	The objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones:—"The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."		5,800 O O
Barabazar Family Literary Club.	To bring Europeans and Indians into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than had existed before, and to promote the cause of moral, religious and social progress.	Prasad Das	ly by Babu Mallik at an f Rs. 50 only.
Bidyasagar Library and Jhama- pukur Reading Rooms.	Promotion and diffusion of useful knowledge by supplying a free library and reading rooms to the general public, and by circu- lating books and periodicals among its members and subscribers.		•••
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain intellectual, physical, social and moral improvement.		•
Calcutta Public Library	Spreading and diffusion of knowledge and providing free reading to the general public.		
Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	The institution is a corporate body under the name and s'yle of "The Calcutta Reading Rooms Literary Institute," having for its object the promotion of letters and knowledge by supplying a free library of reference to all ranks and classes of the community, and by circ ulating books, &c. among its members and subscribers subject to the rules in force and otherwise.		,
Calcutta School Book Society	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school-books, and also the production and circulation at a cheaper rate, of sound and useful literature with out regard to commercial profit.		

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896.

9	CONS		-	-				M	DEBER	OR VISIT	ors.		
	Subsetion	erip	-	7		al.		Male.	Female	T	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		5			6	,	•	7	8	9	10 •	11	13
	Ra.	▲.	P.	R	8 .	▲.	P.						
	•••	i.		6,00	00	0	Ö	554	5		659	Registered	. 1820.
	1,200	0	0		.			Daily 70 on an average.			Daily 70 in average.	Not registered	April 1876.
	772	0	0	1,08	7	0	1	160 + about 20 visitors daily.	1	8	169	Ditto	August 1890.
	7,50 0	•• O	0	14,80	0	0	0	297		•••	297	Registered	1784.
	•••			:•	•••			208		32	244	Not registered	27th April 1857.
			1	•	St	atis	tio	os not furn	nished.	1		Ditto	1st March 1893.
1	• ".				••			•••					January 1873. Re- turus not furnished.
	•••			•	••						•••	Registered	1835. Returns not furnished.
	8 13 0	• 0		813	0	0		10,062		6,031	15,098	Not registered	1st January 1872.
	•	ì		, 6,800	0	0		14	•••	•••	14	Registered	1817.

Government funds— Re. 9,000 per annum, es 3,200 per annum,

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

			I
NAME.	OBJECTS.	From Govern- ment.	Endow- ments.
1	, 2	. 8	4
(1) PRESIDENCY DIVISION—CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS—continued.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cossipur Practical Institution of Agriculture, Floriculture and Horticulture, Raja's Park, No. 69, Gun Foundry Road, Cossipur, near Calcutta.	The principal object of the institution is to extend, improve and popularise the conditions under which horticulture and floriculture and agriculture may be practically studied in this country.	***	••••
Calcutta Phrenological Institute, No. 89, Phear's Lane, Calcutta.	To promote the study of phrenology		
The Suburban Reading Club	To bring together the young people of the neighbourhood for literary culture and improved fellow feeling.		••
Barasat Association	To ameliorate the condition of the town and its neighbourhood by constitutional means and to promote the education of boys and girls.	120 0 0	600
Chaitsnya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club.	Diffusion of healthy, literary, and scientific taste among the community of the northern portion of Calcutta, by supply of books, magazines and newspapers, by awarding medals for essays and translations and by lectures.	•••	•••
Dalhousie Institute	Literary and social	 ·	{
Kambuliatola Boys' Reading Club.	 To promote culture and friendly intercourse for purposes of mutual improvement among its members. To afford them facilities for the same by means of reading rooms and a library. To place within the reach of the educated public, works of noted authors and books of reference and general utility. To have lectures delivered in connection with the Club on subjects calculated to interest and benefit the student community. 	***	12 0 0
Vangiya Sahitya Parishad	The cultivation of the Bengali language and literature.	Nil	Nil
Madhya Banga Sammilani (Central Bengal Union.)	Female education. Moral development of young men.	Nil	Nil '
Bethune Society	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	***	
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.	To cultivate science in all its departments, with a view to original research and practical applications.	•••	1,17,400 0 0 amount of endowment and net income.
			· • Including

LITERARY—continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896-continued.

COMB-		М	EMBERS (DR VISITO	es.	<u>• </u>	1
i	1		i	·	<u>, </u>	Registered or	
Subscrip- tions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juve- nile.	Total.	not.	When established.
5	6 .	7	8	9	10 •	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						•
•••	•	65			65	Not registered	lst June 1886 by Babu Hem Chandra Mitra, of No. 128, Ahiritola Street, Calcutta, by whom all expenses are borne; but the expenses have not been shown.
•••	•••	82	4		36	Not registered	1883.
878 9 9	878 9 9	92	1		33	Ditto	July 1888.
322 0 0	448 0 0	- 43			43	Ditto	1871.
1,527 0 0	1, 527 0 0	Daily 50 on an average.	•••		18,250*	Registered	5th February 1889.
Male Rs. 2 each. Female Re. 1 each.	Male Rs. 2 each. Female Rc. 1 each.	182 200	89 25	} {	221 225	} Ditto	1865. Returns not fur- nished.
572 O O	584 0 0	2,400	•••	7,500	9,900	Not registered	It was established as a local institution in December 1883, but was expanded into a public one in 1885.
• •							
2,2 08 0 0	2,2 08 0 0	241			241	Ditto	28rd July 1898.
Uncertain	Uncertain			••-	•••	Ditto	1882.
200 on an average.	200 on an average.	150			1 5 0	Ditto	December 1851.
	Not furnished		•••			Ditto	April 1875; opened to the public for lec- tures in 1876.

6• 4

visitors.

O. SOIBHTIFIO AND

•	• •		·
NAME.	OBJECTS.	From Government.	Endow- ments.
1	. 2	, 3	1 4
(1) PERSIDENCY DIVISION— CALCUITA AND SUBURBS— concluded.		Rs. A. P.	Ra. A.
Photographic Society of Indi	those interested in photography in India. 2nd.—To provide a convenient and comfortable Club-room in Calcutta, furnished with literature on photographic and kindred subjects, and having attached an adjoining dark-room stocked with apparatus and chemicals for developing negatives, enlarging photographs and carrying on experiments connected therewith.	••• •	
	3rd.—To hold in Calcutta exhibitions of photographs and photographic apparatus. 4th.—To publish and circulate a journal containing original notes and articles, correspondence, proceedings of Photographic Societies, extracts from journals and other matter useful and interesting to atudents and workers in photography in India. 5th.—To advise members, through the medium of the journal, on all questions relating to photographic apparatus, materials, processes, &c.		4-4
Ranaghat Students Library	To spread education among the public	•••	
Kumarkhali Daridra Bandhal	To supply books to the public	•••	•••
Kesavpur and Jadyaboyra Bandhab Library.	To circulate books among the public		•••
Society for the Higher Train- ing of Young Men.	Moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of the student community.	1,200 0 0	•••
1. Khulna Bar Library	To supply the members of the Khulna Bar with law-books.		***
2. Belfullia Public Library	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers and books.		
9. Begerhat Hari Shabha	To promote Hindu religious culture spiritually and morally, and to facilitate the study of Hindu religious literature.		3,20 0 0 0
4. Bagerhat Bar Library of Pleaders.	To supply the members of the Bagerhat		690 0 0
5. Bagerhat Bar Library of Muktears.	Bar with law-books.		100 0 6
8. Stipur Hita Sadhini Sabha.	To seek the welfare of Sripur and neighbouring places in every way possible.	··· .	•••
The Khagra Students' Association.	To provide a reading room and a library		· ,
Berhampur Sahitya Samii (2) Burdwan Division.	To promote the study of Bengali language and to establish a library.		 ·
urdwan Raj Public Library	To supply English and Bengali books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.		60 0 0 er month.
lidnapore Bayley Hall Library.	To diffuse education in the district. Public meetings and literary societies are also held here.		164 0 0
mluk Public Library	Reading of books and magazines		24 0 0

LATERARY—continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896-continued.

CONS		-		M	EMBERS O	B VISITO	es.	•	
Subscrip- tions.	To	tal.	. '	Male.	Female.		Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
5		6		7	8	9	10 .	11	13
Rs. A. P.	Re.		,	ns not fur	mished.			Registered	1886.
•	1		l				[megiocieu	1000.
		•							
10									
••									
150 0 0	150	0	0	552	48		600	Not registered	1884.
10 0 0	10	0	0	9	5		14	Ditto	1884.
6 0 0	5	0	0	9		•••	9	Ditto	1887.
600 o o	1,800	0	0	890		•••	890	Ditto	1891.
428 0 ₀	428	0	0	18	•••		18	Ditto	In 1883
600	5	0	0	30		10	40	Ditto	In 1893.
•	3 ,2 CO	0	0	41			41	Ditto	In December 1894.
•••	690	0	0	20			20	Ditto	In 1882.
• •	100	0	0	25			25	Ditto	In 1883.
240 0 0	° 24 0	0	0	100	6		106	Ditto	16th December 1881.
184 0 0	184	0	- 1	33	1	16	49	Ditto	April 1884.
16 0 0	16	0	0	27		60	87	Ditto	1894.
	600	0	0	2,626			2,626	Ditto •	December 1881.
296 4 0	890	4	0	40			49	Ditto	1852.
20 4 0	44	6	0	10			10	Ditto	1880.

C .- SCIENTIFIC AND

•	•		In
' , Nawe.	QBJEOT6.	From Govern- ment.	Endow- ments.
1	2	8	4
(2) BURDWAN DIVISION—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beames and Wilson's Ghatal Public Library.	Reading of books and magazines	***	
Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha	The objects are to educate the poor, to distri- bute medicine to the indigent sick, to sup- port poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the social, moral and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	240 0 0	280 0 0
Uttarpara Public Library	To afford the public free and easy access to the library.	•••	1,900 0 0
Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	To supply the reading public with books, magazines and newspapers.		372 0 0
Hooghly Vidyasagar Reading Rooms.	To give its constituents the benefit of reading useful and valuable books and periodicals.		•••
Howrah-Sibpur Public Library.	Duffusion of knowledge by collecting books and newspapers and discussion on literary subjects.		•••
Andul Public Library	For improving knowledge		•••
Bankura Hindu Library	For the benefit of the reading public		180 0 0
(3) RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	465 629	1	!
Bogra Students' Association	To improve the moral and social character of boys in general.		
Bogra Public Library	I Man a Man and Control of the contr		***
Rajshahi Students' Debat- ing Club. School Depart- ment.	The object of the Club is to promote the in- tellectual, moral and physical improvement of its members, as well as of the students in general.	•••	•••
Rajshahi Public Library at Boalia.	To collect and purchase English, Bengali and Sanskrit books with their translations, and to collect vernacular books for public use.		•••
Dighapatiya Association	m e		•••
Rangpur Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public		
Nilphamari Sammilani Sabha	To preserve unity among the members of different societies, to promote the welfare of the people of Nilphamari, and to do other		***
Central National Muhamma- dan Association, Rangpur Branch.	acts of public utility and importance. To give education to, and improve the condition of, the Muhammadans of the district; to spread primary education through the maktabs; to train teachers for the maktabs; to open a hostel for poor boys reading at the local zila school.	 •	•
Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	General improvement and culture		·
Pabna Public Library	Intellectual improvement and literary recrea- tion of subscribers and general advancement of the public.		
Purjana Library	Public utility and culture	•••	80 0 0
Sirajganj Public Library		•••	
Students' Moral Association, Dinajpur.	Moral training of the Dinajpur Zilla School boys.	•••	

^{*} Thirty members and 1,563 visitors.

† Owing to the amalgamation of the Ghoramara News Room with the Library, a newspaper department 2 Municipality contributes Rs. 5 a month.

LITERARY—continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

ONE-	_					м	ENBERS (DE VISITO	RS.	1		•
Sub	ODI	ip-	T	otal	l .	Male.	Female.	Juve- nile.	Total.	Registered not.	or	When established.
	5	·		6		7	8	9	10	11		13
R	s. <i>1</i>	L. P.	R	8. 4	. P.							
151	4	8	151	4	8	74			74	Not registere	ed	1883.
358	•	0	873	0	0	200		•••	200	Ditto	•••	5th April 1863.
				•								
•	•••		1,900	0	0	No re	gister of v	risitors is	kept.	Ditto	•••	1859.
85	4	0	457	4	0	1,185	15	•••	1,200	Ditto		1854.
90	0	. 0	90	0	0	40	3		43	Ditto	•••	January 1894.
679	4	0	679	4	0	1,593*	•••	•••	1,593	Ditto	•••	1878.
6	0	0	5	0	0	45	3	10	58	Ditto		1886.
96	0	0	276	0	0	129	•••	•••	129	Ditto	"	March 1896.
97	9	6	37	9	6			195	195	Ditto		February 1882.
352	8	0	352	8	0	28	1	•••	29	Ditto	•••	Over 28 or 29 year year not known. 1892.
10	8	0	10	8	0		•••	79	79	Ditto		1892.
1,283	6	0	1,283	6	0	127		29	156	Ditto		9th July 1884.
•	••			••				26	26	Ditto		1890.
272	0	0	272	0	0	38	•••		38	Ditto	•••	1864.
4	0	0	4	0	0	46		6	62	Ditto		1884.
600	•	0	600	0	0	228	5	6	238	Ditto		February 1887.
179	7	8	179	7	6	25		•••	25	Ditto		1882.
487	12	0	‡487	12	0	101			101	Ditto		July 1890.
•	••		80	0	0	765	52	955	1,772	Ditto		1882.
899	4	0	899	4	0	46			46	Ditto		1883.
80	0	0	30	0	0	•••	••• }	40	40	Ditto		August 1874.

irae been opened in connection with the Library, which circulates newspapers and periodicals among the public,

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

			Is
NAME.	OBJECTS.	From Govern-	Endow-
	•	ment.	ments.
1	• 2	. 3	4
(4) DACCA DIVISION.		Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca.			1
Northbrook Hall	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	•••	
Sarasvat Samaj	Improvement of Sanskrit tols	•••	
Jaydevpur Sahitya Samalo- chani Instituto. Mymensingh.	To encourage the development of Bengali literature, and also the publication of useful books in Sanskrit or English throwing light on the history of Indian civilization, by helping poor authors with money presents or by purchasing their books and presenting them to important libraries.	•••	•••
Sarasvat Samiti	(1) To cultivate fellow-feeling, (2) to encourage arts, agriculture, native manufactures, &c., (3) moral culture.	***	
Santosh Jahnavi School Club	For moral and literary advancement	•••	•••
Tangail School Club	Ditto ditto	•••	
Santosh School Samiti	Ditto ditto	•••	•••
Kisorganj Gyanbikasini Sabha, No. I.	Ditto ditto	•••	•••
Ditto ditto, No. II.	Ditto ditto	•••	
Achmita Gyanotpadini Sabha	Literary		
Faridpur.			
Faridpur Suhrid Sabha	Social, intellectual, and general improvement of the local female education.	19 6 0 0	•••
Manikdaha Hitasadhini	Social and intellectual improvement	•••	276 0 0
Do. Swasthya Samiti	Physical improvement	•••	•
Madaripur Bidyotsahini Sabha and Students' Library.	Intellectual and moral education		
Madaripur Karun Public Library.	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	•••	
Faridpur Students' Club	Ditto ditto		· · ·
Do. Band of Hope	Temperance and moral improvement	\	
Backergunge. The Students' Union, Brajamohan Institution.	This Union consists of the following branches:—		865 7 8
	1. Little Band of Mercy. 2. The Brothers of the Poor. 8. Literary Branch. 4. The Union Brothers. 6. Purity Brothers. 6. The Fire Brigade. 7. The Diversion Branch. 8. The Labour Band. 9. The Fine Arts Branch. 10. Executive Committee.		

[•] Raja Rajendra Narayan Ray Bahadur, who is the founder and sele proprietor of the Institute, bears the entire expenditure, of England for the printing of his great book on the Hindu Astronomy.

† From District

LITEBARY—continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 51st March 1896 - continued.

OME-						м	EMBERS O	R VISITO				,
Subscrip- tions.		Total.			Male.	Female.	Juve- nile.	Total.	Registered not.	d or	When established	
	6	, -	6			7	8	9	10	11		12
Ra	. 4.	P.	Ra		. P.					ĺ		
3 ,786	0	0	2,786	0	0	114		•••	114	Not registe	red	1882.
•	•		1,000	0	0	182			182	Ditto	••	1872.
7,000	0	0*		•		•••				••		1876.
708	0	0	708	0	0	143	12		155	Ditto		1284 B.S.
	•••	-		•••			-40	160	150	Ditto		November 1887.
•	••		•••				170	170	Ditto		1888.	
	••			•••				136	136	Ditto		1887.
	••			•••		•••		2 7	27	Ditto		1880.
5	0	0	5	0	0			70	70	Ditto		Not known.
				•••				40	40	Ditto		Ditto.
3,906	0	0	7,002	0	o	1,005	8	•••	1,013	Ditto		1880.
63	0	0	839	0	0	167	2		169	Ditto		1881.
. 31	0	0	31	0	0	100			100	Ditto		1889.
20	0	U	20	0	0	8		167	175	Ditto		1893.
,40 0	0	0	1,400	0	0	20		•••	20	Ditto		1896.
٠.				••		83			83	Ditto		1884.
		•		•••		591	4	•••	595	Ditto		1888.
65	10	0	65	10	0	23		547	670	Ditto	•••	1886.
•											'	
	•											
•							1	Į				.2

The expenses of the year under notice will be nearly Rs. 7,000, including the money Rs. 2,000 that has been given to Mr. Brendand Board.

O.—Boientipic and

*			I1
NAME.	OBJECTS.	From Govern- ment.	Endow- ments.
1	. 2	, 3	4
(4) DACCA DIVISION—concld.		Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Backergunge-concld.			
Barisal Zila School Students' Association.	Literary and moral improvement		,
Backergunge Hitaisini Sabha	 Spread of female education in the trict of Backergunge. Prevention of intemperance in the trict of Backergunge. Promotion of good will and friends among the students and other people Backergunge residing in Calcutta. 	dis- trict Board of Barisal, ship Rs. 150.	•••
Teachers' and Students' Friendly Union at Braja- mohan Institution.	Presenting to students by means of lectureadings and songs, unsectarian card principles of morality and religion with reference to any doctrinal question of particular sect or creed.	inal lout	-
Barisal Public Library	To afford facilities to the public for read magazines, newspapers and books.	ling	
(5) CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	,,,,,,,, -		
Tippera.			
Birchandra Public Library	To afford facilities to the public for read magazines, newspapers and books.	ling	
Noakhali.		[
Vidayot Sahini Dalal Bazar M. E. School.	Improvement in essay writing		•••
Balatoshini Mangalkandi Model School.	Improvement in literature and essay writi	ng	
Asadal Samiti Lamchar M. E. School.	Improvement of moral culture		
Vidyonnati Basurhat Circle M. V. School.	Improvement in literature and essay writi	ng	0 9 0
Agaantimirrasini Jugdia M. V. School.	Improvement in literature		200
Vidyotkarsha Sadhika Noa- khali M. V. School.	Improvement of moral culture		8 0.0
Jnanadayini Karparah Circle M. V. School.	Improvement in literature		
Juanabikasini Sahapur M. V. School.	Improvement in literature and essay writi	ing	
Chhatra Samiti Kanchanpur M. V. School.	Ditto ditto		
Chhatra Samiti Athakara M. V. School.	Ditto ditto		•••
Vidyotsahini Khilparah M. E. School.	Ditto ditto		0 10 0
Chittagong.		•	
OV.ham Institute	To afford facilities to the public for read magazines and newspapers,	ing	'

EITEBARY—continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

COME-		М	EMBERS (OR VISITO	ors.		ne op de	4
Subscrip- tions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juve- nile.	Total.	Registered not.	or	When established.
5	6	7	8	9	9 10 11			13 . ,
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
	•••	25	•••	. 800	325	Not registered	1	1887
387 0 0	637 0 0	341	1	842	842	Ditto		1877.
•••		23		400	423	Ditto	:	1891.
894 0 0	394 O O	1,341	18	601	1,960	Ditto	•••	1858.
1,017 0 0	1,017 0 0	56	2		68	Ditto		lst September 1885.
		42			42	Ditto		1882.
4 0 0	400	47			47	Ditto		January 1880.
		27			27	Ditto		2nd April 1892.
•	090	56			56	Ditto		1st April 1891.
***	200	42			42	Ditto		14th February 1881.
•	8 0 0	56			56	Ditto		1864-65.
•		92			32	Ditto		4th April 1889.
		36			85	Ditto	•••]	5th April 1890.
•		23			23	Ditto		17th March 1894.
•••		40			40	Ditto		1893.
	0 10 0	85			85	Ditto .		1st March 1880.
694 0 0	694 0 O	24			24	Ditto		November 1891.

O.—SCIENTIFIC AND

			, In
NAME.	ODJECTS.	From Govern- ment.	Endow- ments.
1	, 2	, 8	4
(6) PATNA DIVISION.		Ra. A. P.	.Rs. A. P.
Gaya Public Library	This institution is a library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of community. There is a museum attached to the Library. The District Judge is ex-officio Trustee of the funds belonging to the Library, and President of the Committee of Management. The general management of the Library is entrusted to a Committee of seven members. It was established by public subscription raised among the principal residents of the district, in commemoration of the visit to Gaya of Sir Frederick Halliday, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who laid the	•••	718 4 0
Gaya Bar Association	foundation stone of the building. The object of the Association is to provide accommodation for the members of the Gaya Bar and to have a library of law books and reports. Mr. W. J. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, is the President, and Babu Harihar Nath, Scnior Government Pleader, is Vice-President. It is managed by a Committee of seven members. Babu Nagwant Sahai, B.A., B.L., is the present Secretary of the Bar Library.	•••	• •••
Chapra Public Library*	The Library is intended to be used by the public for the perusal of books, periodicals and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to the subscribers.		540 O U
Bar Library, Muzaffarpur	To supply the members of the Muzaffarpur Bar with law books.		•••
Indian Club, ditto	For the improvement of health and education, and union among the community.		
Bettiah Maharaja's Dharam Samaj—Sanskrit School at Motibari.	Sanskrit teaching—free—to such students as may be willing to prosecute their studies up to the Title Examination.	***	
Bunkipore Book Club	To bring all sections of the Indian community into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy.		
Patna Bar Library	To accommodate members of the Bar Library	***	, •
Bankipore Oriental Public Lib: ary.	Public benefit and preserving and accumulating costly and authentic manuscripts.	600 O C	1,140 0 0
Bihar Hitaishi Library at Chowk Patna City.	Promotion of vernscular as well as English knowledge among the citizens.	(a)120 0 0	•,
Patna Hindu Boys' Association.	To promote Hindu religious culture spiritually and morally. To facilitate the study of Hindu religious literature.		858 O O

^{*} The library building is a gift of the late Maharaja Chaturdhari Shahu Bahadur of Hatwa.

[†] Municipal contribution Maharaja's grant Local subscription

LITERARY—continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

ONB-	•	457				M	EMBERS OF	KISITOI	LS.		
Subs	crip de.	-	To	tal.		Male.	Female.	Juve- nile.	Total	Registered or not.	When established
	5			6	•	7	8	9	10 •	11	19
Rs.	,		Rs.			40	1	•••	41	Registered	1857.
819	4	• 0	819	4		42	•••		42	Not registered	1892.
223	8	0	763	8	Ů	25	1		26	Ditto	1857.
1 ,2 84	0	0	1,284	0	0	44			44	Ditto	January 1883. *
612	0	0	612	0	0	19		•••	19	Ditto	1891.
1,5 60	0	0†	1,560	0	0	21		•••	21	Ditto	1878.
28	8	0	28	8	0	18			18	Ditto	lst June 1892.
992	0	0	992	0	0	78			78	Ditto	1886.
1	•••		2,740	0	0	23		•••	23	Ditto	1831.
800	14	ð	. 420	14	0	80			30	Ditto	1883.
87	2	0	895	2	0	9	2	135	146	Ditto	21st January 1895.

A portion of the Library building was rented and brought in an annual income of Re. 540

Re. A. P.

60 0 0

1,200 0 0

Total ... 1,560 0 6

O.—Scientific and

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

In

NAME.

BJECTS.

From Govern-Endowment. ments.

(6) PATNA DIVISION—concld.

Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.

Victoria Jubilee Club, Bankipore.

Common place of recreation and social gathering.

Skrine Literary Society, Arrah.

To acquire the art of public speaking and of English composition, and to discuss literary and scientific questions.

Arrah Reading Club

For self improvement and diffusion of knowledge, &c.

100 0 0

Arrah Bar Association

To maintain a constitutional association comprised of members of the Bar practising in the court. It has a library of law books.

Arrah Town School Students' Dehating Club.

For the improvement of English literature

(7) BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

Banka Public Library

Diffusion of education

Supaul Public Library

For public convenience and improvement

Bhagalpur Library Scientific Institute.

and The promotion of social intercourse and the pursuit of the study of politics, literature, and science.

Karugarh Dharm Sabha Institution.

To impart religious instruction and to teach Sanskrit.

Monghyr Arya Dharam Pari- For the advancement of Sanskrit literature

and astrology. Monghyr Anjuman Himayet To support and educate poor Muhammadaus

1,258 4

89 0 0

Malda Public Library

General culture

Malda Club

Islam.

Spread of education by supplying the members with popular periodicals and books and public loctures.

(8) ORISSA DIVISION.

Graduates' Association.

Orissa Graduates and Under- To take up matters of educational interest and to discuss questions of literary social importance, and if necessary to take constitutional steps to give practical effect to the above.

Alochana Sabha

Literary culture amongst the members and the rendering of pecuniary help to poor and deserving pupils of local school.

ing Club.

Cuttack United Funds Read- For improvement of literary knowledge

Orissa Sanskrit Samiti Cut. For improvement of Sanskrit language. Abotack Union Club.

Balasore Sanskrit Samiti

For improvement of Sanskrit language

B. De'a Social Club

Intellectual and moral improvement of the general public.

2.755 O O

Includes Bs. 10 from ot her

LATERARY-continued.

3

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896-continued.

COMI						м	EMBERS O	e Visito	Rs.			
Sub	seri Ds.	P -	To	tal.		Male.	Female.	Juve- pile.	Total.	Registered not.	d or	When established.
				6	1	•			10	11		12
Rs.		-	Rs. 813		P. 0	69			X	Not registe	red.	1887.
2	9	0	2	9	0			58	68	Ditto	•.	March 189 3 .
37	0	0	137	0	0	26			81	Ditto		lst January 1895.
475	9	0	475	9	0	31			31	Ditto		1891.
								60	60	Ditto		1893.
40	0	0	40	0	o	10			10	Ditto		About 1871.
279	16	0*	279	15	0	16			16	Ditto	••	13th October 1883.
852		0	852	0	0	27			27	Ditto	••	Ovor 29 years.
601	0	0	780	0	0	29			29	Ditto	••	1889.
288	3	0	288	8	0	30 to 40			3 0 to 4 0	Ditto		In 1875-76.
75 0	7	9	2,008	12	5	60			50	Ditto	••	19th October 1888.
340	8	0	840	8	0	1,718	12	12	1,752	Ditto		17th June 1894.
30	0	0	30	0	0	9	3	4	16	Ditto	7 **	done last year in 1895-96. The Club now exists in name only.
			•	•••		84			81	Ditto	•	3rd March 1888.
3 2 7	18	0	827	13	0	67			87	Ditto	••	16th December 1893.
168	0	0	168	0	0	16			14	Ditto	••	1st January 1892.
487	0	0	437	0	0	66			67	Ditto	•	24th February 1893.
75	•0	0	75	0	0	60			60	Ditto	••	4th March 1893.
5 00	0	0	3,266	0	0	69			69	Ditto	•••	1st June 1895.

O.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Ix

NAME.

OBJECTS.

From Govern-Endowment. ments.

(8) ORISSA DIVISIONconcld.

Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.

bazar.

Students' Social Club, Naya- For the moral and intellectual improvement of the boys of the Balasore Zila School.

Balasore Muhammadan Asso- Improvement of the Muhammadan community.

nath Cottage Library.

Puri Literary Club and Jagan. (1) To create a taste for reading among the Puri public. (2) To improve literature. (3) To help only literary subjects. (4) To supply the reading public with books, magazines and newspapers.

Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti... Promotion of the study of Sanskrit literature and philosophy.

200 0 0

Puri Students' Association .

To improve the power of speaking and writing English and vernacular, and to render pecuniary help to poor and deserving pupils of the Puri zila schools.

Chandra Kishora Eamalochani Sava.

Sahitya For promotion and diffusion of useful knowledge of literature and science, and providing free reading to the general public.

Dhenkanal Moral Training To impart moral instructions Club.

(9) CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION

Purulia Students' Debating Club.

To improve the moral and social character of students.

Hazaribagh Union Club

Cultivation of general literature

Ranchi Tharpakhna Reading Club.

Cultivation of good relation and promotion of intellectual pursuits among the members.

Club.

Ranchi Boys' Improvement Moral, intellectual and educational improvement of the boys of the Ranchi Zila School.

Ranchi Public Library

... To supply the members with popular and scientific works in English and vernacular.

Ranchi Bar Library

To supply the members of the Ranchi Bar with law books and newspapers.

To supply the members of the Club with Hindi and English newspapers.

Giridhi Bandhab Samiti

Moral and intellectual improvement of the boys of the Giridih High English School.

Giridih Circulating Club

To supply the members with newspapers ...

Giridih Bar Library

To supply the members of the Giridih Bar with law-books.

Daltonganj Reading Sporting Club.

and Supply of newspapers, playing at lawn tennis, and holding friendly conversation.

Daltonganj Bar Library

Supplying law-books to the members

Chaibassa Reading Club

To supply the members with newspapers and current literature.

Chaibassa Boys' Athletic Club Physical improvement

(a) A public Library has been (b) Subscribers 10,

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

¹1895-96.]

LITERARY-continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 51st March 1896-concluded.

				3.5		. V			1
COME-				M	EMBERS OF	R VISITO	28.	Registered or	
Subscrip- tions.	To	tal.		Male,	Female.	Juve- nile.	Total.	not.	When established.
6		6	•	7	8	9	10 •	11	.13
Rs. A. P.	Re		. P.					31	
1 14 0		•••		15	•••	•••	15	Not registered	4th January 1896.
160 -0 0	160	0	0	20		•••	20	Ditto	11th January 1896.
80 o o	80	• 0	0	10	•••	17	27	Ditto	December 1894.
20 0 0	220	0	0	57		•••	67	Ditto	15th February 1893.
90 0 0	8	0	0			54	62	Ditto	1882.
150 0 0	150	0	o					Ditto	May 1895.
•••		•••		12	·	•••	12	Ditto	5th February 1893.
		•••				15	19	Ditto	May 1892.
291 0 0	291	0	0	89	1	•••	40	Ditto	1882.
70 0 0	70	0	0	18	2	6	26	Ditto	March 1892.
		•••		2		80	82	Ditto	September 1892.
• 198 O O	198	0	0	45	•••		45	Ditto	1867.
216 0 0	216	0	0	18	•••		18	Ditto	1889.
108 O O	108	0	0	24			24	Ditto	1889.
45 0° 0	45	0	0	60			60	Ditto	1892.
150 0 0	160	0	0	10			10	Ditto	1887.
160 0 0	150	0	0	9			9	Ditto	1691.
(a)410 O O	410	0	0	(b) Mem- bers 10.	•••		10	Ditto	1892.
819 8 0	819	8	0	22	•••		22	Ditto	October 1894.
5 0 0 0	50	0	0	6	•••		6	Ditto	1st April 1894.
60 °0 0	5 0	0	0		•••	40	4)	Ditto	Pecember 1890.

C .- SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY-continued.

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96.

1	2	3	4		5	6
DIVISION.	District. •	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication		Remarks.
Div				Newspapers. •	Periodicals.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		The Burdwan Press The Adhiraj Jantra,	Manager, Burdwan Raj	Sanjívani."		Forms, &c., are
		Burdwan. The Municipal Press	Estate. Municipal Commissioners,			printed for the estate. Forms, &c., are
	Burdwan	The Amratola Press,	Burdwan.	Nil	•	printed for the Municipality. Forms, &c., are
		Burdwan.	Babu Sasi Bhusan Banerjee	Nil		printed. Hindu scriptures and other job
		The Universal Press, Raniganj.	Munshi Azimaddin	Nil		works. Cheques, &c., are printed.
	Birbhum {		Mansar Ali Sheik	Nil		Only job works. Ditto.
i	(Karuna Sindhu Press, village Kuramgram.	Babu Ananda Gopal Mazum- dar.	Nil	*	Choques, receipts, labels, &c.
	Bankura	Bankura Mukherjee Pross.	Babu Ram Nath Mukerjee and Babu Ajodya Nath Mookerjee.	"Bankura Darpan."		Nil.
			(2) , Radhika Nath Bancrjee.			Dakhilas. Advertisem ents and other miscel-
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press Mission Press, Ballav- pur Midnapore.	(3) Babu Srish Chandra Roy Babu Lal Karmakar	Nil		laneous works. Job work. Scriptures and tracts and job work.
	Midnapore	Nibar Press Katanala Press Contai	Babu Madhusudan Jana	Nil		Books, dakhilas, and other miscel- laneous works.
Burd wan.		Lakhi Saraswati Press, Ghatal.	,, Rameswar Mallik	Nil	•••	Books, advertise- ments, dakhilas, and other job
Ã		Dinabundhu Press, Ghatal.	" Dino Nath Pal	Nil	,	works. Books, pamphlets, dakhilas, and miscellaneous
		Ghosh Press, Hooghly	., Krista Pada Ghosh	6-200	ly) and job works.	works.
			Hiranmoyi Dasi and Achala Bala Dasi.	Nil	Job work. "Purnima" (month-ly) and job works.	·
	11		Babu Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee.	zette" (weekly). "Bartabaha"	Job works. Ditto.	
	Hooghly	Chandradoy Press,		(weekly). Nil	Ditto.	
		Serampore. Alfred Press, Serampore.		Nil	Ditto.	
	11	Tomohur ,, ,, Ganguli Press	"Khetter Mohon Ganguli "Kalidas Banerjee	Nil	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	ĺ
-		Union Press	" Narsingha Ram Muker- jee.	Nil	Ditto.	
		Law "	,, Prasanna Kumar Sen	Nil	Ditto.	1
1	Hewrah	,	(1) Babu Baykanth Dutt (2) ,, Gopal Chandra Bose (3) ,, Shosi Bhusan Bose	Nil	Nil '	Job work.
1	Hewrah	Caledonian Printing Works, Howrah.	Messrs. George Allen & Co.			Contractors for the supply of Government

C .- SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY-continued.

Annual Return of Presses Borked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96-contd.

~	1	. 2	3	.4		6	6
	DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATI	ONS THERBAT.	REMARKS.
	-				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	NERABRE.
•	concluded.	•	British India Printing Works, Howrah.	(1) Babu Poresh Chandra Mukerjee. (2) Bhayrab Charan Dutta (3) Annukul Chandra Mittra.			Piece-work and job work.
	. >	Howrah—	Howrah Municipal	(4) Autul Krishna Mooker jee. Chairman, Municipal Com-	1		Municipal Print-
F	Darawan		Press.	missioners. Howrah. Babu Surendra Nath Roy	i	1	ing Works. Books, receipts, cheques, &c.
			Phœnix Press	Harrish Chander Roy		Indian Law Maga-	Job work.
			Eden Chandradoy ,,	Rajendra Lal Ghose. Purna Chaudra Bose.		:::	Books. Job works and books.
			Bharati Press Herald ,,	Sreematy Hiranmoyce Dabce Joygobind Shome	"Christian Herald"	"Bharati" a monthly magazine in Bengali.	Job work.
E.			Nooral Ain Press	Hafiz Aminuddin Ahmed			Bengali, Arabic, and Persian books.
			Azizi Press Habili ,,	Abdul Majid Golam Moula	:::	 	Ditto. Bengali, Arabio, and Porsian
			Amir Hossein Press	Velayot Hossein		•••	books. Ditto. Do. The for-
		ļ	Azizia Press Renzia ,	Abdul Aziz Rajakan			mer name was Nizamiu. Ditto.
	1		Saltaria ,,	Abdul Sattar			Bongali, Arabic, and Persian
Presidency.	}	24-Parganas	Lakhibilash Press	Rakhal Chunder Mitter	•••		books. Bengali books and job work.
Pres)		Artists Press E. B. S. Railway Press	Hem Chandra Roy Manager, E. B. S. Railway	:::	 	Job works. Railway official proceedings,
•		•	Patrick Press	P. Ghose			tickets, &c. Mathematical works of P.
			,,	Mr. C. Mendes		•••	Ghose. Small Csuse Court lists, &c.
,			Imperial Victoria,	Godadhur Kabyatirtha Nabin Kristo Mookerjee		••• •••	Note-books. Joh work.
		•	The Oriental Press Bhisak Darpan ,, Arun Press New Town Press	Kali Prossonno Kabyabisarad Baroda Kant Vidyaratna Baroda Prasad Banerjeo Raj Kristo Roy Chowdhury Kedar Nath Mitter	::-	" Bhisak Darpan "	Books and job work. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
		•	•Works.		"Power National Guardian." 'The Union Record"	" Ameder Patrika"	Religious books and job work.
				Government			Job work.

Of the Presses not shown in this return—

1. Horticultural Press has been removed to Calcutta.

Railway Press has been removed, but it is not known where.
 Islami Press is hardly a press. Here types are composed, but printing is donc elsewhere.

^{4.} Shubhoda Press is not working.

5. The name of Saptabik Sambad Press has been changed to Suburban Press.

^{6.} Albert Printing Works removed to Calcutta. Of the Presses shown in this return for the first time, it is stated that the Phænix Press was started from the 1st April 1895, that the Eastern Bengal State Railway Press has been in existence for more than 12 years, but no declaration was made in regard to it, it being a Government of India Press, and that the Brittania Press was removed from Calcutta to the Suburba during the year.

C.—Scientific and Literary—continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96-contd.

	2 .	8	4		145,463, T. 1825 (1155 1155 1155	. 6
			• •	. PUBLICATIO	NS THRRUAT.	
	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
	Nadia	Baron Bijoy Press	Kala Chand Singha	•		Miscellaneous job
		Mathura Nath Press	Satis Chandra Mazumdar			Job work and books.
. 1	ſ	Arunadoya	Kamikhya Persad Ganguli	" Pratikar"		
	Ì	Gour Gobindo		"Murshidabad Pratinidhi."		
		Radha Romon	Ramnarayan Vidyaratna		•	1
		Sulav Prokash Satya Ratna	Raj Krishna Sing Maharance Surnomoyee		• "	
		Biswa Bijoy	Biswambher Das	•••		
	Murshidabed {	Murshidabad City Press.	Kamikhya Persad Ganguli			
		Dhana Sindhu	Rai Dhanpat Sing Bahadur			
1	i	Ratnakar	Asutosh Sarcar			1
	1	Biswa Pinad	Rai Setal Chand Nohar Bahadur.	••••		
	l	Hitoishi	Daniel Math Dhuttachen	"Murshidsbad Hi- toishi."		
	-	Shubhakari Press	Umesh Chundra Ghose, Pleader, Secretary; Ma- hendra Nath Sarkar, Manager; Ram Charan Ghose, Printer.		*	Anglo-vern a c u lar books an job work.
	_	Anna Purna Press	Satya Prossonno Dutt			Ditto ditto
ı	Jossore	Sarkar Press	Chandrakanto Sarkar			The Press is em
		Chikitsa Prakash	Girija Nath Mookerjee	•••	•••	ployed in print ing cheques dakhilas, and other forms for zamindars.
		Tamaghna Press	Secretary to the Boalia Dharma Sava for the time being.	" Hindu Ranjika."	Nil.	
		Rajshahi "	Babus Jagat Chandra Chau- dhuri and Kristo Kant Saha.	Nil	Nil.	•
	Rajshahi	Tahirpur Talta Praka- shak Press.	Raja Sasi Shekhareswar Roy Bahadur.	Nil	"Krishitatta."	
11		Sudhakar Press	Kumar Promoda Nath Roy	Nil	Nil.	
11		Benode ,, Nowgong ,,	Babu Benode Behari Roy Tarip Mohamed Mandal	Nil	Nil. Nil.	•
	į	Sharadindu,,	Raja Krishnendra Roy Bahadur.	Nii :::	Nil.	
	ſ	Son Press	Babu Kali Mohan Sen	Nil	"Dinajpur Ma- sik Patrika."	
		Ahmed Press	Munshi Samiruddin Ramratana Dass	n I		
1	Dinajpur	Roy ,, Kunja Mohan Press , Dharma Das ,, (Thakurgaon).	73.1. 37.11. 1911	Nil	Nil	issued from these Presses
					·	which print forms of receipt and dakhilas &c., on order and also for
	•				•	sale.
	1	1			•	
1	[P] (12)	National Control of the Control of t				

C.—Scientific and Literary—continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96-contd.

1	,2	8	4		6	6
Divisios.	• District. •	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publicatio Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Press. Albert Press	Darjeeling-Himalayan Rail- way Co., Ld. Nand Lal Roy	(1) "Darjeeling M Masik Patrika." (2) "Darjeeling, Sikkim News." (3) "The Darjeelin	Kalimpong, eand g Times."	The Darjeeling News Press has coased to work since 1st Feb- ruary 1896.
		Darjeeling Standard Press.	Mrs. A. Lord	"Darjeeling Stand- ard."	Nil.	
İ		Sambhu Chandra Press	Raja Mohima Ranjan Roy Chaudhury.	"Rangpur Dik Pra- kas" (Bengali, weekly)." Nil	Nil.	
Rajshahi—concluded.	Rangpur	Padmabati Press Loke Ranjan ,, Panga Press	Soshi Bhusan Neogi Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Rani Lakhmi Prya	Nil	Nil. Nil. Nil.	
ia	ļ	Moni Chandra Press	Debya Moni Chandra Chatterji	Nil	Nil.	
Rajsk	Bogra	Bogra Roy Press Bogra Chaudhuri Press	Gopal Chandra Roy Mobarak Ali Choudhuri	Nil Nil•	Nil- Nil	The Bogra Dar- pan' (weekly appears to have
	Pabna	Nababikash Press	1. Purna Nanda Roy 2. Chandra Shekhar Kali 3. Mukanda Lal Roy 4. Srish Chandra Roy 5. Kailash Chandra Sarkar	Nil	Nil.	ceased to exist.
		Radha Benode Press Arya Press Mohamedia Press	Roy Bonomali Roy Bahadur Mohini Mohan Son Gupta Iswar Chandra Bose	Nil Nil	Nil. Nil. Nil.	
		1. Bengal Times 2. Bengali	Mr. E. C. Kemp Babu Guru Gangadich' Chaudhuri.	"Bengal Times" "Dacca Prakásh."	None.	
		3. East Bengal Press	Babu Banga Chandra Roy	"The East"	The "Bangaban- dhu" with its supplement," The New Light."	
		4. Girish Press 5. Raghu Nath Press	" Girish Chandra Roy Saraswata Samaj	None "Saraswata Patri- ka."		
Dacca.	Dacoa	6. Syamantak " 7. Ishan Press	Babus Nadia Chand Das and Manik Chand Das. Babu Shashi Bhusan Roy	None "Dacca Gazette"	None.	
₫)		8. Adarsha ,,	Babus Lolit Mohan Das, Bhuhan Chandra Sen, Mohini Mohan Sen, and Khitish Chandra Neogi.	}Nil	}	
	•	9. Ashutosh Press 10. Baikanta Nath	Babu Brindaban Dhar ,, Baikanta Nath Dutt	None	"Shebak." None.	
		Press. 11. Sudarson Press	Babus Pabitra Raman Guha and Fany Bhusan Ghose.	,	"	
	•	12. Moheshwar "	Babu Madhab Chandra Tarka Churamani.	•	•	-
	•	13. Mahamudi " 14. Oriental " 15. Sridhar "	Munshi Mahamud Jan Babu Baikanta Nath Baral Babus Chandra Benode Pal and Radha Benode Pal Chaudhuri.	"Vikrampur."	"	•

C.-Scientific and Literary-continued.

Arnual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96-contd.

1	2	3	4 .		5	. 6
OM.	District	W	S C	• Publicatio	ONS THERBAT.	Parro
DITIBIOR.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
dest	Mymonsingh	1. Charu Press 2. Basanti " 3. Ahamudia " 4. Mahamudia Press 5. Abdul Rahim " 6. Mafisal Islam	Abdul Rahim	"Cháru Mihir." None	None.	
conclu	Faridpur	D-11		" "	,,	
Dacen concluded	Backergunge	1. Barisal Hitaishi Press. 2. Satya Prakash Press 3. Kashipur Press	Babu Raj Mohun Chatterjee "Kedar Nath Kar "Protab Chandra Mukerjee. Babu Kali Pada Banerjee	(weekly).	A monthly jour- nal, "Chatraban- dhu."	
	Tippera	Baradeswari Press Sinha Press (Comilla) Amar Press (Comilla) Chaitainya Press (Comilla). Hitaishini Press (Brahmanbaria).	Guru Doyal Sinha Amar Krishna Chaudhuri Pran Chaitanya Ghosh. Jagat Chandra Bhatta- charjee and others.	 "Tripura Prokash."	{	The Proprietor says that the Baradeswar Press has been amalgamates with the Sinhi Press.
Chittagong.	Noakhali { Chittagong Hill	Upen Fress (Comilla) Ramendra Press Govinda ,, Shadharan ,, Chandra Shekar Press Bharati Press Annada ,, Sonaton ,,	Rajani Kumar Dutt. Ramendra Chandra Chaudhuri. Govinda Chandra De. Chandra Kanta Chakravarty, Nayan Tara Dobya, and others. Nil Krishna Kar. Barada Kanta Bose and others. Annada Charan Das, Syama Charan Das. Chittagong Oriental Company, Limited.	" Sanshodhini."		•
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Bihar Times Khadga Vilas	Babu Mohosh Narain Babus Ramdeen Prasad and Shaheb Prasad Singh.	" Bihar Times "	Harish Chandra Kala and Brab	English (weekly). Hindi (monthly).
Patna.	Patna	Bihar Bandhu Bihar Herald and Indian Chronicle. Union Press Arya Varta	Babu Lachmi Nath Bhut The Hon'ble Guru Pra- sad Sen. Maulvi Rahimuddin	"Bihar Bandhu" "Bihar Herald" and "Indian Chronicle." "Al Punch" "Arya Varta"	min	Nagri and Hindi (weekly). English (weekly). Urdu (do). English and vernacular
•		T. Bihar Commercial Circle. Mofassilite	T. P. Shah & Co Mr. Watling		cial."	(weekly). English (month- ly). "Bihar (week- ly)."

C .- SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY - continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895.96-contd.

1	.2	8	4.	5		6
TOW.		•		Publications	THEREAT.	
Division.	District. •	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Nowspapers.	Periodicals.	Ramarka.
	Gaya	Magadh Subhankar District Board Press Court of Wards' ,, Mohamudi Press Kako Press Town ,,	Babus Bhikari Shankar Bhattacharjie and Bagesh- wari Prosad Trivedi. District Board, Gaya. Manager, Tikari Estate. Syed Ali Mohamud Mohamad Yusuff Hussein. Syed Mohamad Tahir	The "Gaya Punch" Shohrai Afaq"		Vernacula, (weekly).
	Shahabad { Saran {	Shad Press Dumraon Raj Press N. G. Brother's Press Star of India Press City Press Nasim Saran Press Shunkar Press Saran Sudhakar Press	The Maharani of Dumra- on. Hazari Lall. Mohamud Zahurul Huq.			(weekly).
eluded.	Champaran {	Sett Press S. P. Sett Champaran Chandrika	Babu Radha Prosad Sett Babus Shama Charan Ghosh and Bholanath Sen. Jhari Lall Missir.		•••	Discontinued.
Patna—con	Muzaffarpur	Horculean Pross Narain Press District Board Press Bihar Indigo Planters' Association Press. German Mission Press Maddai Quanin Mehar Manam Dilawari Press	Babus Ajodhia Prasad and Mahdeo Proshad. Babu Purmeshur Narain Mahtha. District Board, Muzaffarpur Members of Bihar Indigo Planters' Association. German Mission Muzaffarpur. Shaikh Najib Majhilay Saheb Shaikh Nathum		••• ••• ••• ••• •••	Job and soli work. Job, solid, an book works. Solid and jo works. Job and soli works. Religious trace and book works. Job, solid, an book works. Solid and book works. Notices of the solid works.
	Darbhanga { Monghyr	Maharaja's Press The Union Press Kaisth Press Chitragupta Press A Lithograph Mirat-ul-Hind The Albert Press Vyas Press	The Hon'ble Maharaja Lachmeshar Singh Baha- dur, K.C.I.B. Babu Harimohan Banerjee. ,, Bunwari Lal. Jugal Kishore Narain. Rai Ganga Prosad Singh Bahadur. Ram Pershad. Babu Sakhi Chand. Proshotum Bhutt	"Piyush Prabah"		Munici pali t
Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur	Victoria Press Harawat " Harihar Press Nityananda Press Damodar Press	Tara Vilas Neogi. Babu Gunput Singh and Babu Nirput Singh. Protap Chandra Satiar and others. Radhes Chunder Sett, Grish Chunder Datta. Brojo Govind Basak.	(monthly).		

C .- Scientific and Literary-continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-98—contd.

-		1				_
1	3	8	1 .		5	. •
r,	•	1	• •	PUBLICATIO	ns thereat.	
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remares.
		Orissa Mission Press	Baptist Missionary Corporation, London.	Nil '	Government "Uriya Gazette."	•
à		Cuttack Printing Company's Press. Orissa Patriot Press	Cuttack Printing Company Babu Kalipada Bancrjee	The "Utkal Dipika." Nil	10:11	
	Cuttack	Ray Press	" Sitanath Ray	Nil	The "Brahma," a monthly theistic	
Oriese.		Arunodoy Press Victoria Press	Babu Bhaghat Dan Orissa Printing Corporation, Town Cuttack.	Nil The work of the Press is under suspension.	journal. Nil.	
	Balasore	Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Babu Satyandra Nath De Balasore Utkal Printing Company, Ld. Nil.	"Naba Sambad."		
	Hazaribagh	Chota Nagpur Prova Press.	Nibaran Chandra Chakra- barti.	None.	None.	•
ы	Lohardaga {	G. E. L. Mission Press.	G. E. L. Mission Society	"Ghar Bandhu," a fortnightly paper.	Nil	The Press pub- lishes books and does job works also.
Nagpur.		Resal and Kamaleswar Press.	Resal Lall and Kamaleswar Krishna Sahai.	Nil	Nil	Ditto.
Chots	Manbhum	Sonthal Mission Pross, Pakhuria, Gobindpur, Manbhum.	A. Campbell, Free Church of Scotland.	Nil	Nil	Letter-press. Printing of all kinds is executed in English,
	Palamau					Bengali, Hindi, and Scuthali.
Į	Singhbhum					
		Standard Press Smith & Co.'s Press	Bose, Mitter & Co. Moti Lall Ghose	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (daily, weekly, and over- land edition). "Sulav Dainik,"	"Hitaishi." "Bishnupriya."	j
, Calcutta		Press. Juno Printing Works Reliance Press Saroda Press Calcutta Press Romanath Press Chaitanya Kabitaratnakar Jantra Elgin Press Bengal Roy Press Sirampore Press New Bengal Press	Akhoy Coomar Bagchi and Sarat Kumar Bagchi. Pulin Chunder Roy. Saroda Kanto Roy. Mookerjee & Co. Laha Brothers & Co. Jogendro Nath Dey Anunta Lal Law. Ganendro Kumar Bose. Sitanath Roy. Chandmony Dasi. Ditto. Gonesh Chunder Ghose.		"Binapani."	

O.—Scientific and Literary—continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96-centd.

1	. 2	8	.4		6	6
tow.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publicatio	ONS THEREAT.	Remarce
Division.	District.	TARTE OF LIGHT.	Trame of Tropingot.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	,
•	0	Sen Press New Victoria Press Hanifia Press Seal Press Kamala Kanta Press New Bengal Press M. L. Seal's Bidyaratna Jantra Surjo Press Dey's Brothers' Hindu Press	Jaggernath Das. Sham Lall Seal. Mahomed Khater. Binode Behary Seal. Baneshur Ghose. Charu Chunder Chatterjee. M. L. Seal. Beni Madhub Dey & Co. S. K. Mukerjee. Nundo Lal Dey.		,	,
		Lakhibilas Jantra N. L. Seal's Press Bedanta Press A new Press name not given.)	N. L. Seal. S. B. Mukerjee. Kristodhone Coondoo.		"Bharut Bandhab"	
		Bhagirathi Press Horticulture ,,	Gour Kristo Dutt. Hari Das Mitter	•••	and "Siksha." "Sanskrit Chandrika," "Hindu Surhid," and "Upanishad."	
		Mahakali Press Sahitya Press Great Eden Press Naba Kavya 1'rokash Jantra.	Naba Kumar Bose.			
Calcutta—continued.		Sungbad Provakar Press. Hari Jentra Sidhikia Press Soolamani Press Great Town ,, Bysack Press Sudharnava Press Islamia Press Kabita Kaumudi Press Harmonium Press	Upendro Kristo Gupta Haridass Nundun. Mofizzuddin Ahmed. Moniruddin Ahmed. Sarat Kumar Sen. Baisnab Chunder Bysack. Trailokya Nath Dutt. Samshere Ali. Russick Lall Chunder. Umesh Chunder Bhatta- charjee. Nritya Lall Dutt.	"Sungbad Prova- kar."		• •
3		New Calcutta Press Newton Press Aryan Press Elysium Press School Book Press Satyanarain Jantra Punchanun Press	Upendro Nath Mukerjee. Raja Janokibullub Sen. Surendronath Banerjee Monmotho Nath Dutt Abalakanto Sen. Gopal Chunder Pyne. Nadir Chand Sil.	" Banganibashi."	" Queen."	
		Victoria Press General Printing Press Manika Press	Moni Mohun Rakhit. Beni Madhub Bhatta- charjee. Adhore Chunder Bose		"Sahitya Parishad Patrika." "Sahitya Sebuk"	
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press New Britannia ,,	Jogessur Mukerjee. Ashutosh Mitter.	***	and "Banga Jiban"	
	,	Satya Press New Oriental Press Bengal Press	Satyabrata Samasrami Behari Lal Bhur. Annoda Churn Chowdhury	•••	"Usha." Co-operative. "Quarterly Review" & "Siksha	
	5	Seal Press Foolmoni Press Elm Press	Jogendro Nath Dutt. Nundo Lal Seal. Foolmoni. Roma Prosad Mitter. Prosonno Coomar Bidya-	•	Parichar."	ر
	•	Ratna ,,	ratna. Nobin Chunder Bidyaratna. Soshi Bhuson Bhuttachar- jee.	9		

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

C .- Scientific and Literary -continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96-contd.

	2	8	4 .		5	, 6
	y.			• Publication	IS THEREAT.	REMARKS
	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	DERAKA
,		Relief Press Hare ,, Bose ,, B. P. M.'s Press New Arya Mission Press, Balmiki Press	Woomesh Chunder Bose. Punchanun Mookerjee. Gopal Chunder Bose. Baroda Proshad Mozumdar. Durga Das Bose. Kally Pas Bhanja.	•		
		Somprokas:Samity Siddessur Press Kalika	Bhowani Churn Bhutta- charjee. Siddhessur Pan. Sarat Chunder Chucker- butty.	" Somprokas."	"Lakhi and "Sara- swati," "Beda- by a s," a n d "Banijya Dar- pan."	
		Guru Press Anandamat Press Sanskrit Jantra Nabya Bharat Basumati Press. Union Printing Press Picture Press Art Union Press Soolab Press Jubilee ,, Minerva ,,	Dwarka Nath Bose. Narain Chunder Bidyaratna. Rajkristo Banerjee. Debi Prosonno Roy Chowdhury, Dhurma Das Gupta. P. C. Biswas. Kally Das Pal. Hurry Das Shaha. Hem Chunder Ghoshal. Bepin Bihary Bysak.	•••	"Nabya Bharat.''	
Calcutta—continued.	:***	Goopta Jantra Lily Press Adaita Jantra Mahabharat Press Kripanunda New India Sudhasindu Metoalfo Victoria Printing Press Jotish Prokash ,	Srinath Laha. Madhobanundo Bysak. Bulloram and Nundo Ram Dey. Estate Protap Chunder Roy. Nuffer Chunder Sirear. Kumud Chunder Chatterjee. Moti Lall Dass. Abmash Chunder Mukerjee and Hari Das Chatterjee.	•••	"Arunodaya," " Jo- tish," " Hindu Patrika," " Chi- kitsa Sanmilani," " Sangadhur San- hita," " Susrutha Sanhita," and " Charak San- hita."	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Sandrananda Press Indian Patriot ,, Gupta Press Saratsashi Press Brahmo Mission Press	Mohesh Chundor Pal. Nobin Chunder Pal. Jaggatjoti Gupta. Jadunath Roy. Sadharen Brahmo Somaj Society; Secretary, Kali Sankur Sukul.	"Indian Messenger."	"Tatwa Kaumudi," "Dasi," "Moo- kul."	(
1		Adi Brahmo Somaj Press.	Adi Brahmo Somaj; Secre- tary, Rabindra Nath Tagore.	•••	" Tatwabodhini " and " Sadhana."	ı
		Indian Art College and Lithographic Press. Arya Chitralaya ,, Law Book Press People's Diamond ,, Bangabidya Prokasika Press. Purna Chandradya Press. Goodhope Press	Chundi Churn Ghose. H. Banerjee & Co. Hari Dass Banerjee. Shaik Dilloo. Ashutosh Addy	"Biddodaya." "Bangabidya Prokasika." "Sangbad Purnachandrodaya" Indo-European		

C .- SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY - continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895.96-contd.

1	2	<u> </u>	4			
	-					-
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor		Periodicals.	RHWARKS.
	•	kerjee's Press. Corinthian ,, Palmory Press Bharat Mitra Press Globe Printing Press	Kamini Kumari Dasi.	"Bharat Mits (daily and week	ra" kily).	
		Columbian ,, Indian Opinion Pres United Press Lithograph Press	Ramgopal Ghose	"Indian Plante Gazette," "Ind Engineering "Indian Field." "Sports Gazett	lian g,'' and	
		Ayurbed Press Cambridge ,,	& Co. Binodo Behary Sen	all "Calcutta E change Gazetto	r-	
	3. ♥)}	Hoare, Miller & Co. Press. Century Press	's Messrs. Hoare, Miller & C. Umbika Churn Biswas. Haran Chunder Dass. Calcutta Central Press Co. Ld.; Secy. and Manage C. V. Pritchard.	The Epiphany.'	"The Indian and Eastern Engin-	
	•••	Uchithakta Pross Bengal Secretariat Pres Anglo-Indian , Kast Indian Railway Printing Press. Medical , Bangabasi ,	Government of Bengal . K. Roy. East Indian Railway Co. Dr. S. K. Barman. Rangebasi Co. Ld.	"Calcutta Gazette "Bangabasi" (Bengali), and	"Medical Circular." "Janmabhumi."	
	•	People's Friend Press Cones & Co.'s Press Dharantary , Hitabadi , Indian Empire Press	Cones family. Upendra Nath Sen	"Hitabadi."	"Binapani."	
		Indian Public Opinion Press. Daras Saltanut Press Rahami Press Mehun ,, Ripon ,,	Gobind Chunder Dhur. Moulvi Abdul Bari Motea Rohoman. Gobinda Prosad Dey. Shaik Budon	and "Urdu Guide."	1	
	•	Nooral Afa Press Stanhope Press	Haji Moulvi Mahomed Basir. I. C. Bose	"Moslem Chro- nicle" and "Mu- hammadan Ob-	Closed from 18th March 1896, and is not in work.	_
	•	Nogendra , Fine Arts Association Press. Banik Press	Abhai Churn Chatterjee and Kali Prosonno Dutt. Subhal Chunder Dhur. Aunundo Churn Sen.	server."		• .
	Ų	Sainya "	D. N. Ganguli	"Sanjibeni."	•	

O .- Scientific and Laterary -continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96 -contd.

1	2	8	4 .	5		6
	District.	Name of Press.	None of Descriptor	• Publications	THEREAT.	0
	District.	Name of Fress.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	RRMARKS
			Girish Chunder Roy		"Interpretor" "Young Men's Monthly."	n
		Presidency Press Weekly Trade Report Press.	Aughore Churn Ghose. G. S. Dass & Co.	Weekly Trade Report.		
		Herald Printing Works Bengal Superior Press	Bhoobun Mohun Roy Adhore Nath Banerjee. Piary Mohun Banerjee.		"Sakha and Sathi."	
		Sakha Press Bidhan , Excelsior	Baroda Prosad Ghose. Trailokya Nath Sanyal Amrito Lal Doy	"Liberal." "Hope."	•	
		Mangalgunge Mission Press. Deva Press	Khetter Mohan Datt P. C. Sen		" Mahila!" " Dhurmatutwa."	
		Radharam Press	Nritya Gopal Chuckerbutty. Promtosh Bose		"Upanyash Patri-	
		J. G. Chatter jee's Press.	Jadu Gopal Chatterjee.	•	'Missionary Glean- er."	
		Navabibhakar Press Bharat Mihir ,,	Nritya Gopal Ghoshal. Kali Narain Sanyal. Jogendro Nath Chatterjee.			
			A. C Mukerjee Bussunto Coomar Chucker-		"Friendly Greet- ings."	
		land)	butty. Jadu Nath Banerjee. Nundo Lall Chatterjee		"Bamabodhini	
÷٦		Milan "			Patrika.	
COMETANIES		G. P. Roy's Press Victoria Printing Works.	Khetter Mohan Dutt.	"Sunday Times," "Sensation."		
		Whiteaway's Press Government Printing	kinson.		"Indian Church- man," "Indian Church,"	
Calcutta		Press. Mathab Towfeekee Press.			"Quarterly Re- view."	
		B. K. Dass' Press Law Publishing Press Urdu Guide Press	Moulvi Amjad Hossain.	"Samaya."		•
		The Record ,, New School Book Pres	s Shoshi Bhuson Chatterjee	"Sahachar."	"Indian Medical Record."	
		Paradise Press Kohinur , Datta ,	Hemendro Nath Bagchi.			
		Gour ,	. Aughore Nath Barat.	"Kumari Patrika."		
		Bee Press Ghose Press Olympian Press	Rajaram Rai. H. D. Deb.	"Reis and Rayyet."	•	
		Hazrah Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Dr. M. L. Sircar		"Calcutta Journal of Medicines."	
		Juvenile Press Standard Victor Printing Work	. Amrito Lal Brohmo. 8 H. J. Haldar.			
		Englishman Press	J. O. B. Saunders	"Englishman," "Evening Mail," "Saturday Jour-		
				man's Summary," The "Planters,"	•	
	- "	1		"Englishman Telegram Extras,"	,	

C .- SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY-continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96-contd.

1	. 3	8			5	6
	• .	••		PUBLICATIO	ONTTHEREAT.	•
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	"Remarks.
		Indian Daily News Press.	Indian Publisher Co., Ld.	"Indian Daily News," "Over- land Sum- mary of Indian Daily News"		•
		Thacker, Spink & Co's. Press.	Thacker, Spink & Co	The first team of the second s	"Calcutta University Magazine," "Indian Medical Gazette," "Rail-	•
		Caxton Works	W. Newman & Co	,	way Guide," "Maha Bodhi Journal," "Indian Free- mason," "Indian Bradshaw."	
3		Cambrian Press City Press	Erasmus Jones. T. S. Smith	•••	"Calcutta Review," "Selections from Calcutta Review," "Parish Maga- zine." "Gleaner," "St. Paul's Month- ly," "Agri-Horti- cultural Society's Journal." "Microscopical Bulletin."	ě
Continued.		Calcutta Advertiser Press. Government of India Central Press.	T. W. Spink and W. T. Spink. Government of India	"Calcutta Advertisor." "Gazette of India."	lical Roview." "Catalogue of India Publication," "Army List," "Postal Guide," "P.W. D. Classified List," and "Tele-	
		Caledonian Steam Printing Press.	A. Acton	"Capital," and "Asian."	graphic Guide." "Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series.	
		H. C. Gangooly & Co's. Press. K. P. Mukerjee's Press Dalhousie Printing Works. P. S. D'Rozario & Co's	K. P. Mukerjee. H. White.			
	,	Press. Statesman Press	R. Knight & Sons	"Statesman and Friend of India."	"Indian Agricul- turist," "Friend of India."	
	•	Hope Press Methodist Publishing House.	M. C. Dass & Sons. American Mission	•••	"Indian Witness," "India's Young Folks," "Wo- man's Friend," "Messonger," "White Ribbon," "Young Men of India."	
	•	Lithograph Press Chundi Press Municipal Press Calcutta Printing Works.	Panchu Ram. Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee. Corporation of Calcutta. G. C. Dey	, 	"Royal Chronicle." a n d "Military Standard."	· .
		Osborne Printing House.	P. C. Ghose.		3 ()	9 0

Q .- SCIENTIFIC AND LITERAR's - concluded.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—conold.

1	2	. 3	. 4		5	' 6
TON.	District.	Name of Pross.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATION	NS THEREAT.	Remark
11: -: 310 N.	4			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	1.00
		Oscar Press Hindu Patriot Press Gowsih Pr ss Sen Press Bengali Press New Albion Press Calentta Printing Works	Mohamed Ismail. C. Cesar. Mohamed Israil. Mohendra Nath Bhattacharjee, Brojo Lall Mukerjee, and Bamapodo Mukorjee. J. H. Belchambers. Trust Proporty; Manager, Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur. Hafiz Abdoolla. Narendra Nath Sen Hon'ble S. N. Banerjee P. C. Ghose. Aga Muhamed Isa and Aga Muhamed Moosa. E. Martin	" Hindu Patriot." "Indian Mirror." "Bengali." "Sporting Times and Pink'un."	"Banga Bandhu."	
		Hablul Mateem Press Brahim Press Mahomedan Orphanage Press.	Syad Jalaloodin. Munshi Mahomed Ibrahim. Mahomedan Orphanage School Committee; Hono- rary Secretary, Abul	"Indian Nation."	(1)"Indian Sunday.	,
	, <u> </u>	Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Mission		School Journal." (2) "Khristia Bandhab." (3) "Monthly Record of Newsland Notes." (4) "Our Bond." (5) "Monthly Record of Newsland Notes." (5) "Monthly Record of Newsland Notes." (5) "Motes by the Way." (7) "Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika."	
				İ	(13) "Proceedings of the Asiatic Society." (14) "Journal of	
		The Indian Lancet Press. Presidency Jail Press	Dr. L. Fernandez Government of Bengal		the Buddist Text Society." "The Indian Lan- cet." "Bihar and Ben- gali Gazettes," and "Police Gazette."	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs, and among classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1895.

PLACE OR CLASS.	Population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of population per 1,000 per aunum.
. 1	2	3	4
(1) Calcutta	} 681,560	27.031	39.6
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta (3) General district, excluding above	70,388,673	2,201,427	31:39
Caloutta	Police, 2,874	29	10.09
(5) Bengal Police (6) Railway Police	23,730	499 11	21·03 17·36
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal	16,925	465	27.1

STATISTICS OF LIFE-continued. '

A2.—Statement showing the deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1895.

			,					
Divisions.	Districts.	Population.		MBER OF REGISTER			O PER 1,0	
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapore Hooghly Howrah	1,391,880 797,833 1,069,668 2,631,516 1,034,296 763,625	25,103 13,905 16,689 38,883 21,373 13,838	22,899 12,543 14,082 34,794 18,632 11,541	48,002 26,448 30,771 73,677 40,005 25,379	36·76 35·94 31·73 29·72 41·97 85·95	32·29 30·72 25·89 26·29 35·48 30·46	34·48 33·14 28·76 27·99 38·67 33·23
Presidency	24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Jessore Khulna	1,892,033 681,560 1,644,108 1,250,946 1,889,827 1,177,652	29,928 15,536 33,005 19,463 41,202 20,258	25,154 11,495 30,798 17,720 37,158 18,437	55,082 27,031 63,803 37,183 78,360 38,695	30·25 34·77 41·14 32·13 43·76 32·78	27·86 48·95 36·57 27·46 39·21 32·94	29·11 39·66 38·80 29·72 41·48 32·85
Rajshahi	Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjooling Rangpur Bogra Pabna	1,313,336 1,555,835 681,852 223,314 2,065,464 817,494 1,361,223	25,389 29,963 13,365 4,603 36,610 13,594 26,831	23,906 26,048 11,146 3,792 31,263 11,449 24,212	49,295 56,011 24,511 8,395 67,873 25,043 51,043	38·80 36·89 36·65 37·40 34·47 32·15 39·61	36·27 35·02 36·19 37·81 31·14 28·72 36·39	87.58 36.00 35.97 87.59 32.86 30.63 87.49
Dacca {	Dacca Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge	2,395,602 3,472,186 1,823,643 2,163,965	42,433 59,257 34,192 38,771	37,355 48,305 29,995 35,020	79.788 107,562 64,187 73,791	35·72 33·13 37·71 35·10	30·92 28·69 32·70 33·36	83·80 30·97 26·19 34·25
Chittagong $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right.$	Tippera Noakhali Chittagong	1,782,935 1,009,693 1,290,167	25,208 13,066 20,121	22,514 12,458 19,617	47,722 25,524 39,738	27·64 25·68 32·67	25·84 21·86 29·09	26·76 25·27 30·80
Patna {	Patna Caya Shahabad Saran Champaran Muzaffarpur Darbhanga	1,769,004 2,138,331 2,063,927 2,466,065 1,859,465 2,712,857 2,801,965	28,262 34,248 30,552 37,944 33,182 48,644 45,075	25,271 32,057 25,583 28,950 26,810 39,711 36,730	63,533 66,305 56,135 66,894 69,992 88,355 81,805	32·64 32·77 30.82 33·48 36·44 37·24 32·87	27·97 29·32 23·85 21·72 29·03 28·22 25·66	30·26 91·00 27·19 27·12 82·26 32·56 29·19
Bhagalpur {	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnea Malda Sonthal Parganas	2,036,021 2,032,696 1,944,658 814,910 1,754,196	33,178 37,665 34,687 15,689 22,813	29,038 29,324 29,434 12,506 17,922	62,216 66,989 64,121 28,195 40,735	33·61 37·48 34·91 39·23 26·20	27.68 28.52 30.81 30.13 20.28	\$0.55 32.95 32.97 34.59 23.22
Orissa {	Cuttack Balasore Puri	1,937,671 994,625 944,998	26,489 15,295 13,192	24,009 14,184 12,768	50,498 29,479 25,960	28·16 31·75 27·80	24·07 27·64 27·13	26·06* 29·63 27·47
pur	Hazaribagh Lohardaga Palamau Manbhum Singhbhum	1,164,321 1,128,885 596,770 1,193,328 545,488	20,073 14,717 8.660 17,147 5,896	18,231 13,302 7,868 14,622 4,811	38,304 28,019 16,528 31,769 10,707	35·40 26·66 29·42 28·90 21·72	30·51 23·05 26·01 24·36 17·55	82·89 24·82 27·69 26·62 19·62
	Total for the Province	71,070,233	,195,994	1,035,464	2,281,468	93-76	29.04	81.39

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1895.

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

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	•									Gı	NERA	L D18	BASES,	·					1	•		
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NAN	EBU OF HOS		AND		-	T	1	1	1		6	-	Ī	- -	- -	-T	T	- 2		To a	36.	
	DISPENSA	R1 E8.	•					ens.	a diligion	Secondary ampilia		1			1	١.	.	- 1		ă	of the eye.	
•					No.		tery.	1		day	pasq	1,	. e	ity.	in afti-			other		2 E	100	1
	•	•			Small-pox.	Chokera.	Dysentery.	Malaria	Primary	l de	Gonorrbea	200	Worms	Debility.	Rheumatic		Tagenana		2	Diseases system.	Disea	
34.4				-	1	0_				1 2		1 8) 10		12				5	16	17	ļ
							ļ	-				-\-							-		 -	1
Medical Colleg Europeans a	ge Hospita nd Euras	al— iaffs			5	11	5:			10						6 7			20	72	28	
All others Howrah Hospi		•••	***		٠ •	97	151	215	17			1	• 7	i					68	119	474	
Europeans a	nd Euras	ians 	•••	•••		122					8 6	3 ::	4	9	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$		n l	••	18	7 17	37	
General Hospi Europeans a	tal—					21				. 61	8 148		1 4	4	11	3 6	9 .	4	90	72	16	
All others		•••				118	2	16	4	100	5 (. .			5	8	1	36 78	45 22	170	1
Mayo Native I Chandney Hos	spital				ļ	1 6		69		"	ı i		a 1		- 1	8	- i		15	8	6	
Dufferin Victor Europeans a	oria Hosp and Euras	ital— ians		•••	;	ļ		<u> </u>	ļ.,							1 .			2		2	1
Campbell Hos	 pital—	•••	•••	•••			5	5 : 52	6	' '	3 27		. 4	1 1	2	• 2	3	"	6	12	18	1
Europeans a	nd Euras	ians 	•••		213 552	152	1,199			42	2 21		1	410		8 8	5 1		47	229	69	
Police Hospita North Suburba	ıl				1	13	244	1,295	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	111			1	1	1				73 23	30	16 26	
Burdwan Disp	ensary	•••		•		26		: 179		13	3		• •••	8		1	•	5	9 5	7	65 4	
Bankura	"	 		 	i	2	13	, 23	3		1		· •••	2	1! 4	4	.	6	2	4 2	11 2	
Lady Dufferin Midnaporo Di	zanana	nospu	(ai, Dai		;	23		78	5	9				9		3 1		3	37	•10	26	
Hooghly Lady Dufferin	Zanana 1	 Hospit	al, Hoc	ghly	::.	18	30	47	13	12		:::		B	1 2	7	.	3		8	30 25	-
Seramporo Dis Ulubaria	pensary	•••				14	10			ï				9 2			8 OF 1000 18		1	11		Ì
Almore Police	Case Hos Dispensa		•••	•••		' 10	15	101	4	16			0 98990	10	1:	2 ''i			1 0	8		
Berhampore	,,	·		•••		6	27	, 50	9	14	4			8		l∣ g		3	8	8	29	
Jessoro Khulna	"	•••		•••		1 8	35	4 20		1					3	i		.	6	1	149	
Rampur Boalia Dinajpur	"	•••			î	6	77	281	13	12				17	17	·	1 17	. 7	0	7	7	
Jalpaiguri Darjeeling	"	•••		•••	4	4	17	75 17	7	5				5	10	2]	1	5	7	3 35	
Rangpur Bogra	"	•••	•••	•••		: 12	AO 27	145	9	7	9	:::		12	5		1::	. 1	3	5	11 10	
Pabna Dacca	"			••		' 9 98	165	40 311	11	67	21			228	80	23			2	56	289	
Mymensingh Faridpur	,,		•••	•••		33	45	70	7 I	32	:		::.	15	22			. 5	7 3	5 2	28	
Barisal Comilla	"	•••	•••	•••		57 15	8	69	1	13	1	ï	•••	9 3	6	3 2			2	5 2	27 23	
Noakhali	"	•••	•••			. 2 . 10	7	13			î			4	9		1		2	7 8	138	
Chittagong Bankipore	"	•••	•••	···	ï	41	13 73	153	6 2	13	3	:::	7	131	36 16	16	3	7	1	35	108 270	
Patna Dinapore	" "	•••		•••	1	11	52 16	37 45	5	ï	2		8	29 7	8	1	2	1 .	1	7 13	7 30	
(łaya Arrah	"	•••		 		1	63	88	26	19	7	:::		27	17	12	3	3	5	10	425 194	
Chapra Motihari	"	•••				₂	29 22	18	15	7			1	19	6 16	4		4		13	201 53	
Bettiah Lady Dufferin 2	•		Bettial	•••			40 18	221 98	 3	9 2	1 2		3	66 13	19 11	10	"ï	• 1		11 7	67 62	
Muzaffarpur D Darbhanga	ispensary			•••	2	5 3	13	10 78	16	30	1 8		1	88	20			30		13 20	107	•
Lady Dufferin 2	Zanana Ho		, Darbh	anga			1	15	13	28	2			23 19	5 23	14		89	5	3 17	26	
Monghyr Dispe		• •••	::	,	3	10	42 21	568 71	10	15				8	9	2		10		15	147	
Lady Dufferine Purnea Dispens	sary	•••	•••	alpur 		2	20	62	2 12	2 12	2 2	ï		1 22	3 14			12	1	5	"i2	
Malda English Naya Dumka D	Bazar Di	вропва	ry 	•••		22	69 21	109	4 2		1	•••		11 14	4		3	19		3	184	
Cuttack* Balasore	",• .		•••	•••	 1	21 19	60 24	62 74	22 3	5	10	•••	1	21 18	15 6	4	7 9	16		17	89 14	
Angul Puri		P 'T	•••	٠		207	1 129	73						1 25	8	"i		33		3 2	1 5	
Hazaribagh Ranchi	P. 6		•••			1	6 21	13 2	2	•••				13	2 5	1	'n	12 23	1.	3 2	8	
Palamau '	"	•••	•			1	6	11	1	3	•••			5	4		1	6	Jl	7	53	
Furulia (Chaibassa	,, ,,,	•••	•••	:::		80	50 17	42 28	8	·" ₆	:::		ï	 	5 4		"ï	73 1] .,	.9	7 2	
	•	f,	Total		794	1,432	8,942	9,150	521	634	439	7	62	1,585	1,103	697	86	3,282	1,0	51 4	,021	

1895-96.]

OF LIFE continued.

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1895.

				Loca	r Die	BASES	•					•						•	.		1
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the circula- fory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhea	Dyspepeia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spieen (diseases of).	Diseases The Empha-		Diseases of the genera-	Veneral diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Ducates of the connective tasine.	Duseases of the skin.	Ufeers.	Poisoga	General mjuries.	Local injuries.	
18 19	90	21	22	23	24	25	20	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	- 30	
3 2 1	30 61	28 129	132 142	53 104	27 10	38 172	168 289	2	11 68	61 96	43 168	447 626	45 34	25 72	79 214	22 19	⇒18 63	79 128	90 40	114 301	3.
2	10 °	3 23	25 17	34 258	16	27 2	17 17		5 3	30	17	89		3	16 8	7 6	11 10	19	55	16 146	1,
0 1	57 G	36 5	175 16	4	71 2	51 3		2	18 6	80 5	33	53	78 4	9	62 1	68	87	65		104	2,
. 2		63	83 19	4	4	25 4	63		35 2	2	21	67 17	3	37	84 30	11	22 8	34 21	24 8	329 83	2,
i	8	22	20	9	19	7	22		 14	3	7	13 168	8	8	12	2	3			8	
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STATISTICS

· B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

	•						•			GENE	BAL 1)ISBA8	rs.							
	51 *2*						₽	oup A.	•			Grot	ıp B.	Group C.	Gr	oup D	.	disea	8004	Γ
Name •	B OF HOSPITA Dispensaries	LO AN	TD		Small pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malerial Johys.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary ayphilia.	Gonerrhoes.	Scury.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general di	Diseases of the ner erstem.	
• _					41	42	43	46	45	46	47	48	49	50	81	52	53	54	55	
edical College Exropeans and Ali others	Hospital— Eurasiars					7 65	5 23	4 9		 	 			2 5		23 61		17 46	8 26	
owrah Hospits Europeans and						5	. 2	4								2	•	6		
All others eneral Hospitz Europeans an	l— I Eurusiana	•••	•••	••		84 13	82	21 13				•••	•••	9	, 1	19	""	2 19	11	
All others ayo Native He	••		••• •••			71	5	2 13		::				i		3		2	2 10	1
andney Hosp offerin Victori	ital a Hospital-		•••	•••	••	4		1	•••				•••		•••			•••	3	
Europeans an All others mpbell Hospi	•••	·	•••			•••			^		•••			•••	••• •••			•••	***	
Europeans and All others	l Eurasians			 	44 235		508	371		 3	··i		•••	iö1		72	3	1 77	25	
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ooghly dy Dufferin Z	anana Hosp	ital,	Hooghl	 y		11 1	68 18	6 1		2	:			1 2	ī 1	:::			3	
rampore Dispubaria		 	•••	 		37 6	57 6	2 9 								1	:::	16 	3	
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ngpur gra bna	"	•••	•••	••		9 1 5	27 15 5	7 1 2	 'i					2			:::	₁	,''' ₁	
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ridpur risal	"	•••		••		5 26	4 3			2								î 	₁	
milla oukhali	"		•••	•••		9						1			1	,	"ï	" 1	··· ₁	
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inapore aya	" "			•••		4	3 22	16					::	8	,		"i	12	1	
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otihari ttiah dy Dufferin 2	,, Zanana Hos	 mital	Rottin	 h			13 7 2	3			••· •••		ï	"i5		ï		. 14	· ₂	
uzaffarpur Di arbhanga	isponsar y	•••	•••	".		 4 1	7	"1 3		•••		••• •••		 ₁	•••		:: :::	12	 1 2	
oly Dufferin 2 onghyr Disp	Zanana Hos censary	pital 	, Darbh	Anga 			1 14	1 3	ï	•••				5			ï	"il		
nagalpur idy Dufferin irnea Dispens	 Zanana Ho	spits.	A 700	1330	1	1	1 1	3		1				₁					5 •••;	
alda English aya Dumka I	Bazar D	ispen	sary	•••		13	25	3					•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ï	·••	1.	2 1	
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irulia inibassa	"	•	•••	•••	 	24	27 5	4 5	ï		•••	:::	::	8	1			3,9	2	
•	•	٠,	Total		284	878	1,394	715	8	22	1	 1	1	237		231	28	397	160	1

OF LIFE-continued.

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1895 -concluded.

DIED. LOCAL DISEASES. circula Venerral duesses other than those in group A. the the Pmpha genera. COBBBC Diseases of the liver. Other diseases of respiratory system. Lungs (duesses cf). (diseases of). of the skin. •• -ses of the r Ė Diseases of the clocometion. General in juries Diseases of the tory system. Diseases of ti Diseases of the transfer. 6 7 Spleen Ulcers. Total Ä 57 58 61 62 63 0 50 68 69 71 67 70 77 65 0.3 78 73 74 75 76 79 9 14 13 5 17 3 3 1 1 •137 1 39 21 13 1 39 84 7 28 40 43 12 19 9 **•**669 1 29 ••• ••• 125 3 1 ð 4 5 12 400 1 ... ••• ••• ... 6 3 6 8 6 15 8 148 .1 1 3 1 2 1 3 19 1 ••• iï ... *** 3 21 12 5 186 4 7 1 2 8 ... ••• 21 1 1 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• 2 1 ••• ••• ... ••• 45 7 ... ••• 13 27 38 123 351 19 12 10 33 1 12 2,211 5 16 36 ••• 20 ï 1 6 29 1 2 ••• 1 32 3 120 1 2 2 1 ••• ••• 1 12 ••• 1 ••• ••• ... 13 91 ••• ... ••• ••• ... ••• 3 1 2 ... 3 11 ...3 ••• ¨i ••• ••• ••• 6 15 1 1 181 3 ••• ٠., ••• ... ••• ••• 6 15 5 1 1 1 138 2 1 2 ... ••• 7 1 3 53 2 2 3 ... ••• ... "i ••• 54 5 226 1 1 ... ••• ••• ••• ... ••• ••• ••• ••• 16 ••• ••• ... ••• ••• ••• 18 ... ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• 27 1 ... Io ••• ••• ï ... ••• ... ••• ... 80 2 •• ï ... ••• ••• 1 1 4 28 1 1 9 ••• ••• ï ... 3 1 80 2 ... ••• ... ••• ... 12 1 128 ••• ••• 6 1 1 65 3 ••• ••• 2 18 2 1 ···₂ ••• ... 14 10 2 78 •• ••• ••• ••• ••• 3 2 1 38 1 20 1 1 67 ••• ••• ••• 1 ... 8 296 11 1 16 2 3 8 ... •• ... 39 106 2 1 28 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ... ••• 14 ... ••• ••• ... ••• ... • •• 61 1 ... ••• ••• ••• 29 6 ... 1 ••• ••• ... ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• 9 1 ... ••• ... ••• ... ••• ... 37 ...1 1 ••• 167 3 34 11 9 5 65 2 3 ••• ...) ... 31 16 2 1 1 ...F • • • ••• 1 7 ...2 114 3 27 1 1 5 ≥ 2 1 ••• ••• 6 35 2 1 3 ï ••• ••• 2 2 2 1 4 5 3 4 47 46 8 47 53 13 1 6 1 1 **4 3** 1 1 ••• \mathcal{I}_1 ••• ••• ••• ï ••• ••• ••• ••• ... ••• ••• 3 1 1 ···₁ ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• •• 3 10 12 4 2 ••• ٩.. ••• ••• 2 6 Q ••• ••• ... ••• ... ••• • • • ... 102 63 7 21 2 22 "ı ••• ••• ••• ... 1 **3**0 2 ï ••• ... 2 ••• ••• . ••• 41 74 10 7 2 2 4 8 ••• ... ••• ••• ... î 10 4 1 w. ••• ••• ••• ••• •• ••• 2 1 2 ••• ••• ••• ••• 110 17 ••• ••• ••• <u>;</u> ••• ••• 63 5 1 16 ... ::; ... ···₁ ••• ••• ... 1 ... 1 • ``i8 "ï ••• ••• 289 7 26 4 •... ••• ••• ...₁ ••• ...1 3 .. 6 ï ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ... ••• 1 1 ••• ... ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• 12 95 25 1 7 1 ••• 1 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ... ••• ···₂ ••• ••• ••• 13 1,041 7,182 843 131 127 171 102 100 110 40 27 65 8 60

STATISTICS OF LIFE—concluded.

· C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1895.

			FE.	RSONS TREAT	red.	1	Total
· , Distric	TS.	Number of operators.	Successful.	Unsuccess- ful, doubt- ful, and unknown.	Total.	Cost of operations.	number of successful operations recorded up to date
, 1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	•		1			Pa	
Burdwan .		41	29,123	425	29,548	Rs. A. P. 2,597 14 2	h :
Birbhum .		23	19,897	167	20,061	1,462 0 6	1
		70	31,261	1,647	32,908	1,818 0 0	
		98	56,258	975	57,233	3,725 9 3 2.193 14 6	
looghly Iowrah		43 19	17,134 16,148	213 260	17,347 16,408	2,193 14 6 1,548 6 0	11
A Dansons	•••••	5 9	42 086	157	42,243	4,504 1 6	[[
Calcutta (Bovin	o Vaccine	2	1,556	2,445	4,001	5,299 7 10	1
Depôt).	_ , 200100	_	2,000		_,,,,,,	And Committee of the Committee of	!
Calcutta .		41	8,432	10,481	18,913	19,771 0 10	i I
Nadia .		72	52,707	269	52,968	2,601 8 7	11
durshidabad		55	39,236	178 492	39,414	2,106 3 6	11
lessore Khulma		120 66	58,194 35,693	150	58,686 35,843	2,789 9 8 2,387 10 3	
Pajahahi		60	36,156	110	36,266	1,736 6 5	
Dinajpur		81	44,135	342	44 477	1,989 9 1	11
alpaiguri		45	18,014	981	18,995	1,579 15 4)]
Darjeeling		12	18,045	299	18,311	3,978 10 5	
Darjeeling (Bovi	ne Vaccine	2			•••	3,070 2 5] [
Depôt).		70	48,668	216	48,884	2,088 3 10	
logue.	• •••	84	20,837	477	21,314	1,319 3 2	
abna	T	60	30,887	660	31,547	1,681 15 0	
0000		134	135,603	3,203	138,806	5,023 0 9	
Aymensingh	500.000	162	139 283	8,671	142,851	3,255 5 7	
aridpur	•	82	86,691	296	86,887	3,707 0 6	11
ackergunge	•	73 71	62,576 76,921	2,718 775	65,294 77,696	5,027 8 9 2,422 2 0	1 99 970 90
ippera Ioakhali	2000-	5 3	52,464	1,308	53,772	1,619 12 5	33,879,892
hittagong		83	43,014	438	43,452	1.935 6 10	
hittagong Hill To		9	6,586	220	6,806	2,694 11 3	
atna		154	26,095	1,254	27,319	2,821 11 11	
laya		103	39,191	1.957	40,518	3,032 0 2	
hahabad	•	97	84,299	891	34,690	2,869 9 6 2,055 11 0	
aran Champaran		10 5 88	73,712 44,688	6,491 1,965	80,203 46,653	2,055 11 0 1,467 10 0	
fuzaffarpur		92	66,737	913	67,650	2,221 1 9	
Darbhanga		124	70,615	826	71,471	2,138 3 10	A
Ionghyr		80	48,052	877	48,929	2,121 4 6	
Bhagalpur		80	57,825	253	58,078	2,521 0 3	1
urnea	A DESCRIPTION	62 44	51.277 30,008	131 215	51,408 30,223	2,429 14 2 914 2 9	
Ialda Ionthal Parganas		90	55,008	740	55,959	2,995 7 5	1
onthai Farganas Cuttack		48	16,390	2,199	18,689	2,356 8 10	
Balasore .		56	42,923	509	43,432	1,714 11 6	
ingul and Khondi		73	13,271	200	13,471	13,667 10 7	1
Pari		29	21,999	833	22,832	2,793 14 0	11
rissa Tributary a		58 63	23,418 32,270	1,774 472	25,192 32,742	1,118 15 1 2,099 5 6	1
lazaribagh	3	76	87,661	958	88,619	1,557 12 11	!
alamau		80	15,614	706	16,350	1,093 10 0	1 33
fanbhum	979	88	27,907	516	28,423	1,884 14 0	1
inghbhum		17	14,935	8:9	15,324	1,041 9 0	1
hota Nagpur Pol	itical States	34	28,449	1,191	29,640	514 1 0	ļ
stablishment o		***			•••	36,099 8 3	J
Sanitary Commi sivil hospitals a saries in these d	nd dispen-	281	100,352	17,986	118,338	19,610 14 6	8,860,071
Tota	ı	8,661	2,200,472	76,609	2,277,081	3,09,480 12 9	87,239,968